

# *North Carolina Manual* *2007-2008*



*Elaine E. Marshall*  
*North Carolina Secretary of State*




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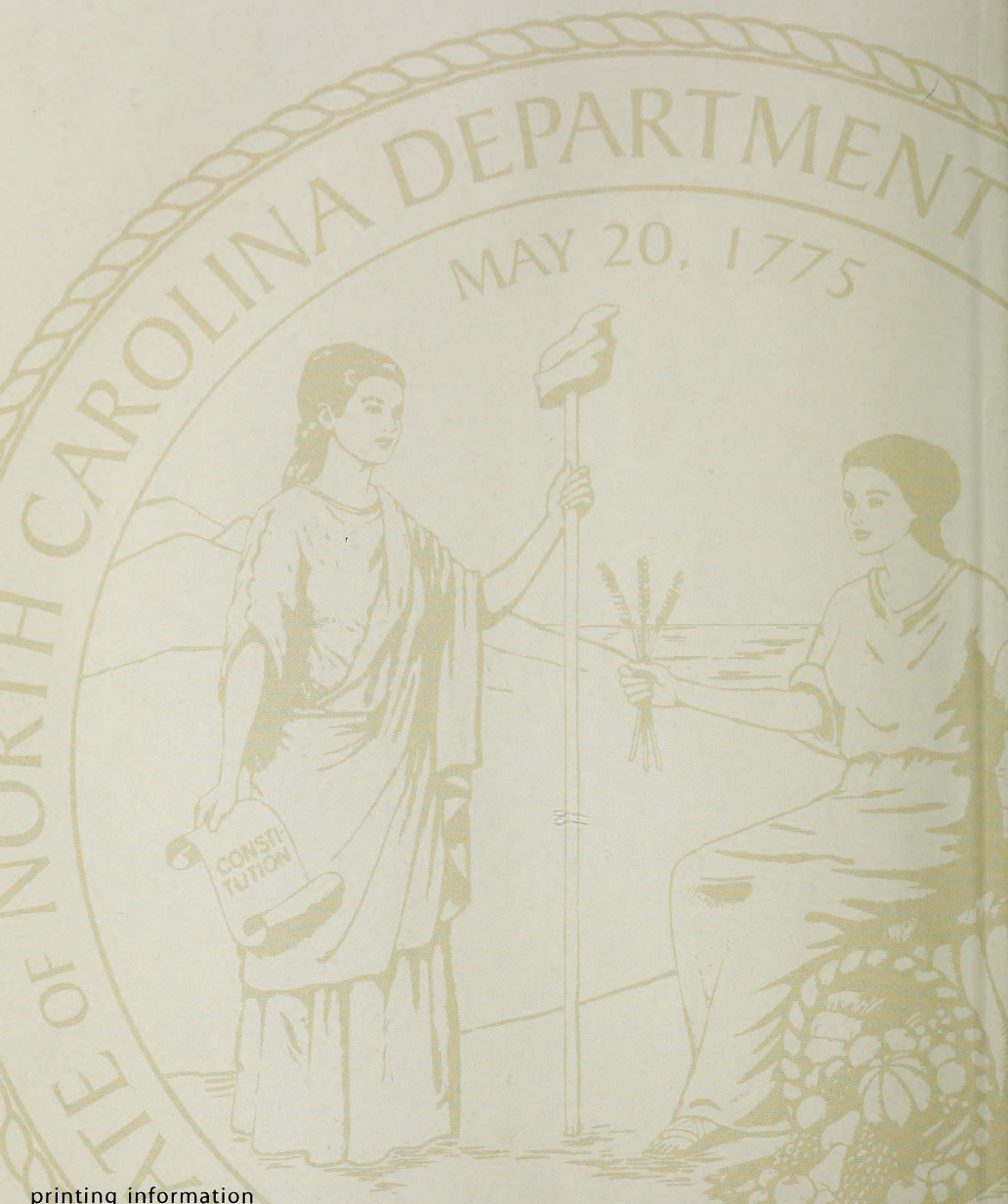
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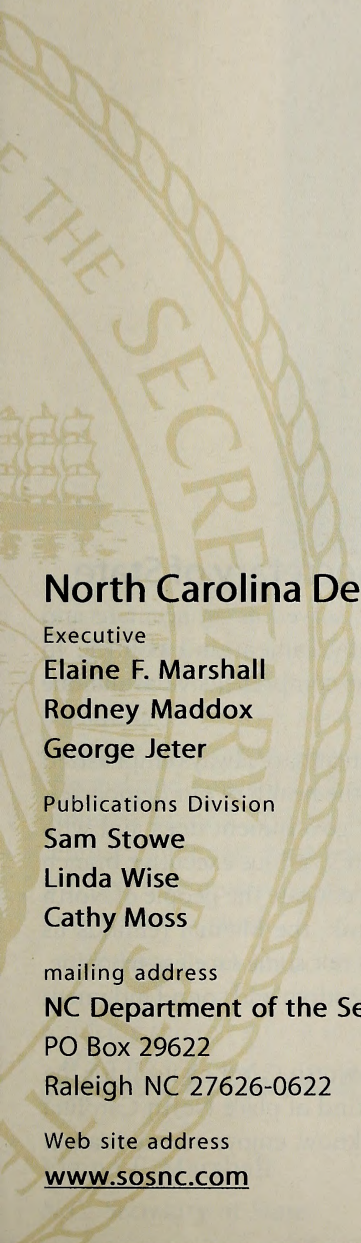
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# NORTH CAROLINA



## North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State

Executive

**Elaine F. Marshall**

**Rodney Maddox**

**George Jeter**

North Carolina Secretary of State

Chief Deputy Secretary of State

Director of Communications

Publications Division

**Sam Stowe**

**Linda Wise**

**Cathy Moss**

Director of Publications

Editorial Assistant

Editorial Assistant

mailing address

**NC Department of the Secretary of State**

**PO Box 29622**

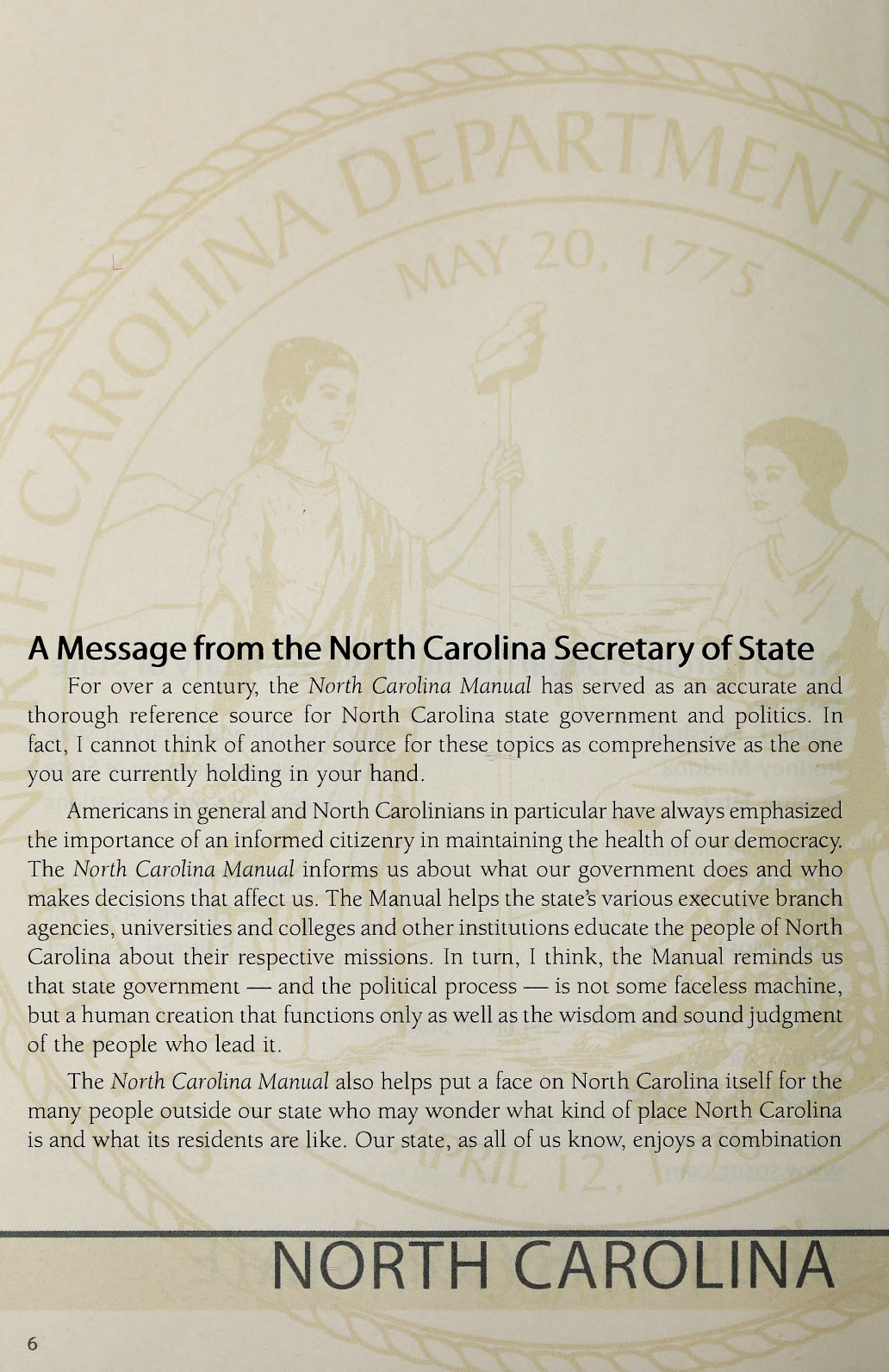
**Raleigh NC 27626-0622**

Web site address

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# SECRETARY OF STATE



## A Message from the North Carolina Secretary of State

For over a century, the *North Carolina Manual* has served as an accurate and thorough reference source for North Carolina state government and politics. In fact, I cannot think of another source for these topics as comprehensive as the one you are currently holding in your hand.

Americans in general and North Carolinians in particular have always emphasized the importance of an informed citizenry in maintaining the health of our democracy. The *North Carolina Manual* informs us about what our government does and who makes decisions that affect us. The Manual helps the state's various executive branch agencies, universities and colleges and other institutions educate the people of North Carolina about their respective missions. In turn, I think, the Manual reminds us that state government — and the political process — is not some faceless machine, but a human creation that functions only as well as the wisdom and sound judgment of the people who lead it.

The *North Carolina Manual* also helps put a face on North Carolina itself for the many people outside our state who may wonder what kind of place North Carolina is and what its residents are like. Our state, as all of us know, enjoys a combination

# NORTH CAROLINA



of scenic beauty, diversity of natural resources and quality of living that is unmatched by any other state in the United States. It is also a place where people accomplish some pretty remarkable goals without undue or excessive public pride or boastfulness. North Carolina's greatest resource throughout its four centuries of existence has been its people. Our state has provided far more than its fair share of regional and national leaders in politics, journalism, science, technology, business, industry, national defense, education and the arts. I think we will see, as this young century continues, that many of the solutions to the challenges facing us as a nation will first take root in North Carolina. Our state, in many respects, is a very humble, unpretentious giant.

If this edition of the North Carolina Manual is your first exposure to our state, I would like to thank you for taking an interest in North Carolina. As any of our residents can tell you, it is an interest that will repay you many times over. Enjoy!

*Elaine F. Marshall*

Elaine F. Marshall  
N.C. Secretary of State

# SECRETARY OF STATE

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Left: Foreign Consulate Seal

Right: Foreign Consulate Seal

North Carolina's State  
Symbol

The state seal of North Carolina is one of the most important symbols of the state. It is a circular emblem featuring a shield with a plow and a sheaf of wheat, symbolizing agriculture. The shield is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. Above the shield is a crest featuring a bent arm holding a sword. The entire emblem is encircled by the words "Seal of the State of North Carolina".

*The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina*

The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is a circular emblem featuring a shield with a plow and a sheaf of wheat, symbolizing agriculture. The shield is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. Above the shield is a crest featuring a bent arm holding a sword. The entire emblem is encircled by the words "Seal of the State of North Carolina".

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15-18	FCPA Reporting
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15-22	FCPA Record Keeping
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# Chapter sixteen

# Chapter seventeen

# Chapter eighteen

# NORTH CAROLINA



Lords Proprietor Seal



Albemarle Seal 1665-1730

## North Carolina's State Symbols

Like every other state in the U.S. and nearly every country in the world, North Carolina's state government has selected a wide array of official state symbols. Some of these symbols, such as the state seal, are historic relics that played an important legal role earlier in the state's history. Others are symbols chosen by the N.C. General Assembly to promote important North Carolina products, natural resources and human achievements. Some symbols are literally larger than life, particularly such historic state buildings as the North Carolina Capitol, the N.C. Legislative Building and the Executive Mansion, the official residence of North Carolina's governor. All North Carolina symbols share one important function, namely reminding North Carolinians and the rest of the world of our state's cultural character, natural wonders and rich history.

### *The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina*

The state seal is probably the oldest official state symbol. A seal for important documents was used before a state government was organized in North Carolina. During the colonial period North Carolina used four different seals in succession. Since independence, the state has used six different versions of the seal.

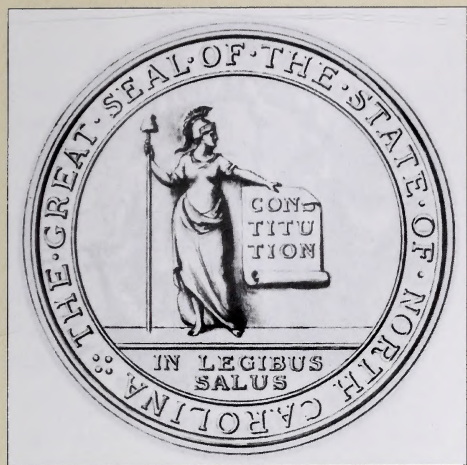
# STATE SYMBOLS



Provincial Seal 1730-1767



Provincial Seal 1767-1776



*State Seal 1779-1794*



*State Seal 1794 -1836*

Shortly after King Charles II issued the Charter of 1663 to the Lords Proprietor, a seal was adopted to use in conjunction with their newly-acquired domains in America. No official description has been found of the seal but it can be seen in the British Public Record Office in London. The seal had two sides and was 3 and 3/8 inches in diameter. The impression was made by bonding two wax cakes together with tape before being impressed. The finished impression was about a quarter-inch thick. This seal was used on all official papers of the Lords Proprietor of Carolina, which at the time included all of the territory inside the current borders of both North Carolina and South Carolina.

When the Government of Albemarle was organized in 1665, it adopted for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietor. Between the coat of arms, the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E was fixed in capitals beginning with the letter "A" between the Craven arms and those of Lord John Berkeley. The Albemarle seal was small, only 1 and 7/16 inches in diameter, and had only one face. The seal was usually impressed on red wax, but was occasionally imprinted on a wafer stuck to the instrument with soft wax. The government for Albemarle County was the first to use the seal. As the colony grew, it became the seal of the entire Province of North Carolina. It continued in use until just after the purchase of North Carolina by the crown.



State Seal 1836 - 1893

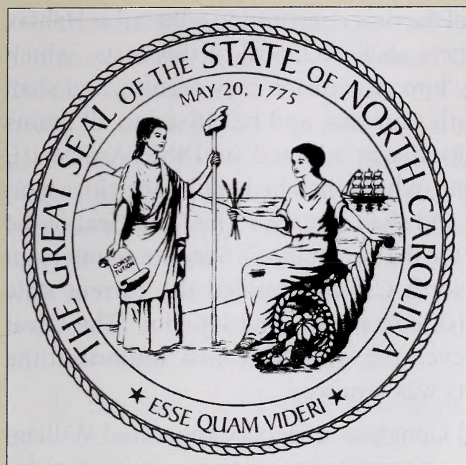


State Seal 1893 - 1971

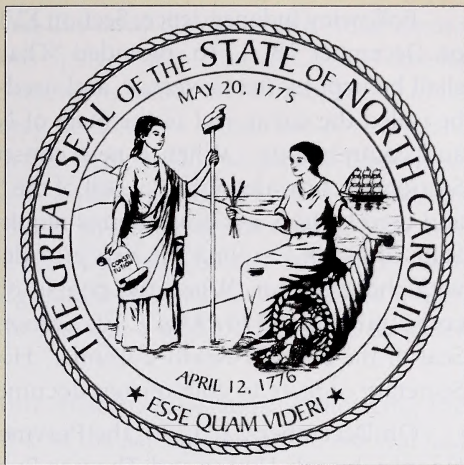
During the troublesome times of the Cary Rebellion, the Albemarle seal was not used. Instead, Cary used his family arms as a seal for official papers. William Glover used his private seal during his presidency as well.

When North Carolina became a royal colony in 1729, the old "Albemarle" seal was no longer applicable. On February 3, 1730, the Board of Trade recommended that the king order a public seal for the Province of North Carolina. Later that same month, the king approved the recommendations and ordered that a new seal be prepared for the governor of North Carolina. On March 25, the Board of Trade presented the king with a draft of the proposed seal for his consideration. The king approved the proposed new seal on April 10 with one minor change: "Georgius Secundus" was to be substituted for the original "Geo. II." The chief engraver of seals, Rollos, was ordered to "engrave a silver Seal according to said draught ..."

The arrival of the new seal in North Carolina was delayed; so when the council met in Edenton on March 30, 1731, the old seal of the colony was ordered to be used until the new seal arrived. The new seal arrived in late April and the messenger fetching the seal from Cape Fear was paid £10 for his journey. The impression of the new seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, then interlacing ribbon or tape with the attached seal between the wax cakes. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of three cakes before they were impressed. The complete seal was 4 and 3/8 inches in diameter and from 1/2 to 5/8 inches thick and weighed about 5 and 1/2 ounces.



*State Seal 1971 - 1984*



*State Seal 1984 - present*

At a meeting of the council held in New Bern on December 14, 1767, Governor Tryon produced a new great seal of the province with His Majesty's Royal Warrant from the Court of St. James bearing the date of the 9th day of July, 1767. The old seal was returned to his Majesty's Council office at Whitehall in England. Accompanying the warrant was a description of the new seal with instructions that the seal be used to seal all patents and grants of lands and all public instruments passed in the king's name for service within the province. It was 4 inches in diameter, 1/2 to 5/8 inches thick, and weighed 4 and 1/2 ounces.

Sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used on commissions and grants, such as a small heart-shaped seal or a seal in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also used their private seals on commissions and grants.

Lord Granville, after the sale of the colony by the Lords Proprietor, retained his right to issue land grants. He used his private seal on the grants he issued. The last reference found to the colonial seal is in a letter from Governor Martin to the Earl of Hillsborough in November, 1771, in which he recounts the broken condition of the seal. He states the seal had been repaired and though "awkwardly mended... [it was] in such manner as to answer all purposes."

Following independence, Section XVII of the new constitution adopted at Halifax on December 18, 1776, provided "That there shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions." When a new constitution was adopted in 1868, Article III, Section 16, provided for "...a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." It also provided for the Secretary of State to countersign with the governor. When the people of North Carolina ratified the current state constitution in 1970, Article III, Section 10, contained provisions for "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." However, the wording which authorized the Secretary of State to countersign documents was removed.

On December 22, 1776, the Provincial Congress at Halifax appointed William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Thomas Burke as commissioners to procure a seal for the state. There is no record, however, that the commission ever made a report. The congress authorized the governor to use his "private seal at arms" until a great seal for the state was procured. A bill to do just that became law on May 2, 1778. The legislation appointed William Tisdale, Esq., to cut and engrave a seal for the state. On Sunday, November 7, 1779, the Senate granted Tisdale £150 to make the seal. The seal procured under this act was used until 1794. The actual size of the seal was 3 inches in diameter and 1/4 inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressing them between the dies, thus forming the obverse and reverse sides of the seal. An official description of this seal cannot be found, but many of the seals still in existence are in an almost perfect state of preservation.

In January, 1792, the General Assembly authorized a new state seal, requiring that it be prepared with only one side. Colonel Abisha Thomas, an agent of North Carolina commissioned by Governor Martin, was in Philadelphia to settle the state's Revolutionary War claims against the federal government. Martin sent a design to Colonel Thomas for a new seal for the state; however, after suggestions by Dr. Hugh Williamson and Senator Samuel Johnston, this sketch was disregarded and a new one submitted. This new sketch, with some modification, was finally accepted by Governor Spaight, and Colonel Thomas had the seal made accordingly.

The seal press for the old seal had proved unwieldy due to its two-sided nature and large diameter. Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight in a letter to Colonel Abisha Thomas in February, 1793, wrote: "Let the screws by which the impression is to be made be as portable as possible so as it may be adapted to our present itinerant government. The one now in use by which the Great Seal is at present made is so large and unwieldy as to be carried only in a cart or wagon and of course has become stationary at the Secretary's office which makes it very convenient." The seal was cut some time during the summer of 1793. Colonel Thomas brought it home with him in time for the meeting of the legislature in November, 1793, at which session it was "approbated." The screw to the seal was 2 and 1/2 inches in diameter and was used until around 1835.

In the winter of 1834-35 the legislature enacted legislation authorizing the governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act stated that the old seal had been used since the first day of March, 1793. A new seal, which was very similar to its predecessor, was adopted in 1835 and continued in use until 1893. In 1868, the legislature authorized the governor to procure a new replacement seal and required him to do so whenever the old one was lost or so worn or defaced that it was unfit for use. In 1883, Colonel S. McD. Tate introduced a bill that described in more detail what the seal should be like. In 1893, Jacob Battle introduced a bill to add the state motto, "Esse Quam Videri," to the foot of the state's coat of arms and the words "May 20, 1775," to the top of the coat-of-arms. By the late 19th and early 20th century, the ship that appeared in the background of the early seals had disappeared. The North Carolina mountains formed the only backdrop on the seal.

The 1971 General Assembly, in an effort to "provide a standard for the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," passed the following act amending the General Statutes provision relative to the State Seal:

*The Governor shall procure of the State a Seal, which shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half-fronting*



each other and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word “Constitution” inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of grain in her right hand, and in her left, the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out.

The background on the seal shall contain a depiction of mountains running from left to right to the middle of the seal. A side view of a three-masted ship shall be located on the ocean and to the right of Plenty. The date “May 20, 1775” shall appear within the seal and across the top of the seal and the words “esse quam videri” shall appear at the bottom around the perimeter. No other words, figures or other embellishments shall appear on the seal.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to file in the office of the Secretary of State an impression of the great seal, certified to under his hand and attested to by the Secretary of State, which impression so certified the Secretary of State shall carefully preserve among the records of this Office.

The late Julian R. Allsbrook, who served in the North Carolina Senate for many years, felt that the adoption date of the Halifax Resolves ought to be commemorated

on the state seal as it was already on the state flag. This was to “serve as a constant reminder of the people of this state’s commitment to liberty.” Legislation adding the date “April 12, 1776” to the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina was ratified May 2, 1983, with an effective date of January 1, 1984. Chapter 257 of the 1983 Session Laws of North Carolina included provisions that would not invalidate any Great Seal of the State of North Carolina in use or on display. Instead replacement could occur as the need arose.

### ***North Carolina State Flag***

Flags developed from the earliest recorded human history as symbols designed to command respect for — and obedience to — the authority of the state. Since antiquity, nearly all nations and peoples have used flags and emblems, though ancient superstitions regarding their divine origins and supernatural powers have largely disappeared. Flags now, the world over, possess the same meaning as a symbol of strength, unity, spirit and patriotism. In addition to our national flag, each state in the U.S. has a state flag that symbolizes its own individual character. State flags also express a particular trait or commemorate some specific, important historical event in state history. Most state flags consist of the state’s official coat of arms superimposed upon a suitably colored field.

Legislative records indicate that an official state flag for North Carolina was not established or recognized until 1861. The constitutional convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession, adopted a state flag. On May 20, 1861, the day the secession resolution was adopted, Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the convention from Craven County, introduced an ordinance to create a state flag. The ordinance specified that the flag should contain a blue field with a white V on it and a star encircled by the words, “Surgit astrum, May 20, 1775.”

Colonel Whitford chaired the committee to which this ordinance was referred. William Jarl Browne, a Raleigh artist, prepared and submitted a model to the committee and the convention approved Browne’s design on June 22, 1861. The Browne model differed significantly from the original design proposed by Colonel Whitford. The law creating the new state flag included this description:

*The Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in the centre, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of “May 20th, 1775,” and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of “May 20th, 1861.” That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars: the first bar shall be blue, and second shall be white: and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. [Ratified the 22nd day of June, 1861]*

This state flag was issued to North Carolina regiments of state troops during the summer of 1861 and borne by them throughout the war. It was the only flag, except the national and Confederate colors, used by North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This version of the flag existed until 1885, when the General Assembly adopted a new design. General Johnstone Jones introduced the bill to redesign the state flag on February 5, 1885. The measure passed its final reading one month later after little debate:

### ***An Act to Establish a State Flag***

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

**Section 1** That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the centre thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

**Section 2** That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

**Section 3** That above the star in the centre of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."

**Section 4** That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification. In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A.D. 1885.

It is interesting to examine the significance of the dates found on the flag. The first date, "May 20, 1775," refers to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, although the document's authenticity was in question at the time (and remains so). The second date appearing on the state flag of 1861, "May 20th, 1861," commemorated North Carolina's secession from the Union. When a new flag was adopted in 1885, this date was replaced with "April 12th, 1776" to commemorate the Halifax Resolves, which had placed North Carolina in the very front ranks of those colonies fighting for independence from Britain.

From 1885 to 1991, there was no change in our state flag. The 1991 General Assembly made minor changes to the flag, changing the length of the flag from 1/3 of its width to 1/2. It also deleted the commas before the year dates. Public use of the flag has become more common. A 1907 General Assembly act requires state flag displays at all state institutions, public buildings and court houses.



### ***The Cardinal – North Carolina State Bird***

The cardinal was selected by popular choice as North Carolina's official State Bird on March 4, 1943 (Session Laws, 1943 c. 595; G.S. 145-2). Also known as the winter redbird, the cardinal is a year-round resident of North Carolina and is one of the most common birds that inhabit our state's gardens, meadows and woodlands. The male cardinal is red all over, except for the area of its throat and the region around its bill, which is black. It is about the size of a catbird, only with a longer tail. The head is conspicuously crested and the large stout bill is red. The female cardinal is much duller in color with the red confined mostly to the crest, wings and tail. There are no seasonal changes in the cardinal's plumage.

Male and female cardinals alike are renowned as song birds. The cardinal's nest tends to be a rather untidy affair built of weed stems, grass and similar materials in low shrubs, small trees or bunches of briars, generally not over four feet above the ground. Cardinals in North Carolina typically set three eggs each spring. Further north, cardinals tend to set four eggs in spring. Seeds are the mainstay of the cardinal's diet, but it will also eat small fruits and insects.



### ***The Dogwood – North Carolina State Flower***

The General Assembly of 1941 designated the dogwood as the State Flower (Public Laws, 1941, c. 289; G.S. 145-1). The dogwood is one of the most prevalent trees in our state and can be found in all parts of the state from the mountains to the coast. Its blossoms, which appear in early spring and continue on into summer, are most often found in white, although shades of pink (red) are not uncommon.



### ***The Honey Bee – North Carolina State Insect***

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the industrious honey bee as the official State Insect (Session Laws, 1973, c. 55). This industrious creature is responsible for the annual production of more than \$651,000 worth of honey in the state. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture estimates that, in 1998, North Carolina had nearly 8,000 honey-producing bee colonies maintained by apiculturists throughout the state. The department also estimates that each colony produced an average of 59 lbs. of honey that year, a statewide honey output estimated for the year at 472,000 lbs. However, the greatest value of honey bees is their role in the growing cycle as a major contributor to the pollination of North Carolina crops.



### ***The Pine – North Carolina State Tree***

The pine tree was officially designated as the State Tree by the General Assembly of 1963. (Session Laws, 1963, c.41) The pine is the most common tree found in North Carolina, as well as the most important one in the history of our state. During the colonial and early statehood periods, the state's economy centered on products derived from the pines that grew throughout North Carolina. Many of the crucial naval stores — resin, turpentine and timber — needed by British and American merchant mariners and the navies of both nations came from North Carolina. North Carolina remains a major cultivator of pine trees and producer of pine tree products, particularly in the building industry. The state has also become a major source of Christmas trees for the entire nation. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture estimates that the state's 1,600 commercial evergreen growers sold \$92 million worth of Christmas trees, wreaths, roping and greenery in 1998. Most of the state's Christmas trees are raised in Ashe, Avery, Alleghany, Watauga and Jackson counties in the North Carolina mountains.



### ***The Gray Squirrel – North Carolina State Mammal***

The General Assembly of 1969 designated the gray squirrel as the official State Mammal (Session Laws, 1969. c.1207; G.S. 145-5). The gray squirrel is a common inhabitant of most areas of North Carolina from “the swamps of eastern North Carolina to the upland hardwood forests of the piedmont and western counties.” This tree-dwelling rodent thrives equally well in an “untouched wilderness” environment and in urban areas and suburbs. To the delight of hikers and park dwellers alike, this furry creature is extremely active during the day and, like most humans, sleeps at night. In its favorite habitat — the evergreen coniferous forest — the gray squirrel is much larger than other species of squirrels, usually driving away the red squirrel (*Tamiascus*) whenever the two species meet. The gray squirrel is not a picky eater. During the fall and winter months, it survives on a diet of hardwoods, with acorns providing most of its carbohydrates and proteins. In the spring and summer, its diet consists of “new growth and fruits” supplemented by early corn, peanuts and the occasional insect. Many squirrels in cities supplement their natural diet with raids on bird feeders.

### *State Toast*

The following toast was officially adopted as the State Toast of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1957 (Session Laws, 1957, c.777):

*Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,  
The summer land where the sun doth shine,  
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,  
Here's to "Down Home," the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land of the cotton bloom white,  
Where the scuppernong perfumes the breeze at night,  
Where the soft southern moss and jessamine mate,  
'Neath the murmuring pines of the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where the galax grows,  
Where the rhododendron's rosette glows,  
Where soars Mount Mitchell's summit great,  
In the "Land of the Sky," in the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where maidens are fair,  
Where friends are true and cold hearts rare,  
The near land, the dear land, whatever fate  
The blest land, the best land, the Old North State!*

### *State Motto*

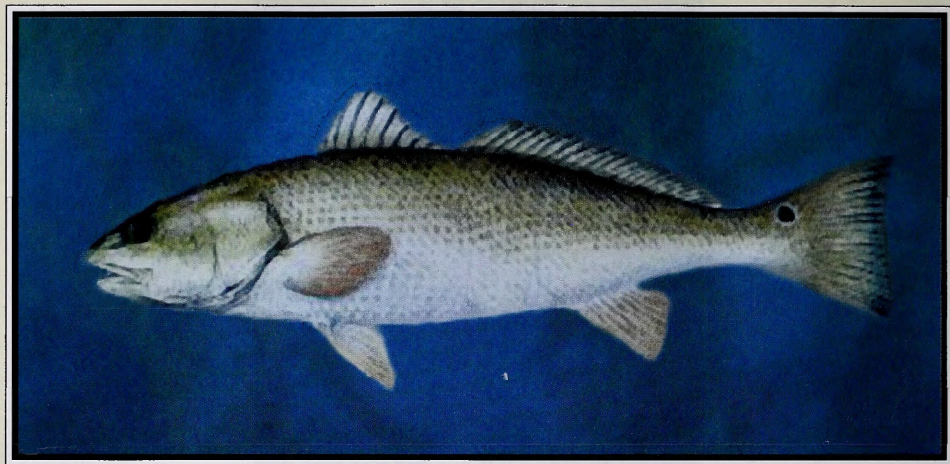
The General Assembly of 1893 (Chapter 145) adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the state's official motto. The legislators directed that these words, along with the date "20 May, 1775," be placed with North Carolina's coat of arms upon the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. "Esse Quam Videri" means "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every U.S. state has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. North Carolina's motto is quoted from Cicero's essay on friendship (Cicero, *de Amicitia*, Chapter 26). Until the 1893 act, North Carolina had no motto. It was one of the few states which did not have a motto and the only one of the original thirteen without one.



### ***The Emerald – North Carolina State Precious Stone***

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the emerald as the official State Precious Stone (Session Laws, 1973, c. 136). A greater variety of minerals, more than 300, have been found in North Carolina than in any other state. These minerals include some of the most valuable and unique gems in the world.

The largest emerald ever found in North Carolina was 1,438 carats and was found at Hiddenite, near Statesville. The Carolina Emerald, now owned by Tiffany & Company of New York, was also found at Hiddenite in 1970. When cut to 13.14 carats, the stone was valued at the time at \$100,000 and became the largest and finest cut emerald on this continent.



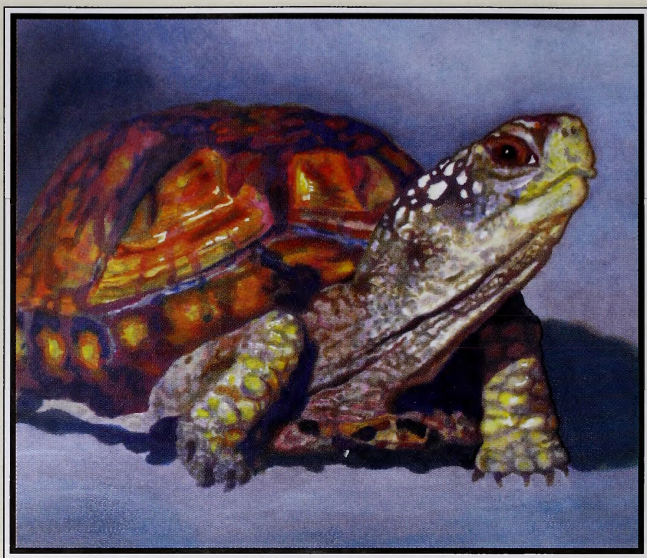
### ***The Channel Bass – North Carolina Salt Water Fish***

The General Assembly of 1971 designated the Channel Bass (Red Drum) as the official State Salt Water Fish (Session laws, 1971, c.274; G.S. 145-6). Channel bass can usually be found in large numbers along the Tar Heel coastal waters. The N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries lists the current state saltwater record and world all-tackle record for a red drum as a 94-lb. specimen caught on Hatteras Island in 1984. Other channel bass taken off the North Carolina coast have weighed up to 75 pounds, although most large catches average between 30 and 40 pounds. North Carolina currently limits sport anglers to no more than one channel bass longer than 18 inches per day and none over 27 inches. The state does not permit sales of channel bass over 27 inches. Federal law currently prohibits fishing for channel bass any further out than three miles from the coast. The N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries estimates that recreational anglers landed 64,782 channel bass totaling 326,573 lbs. in 1999.



### ***The Scotch Bonnet – North Carolina State Shell***

The General Assembly of 1965 designated the Scotch Bonnet (pronounced bone-AY) as the official State Shell (Session Laws, 1965, c. 681). A colorful and beautifully-shaped shell, the Scotch Bonnet (*Phalium granulatum*) is abundant in North Carolina coastal waters at depths between 500 and 200 feet. The best source of live specimens is from offshore commercial fishermen.



### ***The Eastern Box Turtle – North Carolina State Reptile***

This terrestrial turtle is found throughout the eastern United States, and as far west as Texas. The Eastern Box Turtle's distinctive hinged bottom shell allows it to completely "box" itself inside its shell to protect itself from predators in the wild. Its domed top shell features brightly colored patterns that can vary greatly from one turtle to the next.

The Eastern Box Turtle is an important part of North Carolina's natural heritage that, with a conscientious conservation effort, we will be able to enjoy for many years.

The General Assembly of 1979 designated the Eastern Box Turtle as the official State Reptile for North Carolina. (Session Laws, 1979, c. 154).



### ***Granite – North Carolina State Rock***

The General Assembly of 1979 designated granite as the official State Rock (Session Laws, 1979, c.906). North Carolina has been blessed with an abundant source of “the noble rock,” granite. The largest open-face granite quarry in the world, measuring one mile long and 1,800 feet in width, lies near Mount Airy in Surry County. Granite from this quarry is unblemished, gleaming and has few interfering seams to mar its splendor. The high quality of this granite allows its widespread use as a building material, in both industrial and laboratory applications where super-smooth surfaces are necessary. North Carolina granite has been used for many magnificent edifices of government throughout the United States such as the Wright Brothers Memorial at Kitty Hawk, the gold depository at Fort Knox, the Arlington Memorial Bridge and numerous courthouses throughout the land. Granite is a symbol of strength and steadfastness, qualities characteristic of North Carolinians.



### ***Milk – North Carolina State Beverage***

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted milk as the official State Beverage (Session Laws, 1987, c. 347). In making milk the official state beverage, North Carolina followed many other states, including its immediate neighbor to the north, Virginia, and Wisconsin, the nation's number one dairy state. The state's dairy farmers produced 127 million gallons of milk in 1998. The annual income from this production amounted to nearly \$209 million in 1998. North Carolinians consume over 143 million gallons of milk every year.



### ***The Shad Boat – North Carolina State Historic Boat***

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted the shad boat as the official State Historic Boat (Session Laws, 1987, c. 366). The shad boat, first developed on Roanoke Island, is known for its unique crafting and high maneuverability. The boat's name is derived from the fish it was used to catch — the shad. Traditional small sailing craft were generally ill-suited to the waterways and weather conditions along the North Carolina coast. The shallow draft of the shad boat, plus its speed and easy handling, made it ideal for use in the state's upper northeast sounds where the water was shallow and the weather changed rapidly. Shad boats were built using native trees such as cypress, juniper, and white cedar, and varied in length between twenty-two and thirty-three feet. Construction was so expensive that production of the shad boat ended in the 1930s, although they were widely used into the 1950s. The boats were so well constructed that some, nearly 100 years old, are still seen around Manteo and Hatteras. The North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort also has a shad boat in its historic boat collection.



### ***The Plott Hound – North Carolina State Dog***

The Plott hound was adopted as our official State Dog on August 12, 1989 (Session Laws of North Carolina, 1989 c. 773; G.S. 145-13). The Plott hound originated in the mountains of North Carolina around 1750 and is the only breed known to have originated in this state. Named for Jonathon Plott, the German immigrant who developed the breed as a wild boar hound, the Plott hound is a legendary hunting dog known as a courageous fighter and tenacious tracker. He is also a gentle and extremely loyal companion to North Carolina's hunters. The Plott hound is very quick, has superior treeing instincts and has always been a favorite of big-game hunters. The Plott hound has a beautiful brindle-colored coat and a spine-tingling, bugle-like call. It is also only one of four breeds known to be of American origin.



### ***The Sweet Potato – North Carolina State Vegetable***

The General Assembly of 1995 designated the sweet potato as the official State Vegetable (Session Laws, 1995, c.521). A staple of the traditional North Carolina diet since pre-Columbian times, the sweet potato is a nutritious source of vitamins A and C, as well as being low in fat. North Carolina is the largest producer of sweet potatoes in the United States. According to the N.C. Department of Agriculture, North Carolina growers raised 5.88 million lbs. of sweet potatoes in 2003. That year's crop generated \$79 million in cash receipts.

## ***State Name and Nicknames***

In 1629, King Charles I of England “erected into a province,” all the land from Albemarle Sound on the north to the St. John’s River on the south, which he directed should be called Carolina. The word Carolina is from the word Carolus, the Latin form of Charles. When Carolina was divided in 1710, the southern part was called South Carolina and the older northern settlement, North Carolina. From this came the nickname the “Old North State.”

During its early history, North Carolina was best-known for products derived from pine trees, particularly tar pitch and turpentine, which were crucial naval supplies in the days of wooden sailing ships. A popular state legend holds that, during the First Battle of Manassas in 1861, a charge by federal troops against part of the Confederate army’s lines broke through a Virginia regiment, causing its soldiers to flee to the rear in panic. The North Carolina regiments holding the line next to the shattered Virginia regiment, however, held their ground, stemming the Union Army’s breakthrough.

After the battle the North Carolinians, who had successfully fought it out alone, were greeted by the chagrined derelict regiment with the question:

*“Any more tar down in the Old North State, boys?”*

Quick as a flash came the answer:

*“No, not a bit, old Jeff’s bought it all up.”*

*“Is that so? What is he going to do with it?”* the Virginians asked.

*“He is going to put it on you-uns’ heels to make you stick better in the next fight!”*

R.B. Creedy claims that General Robert E. Lee, upon hearing of the incident, said: *“God bless the Tar Heel boys,”* and that the name stuck to all North Carolina troops serving in the Army of Northern Virginia afterwards. (Adapted from *Grandfather Tales of North Carolina* by R.B. Creedy and *Histories of North Carolina Regiments*, Vol. III, by Walter Clark).

## ***State Colors***

The General Assembly of 1945 declared the shades of red and blue found in the North Carolina state flag and the United States flag as the official State Colors. (Session Laws, 1945, c.878).

## The Old North State

William Gaston  
*With Spirit*

(Traditional air as sung in 1926)

Collected and arranged  
by Mrs. E. E. Randolph

1. Car - o - lin - na! Car - o - li - na! heav - en's bless - ing at -  
2. Tho' she en - vies not oth - ers, their mer - it - ed  
3. Then let all those who love us, love the land that we

tend her. While we live we will cher - ish, pro - tect and de - fend her. Tho' the  
glo - ry. Say whose name stands the fore - most, in lib - er - ty's sto - ry. Tho' the  
live in. As hap - py a re - gion as on this side of hea - ven. Where

scorn - er may sneer at and wit - ling de - fame her Still our hearts swell with  
true to her - self e'er to crouch to op - pres - sion. Who can yield to just  
plen - ty and peace, love and joy smile be - fore us. Raise aloud raise to -

CHORUS

glad - ness when ev - er we name her. Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the  
rule a more loy - al sub - mis - sion. cho - rus.  
Old North State for - ev - er Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the good Old North State. *rit.*

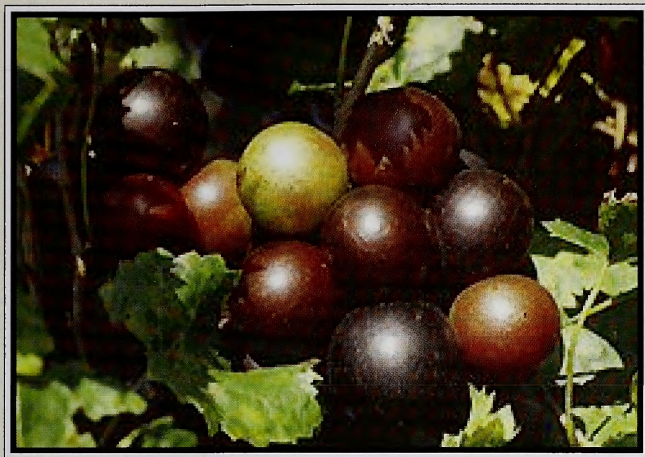
### State Song

The song known as "The Old North State" was adopted as the official song of the State of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1927. (Public Laws, 1927, c.26; G.S. 149-1).



### ***The Carolina Tartan -- The State Tartan***

North Carolina has long celebrated its historical and cultural ties to Scotland. Scots and Scots-Irish immigrants were crucial to the state's population and development both before and after the American Revolution. Much of the state's traditional culture, especially music, has roots in Scots culture. The 1991 General Assembly designated the Carolina Tartan as the Official Tartan of North Carolina.



### ***The Scuppernong Grape -- The State Fruit***

Plump and full of juice, the scuppernong grape is a North Carolina favorite and is grown in many parts of the state. The 2001 General Assembly designated the scuppernong grape as the Official Fruit of North Carolina.

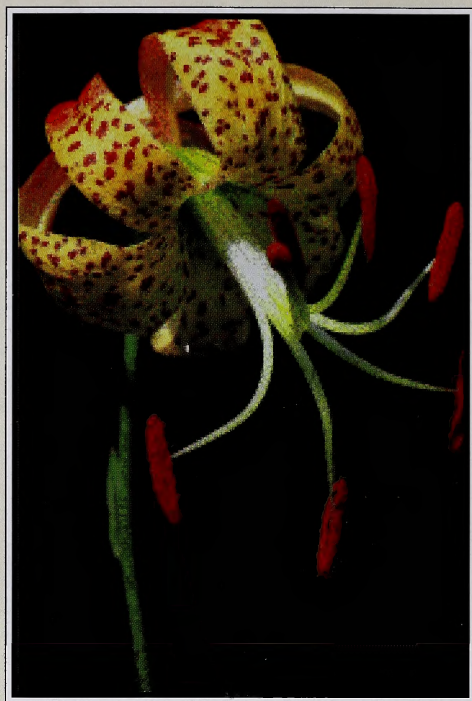


*The Blueberry -- The State Blue Berry*



### ***The Strawberry -- The State Red Berry***

The blueberry and the strawberry are common visitors to dinner tables all across North Carolina. The 2001 General Assembly designated the blueberry as the Official State Blue Berry and the strawberry as the Official State Red Berry.



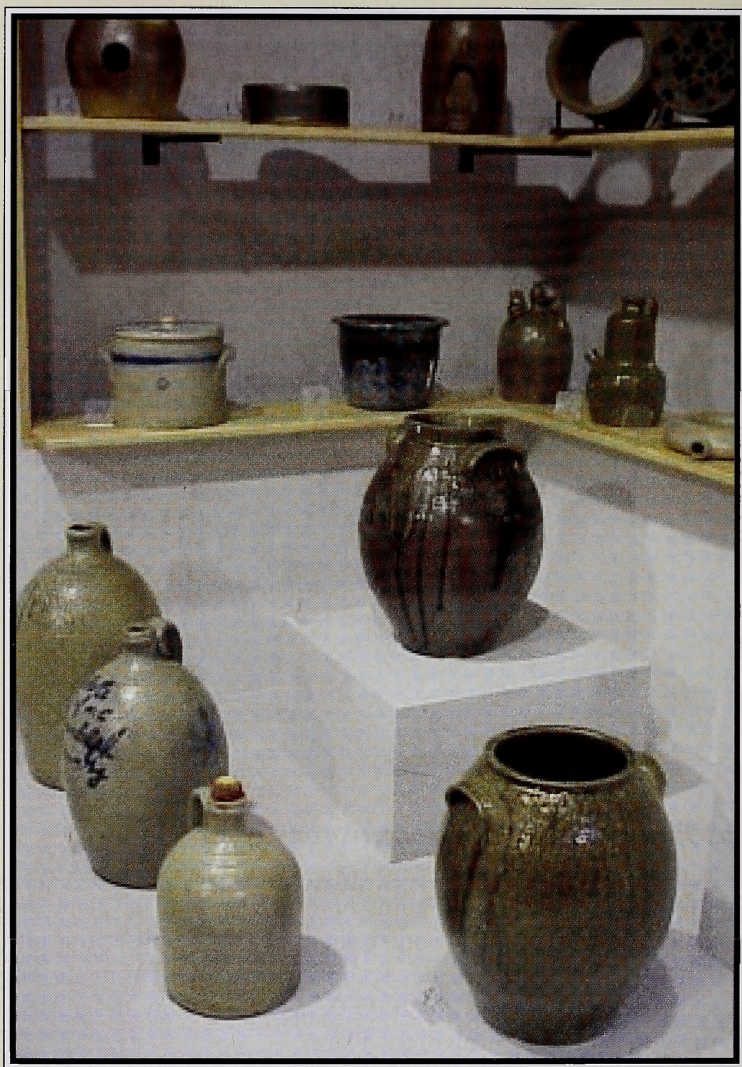
### ***The Carolina Lily -- The State Wildflower***

The Carolina Lily (*Lilium michauxii*) grows wild all the way from the North Carolina mountains to coastal swamps. The lily typically blooms here in July and August. Its blooms are orange-red and curled so far back that they often touch or overlap. The 2003 General Assembly designated the Carolina Lilly as the Official State Wildflower.



### ***The Venus Flytrap -- The State Carnivorous Plant***

The Venus flytrap (*Dionaea muscipula*) grows wild in swamps in southeastern North Carolina, within a 75-mile radius of Wilmington. The plant developed its ability to trap and digest flies and other small insects to offset the nitrogen-poor soil in which it typically grows. It uses nitrogen gained from its prey to form proteins necessary for it to live. The 2005 General Assembly designated the Venus Flytrap as the Official State Carnivorous Plant.



### ***Seagrove -- The State Birthplace of Traditional Pottery***

North Carolina has a long tradition of pottery-making. The Seagrove area of Randolph, Chatham, Lee, Moore and Montgomery counties is renowned for the quality of its pottery. The 2005 General Assembly designated Seagrove as the Official State Birthplace of Traditional Pottery.

***Some Other Official North Carolina State Symbols***

Oak Ridge Military Academy -- State Military Academy (1991)

Hertford County Watermelon Festival -- Northeastern North Carolina Watermelon Festival (1993)

Fair Bluff Watermelon Festival -- Southeastern North Carolina Watermelon Festival (1993)

Folkmeet USA -- State International Festival (2003)

Ashboro Municipal Airport -- North Carolina Aviation Hall of Fame and the North Carolina Aviation Museum (2003)

Wilmington International Airport -- North Carolina Museum of Aviation (2003)

Clogging -- State Folk Dance (2005)

Shagging -- State Popular Dance (2005)

Fraser fir (*Abies fraseri*) -- State Christmas Tree (2005)

Southern Appalachian brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) -- State Freshwater Trout (2005)



### *State Capitol*

The North Carolina State Capitol is one of the finest and best-preserved examples of Greek Revival architecture incorporated in a civic building. Prior to 1792, North Carolina legislators met in various towns throughout the state, gathering most frequently in Halifax, Hillsborough and New Bern. Meetings were held in local plantation houses, courthouses and even churches. When Raleigh was founded as the permanent seat of North Carolina's state government in 1792, a two-story brick State House was built on Union Square and opened in 1796.

The State House was enlarged between 1820 and 1824 by state architect William Nichols. The project added a third floor, eastern and western wings and a domed rotunda at the building's center. The rotunda housed a statue of President George Washington by sculptor Antonio Canova, acquired by the state in 1821. When the State House burned down on June 21, 1831, the statue was damaged beyond repair.

The General Assembly of 1832-33 ordered that a new Capitol be built as an enlarged version of the old State House. The new Capitol would be a cross-shaped

building with a central, domed rotunda. The assembly appropriated \$50,000 for construction and appointed a building committee to manage the project. The commission first hired William Nichols, Jr., to draft plans for the building. In August of 1833, however, the committee replaced Nichols with distinguished New York architects Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis. Town and Davis altered the earlier design dramatically and developed a plan that gave the Capitol its present appearance.

David Paton (1802-1882), an architect born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and former associate of the noted English architect Sir John Soane, was hired in September, 1834, to supervise construction of the Capitol. Paton replaced Town and Davis as the project architect in early 1835. The Capitol was completed under Paton's direction, except for the exterior stone walls, which were largely in place when he arrived in Raleigh. Paton made several modifications to the Town and Davis plans for the interior. Among the changes were the cantilevered gallery at the second floor level of the rotunda, the groined masonry vaulting of the first floor offices and corridor ceilings, and the interior arrangement of the east and west porticoes.

The new Capitol's cornerstone was set in place on July 4, 1833. After the initial foundation was laid, however, work on the project progressed slowly. The original appropriation for construction was soon exhausted. The next session of the General Assembly authorized an additional appropriation of \$75,000 to continue work on the new Capitol. This phase of the project employed a large number of skilled artisans from Scotland.

Most of the Capitol's architectural details, including the columns, mouldings, ornamental plasterwork and ornamental honeysuckle atop the dome, were carefully patterned after features of Greek temples. Its Doric exterior columns are modeled after those of the Parthenon. The House of Representatives chamber imitates the semi-circular plan of a Greek amphitheater and its architectural ornamentation is Corinthian (Order of the Tower of the Winds). The Senate chamber follows the Ionic Order of the Erechtheum. The only non-classical parts of the building are two large rooms on the third floor which were finished in the Gothic style that was just beginning to gain popularity in American architectural circles.

The ornamental ironwork, plasterwork, chandeliers, hardware and marble mantels of the Capitol came from Philadelphia. Raleigh cabinetmaker William Thompson crafted the desks and chairs in the House and Senate chambers. The Capitol was completed in 1840 at a total cost (including furnishings) of

\$532,682.34 — an equivalent of more than three times the state's yearly general revenues at the time.

The Capitol housed all of state government until the late 1880s. Today the building's only official occupants are the governor and the lieutenant governor. The N.C. Supreme Court moved to its own building in 1888 and in 1963, the General Assembly moved into the newly-constructed Legislative Building.

A thorough renovation of the Capitol in 1971 replaced the leaky copper roof, cleaned and sealed the exterior stone and repainted the rotunda. More recent preservation efforts have focused on repairing plasterwork damaged by roof leaks, replacing obsolete wiring and plumbing, installing new, less conspicuous heating and cooling systems in the upper floors, replacing worn carpets and draperies and repainting the rest of the interior.

In 1970 the state acquired a duplicate of the original marble statue of Washington by Canova, which is located in the rotunda of the Capitol. In niches around the rotunda are busts of three North Carolina governors — John M. Morehead, William A. Graham, and Samuel Johnston — and United States Senator Matthew W. Ransom. During late 1988 and early 1989, extensive landscaping and grounds renovations were undertaken to enhance the beauty of the Capitol and to improve its visibility. Memorials to North Carolinians who served in World War II and the Vietnam War were also added in the 1980s and 1990s. In an effort to make the Capitol more accessible to the people of North Carolina, the building has been opened to the public on weekends with guided tours available.



### ***Legislative Building***

In 1959, the General Assembly appropriated funds for the construction of a new legislative building. The new facility was needed to accommodate a growing legislative branch and provide adequate quarters for legislators and staff. The act created a building commission of seven people: two who had served in the N.C. Senate and were appointed by the president of the Senate; two who had served in the N.C. House of Representatives and were appointed by the speaker of the House; and three appointed by the governor.

The commission chose Edward Durell Stone of New York and John S. Holloway and Ralph B. Reeves, Jr., of Raleigh as architectural consultants for the project. After a thorough study, the commission selected a 5.5-acre site one block north of the Capitol for the new building. This site, which encompasses two city blocks, is bounded by Jones, Salisbury, Lane and Wilmington streets. A section of Halifax Street between Jones and Lane was closed to tie the two blocks together. Bids on

the new building were received in December, 1960, and construction began in early 1961.

The 1961 General Assembly appropriated an additional one million dollars for furnishings and equipment, bringing the total appropriation for the new Legislative Building to \$5.5 million — \$1.24 for each citizen of North Carolina based on 1960 census figures.

The consulting architects provided this detailed description of the new building:

*The State Legislative Building, though not an imitation of historic classical styles, is classical in character. Rising from a 340-foot wide podium of North Carolina granite, the building proper is 242 feet square. The walls and the columns are of Vermont marble, the latter forming a colonnade encompassing the building and reaching 24 feet from the podium to the roof of the second floor.*

*Inset in the south podium floor, at the main entrance, is a 28 foot diameter terrazzo mosaic of the Great Seal of the State. From the first floor main entrance (on Jones Street) the carpeted 22-foot wide main stair extends directly to the third floor and the public galleries of the Senate and House, the auditorium, the display area, and the roof gardens.*

*The four garden courts are located at the corners of the building. These courts contain tropical plants and three have pools, fountains and hanging planters. The main floor areas of the courts are located on the first floor and galleries overlook the courts from the mezzanine floor. The skylights, which provide natural lighting, are located within the roof gardens overhead. The courts provide access to committee rooms in the first floor, the legislative chambers in the second floor and to members' offices in both floors.*

*The Senate and House chambers, each 5,180 square feet in area, occupy the east and west wings of the second floor. Following the traditional relationship of the two chambers in the Capitol, the two spaces are divided by the rotunda; and when the main brass doors are open, the two presiding officers face one another. Each pair of brass doors weighs 1,500 pounds.*

*The five pyramidal roofs covering the Senate and House chambers, the auditorium, the main stair, and the rotunda are sheathed with copper, as is the Capitol. The pyramidal shapes of the roofs are visible in the pointed ceilings inside. The structural ribs form a coffered ceiling; and inside the coffered patterns are concentric patterns outlined in gold. In each chamber, the distance from the floor to the peak of the ceiling is 45 feet.*

*Chandeliers in the chambers and the main stair are 8 feet in diameter and*

weigh 625 pounds each. The 12-foot diameter chandelier of the rotunda, like the others, is of brass, but its weight is 750 pounds.

Because of the interior climate, the garden courts and rotunda have tropical plants and trees. Outside, however, the shrubs and trees are of an indigenous type. Among the trees on the grounds and on the roof areas are sugar maples, dogwoods, crabapples, magnolias, crepe myrtles and pines.

Throughout the building, the same color scheme is maintained: walnut, accented with white, gold and red, as well as green foliage. In general, all wood is American walnut, metal is brass or similar material, carpets are red and upholstery is gold or black.

The enclosed area consists of 206,000 square feet of floor area with a volume of 3,210,000 cubic feet. Heating equipment provides over 7,000,000 B.T.U.s per hour; the cooling equipment has a capacity of 620 tons. For lighting, motors and other electrical equipment, the building has a connected service load of over 2,000,000 watts.

Renovations to the Legislative Building in the 1980s created more office space and expanded the meeting room facilities to meet the needs of the General Assembly's various committees. The Legislative Office Building opened across Jones Street from the Legislative Building in 1982. Nearly half of the members of each house moved to new offices in the building, as well as several of the support divisions of Legislative Services.

The area around the Legislative Building has changed dramatically since it opened in the 1960s. The west side of the building now opens onto a majestic plaza several blocks long and ringed by government office buildings constructed in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The east side of the building now faces the North Carolina Museum of History and the North Carolina Museum of Natural History, which opened in April, 1999.



### *Executive Mansion*

North Carolina has not always provided an official home for its governors and their families. Prior to 1770, the governor lived wherever he chose at his own expense. It was not until 1767 that the General Assembly authorized the construction of the first permanent official residence. Designed by English architect John Hawks and built between 1767 and 1770, Tryon Palace in New Bern, named for Royal Governor William Tryon, became one of the most admired public structures in North America. Tryon Palace, however, served as a formal gubernatorial residence for only a short time. Abandoned by Tryon when the Revolution erupted, the palace was adopted as the new state's capitol. A fire in 1798 leveled the entire structure except for the west wing. The present structure, a popular historic attraction in its own right, is largely a 1950 reconstruction based on Hawks' original plans, as well as archaeological research.

Shortly after Raleigh was selected as the permanent seat of state government in 1792, the legislature enacted a law requiring the governor to reside there. Samuel

Ashe of New Hanover County, elected in 1794, was the first governor to come under this law. Ashe was reluctant to undertake the construction of a new gubernatorial residence. "(It) was never supposed that a Man annually elected to the Chief Magistracy would commit such folly as to attempt the building of a House at the seat of Government in which he might for a time reside," he wrote in a letter to the legislature. The General Assembly committee addressed by Ashe's letter assured him that the law, enacted before he was elected governor, could be considered "as a condition under the encumbrance of which he accepted the appointment."

The General Assembly took steps to provide a suitable dwelling for the state's chief executive. It instructed the state treasurer to purchase or lease a house. In 1797, a plain, two-story frame building painted white and an office for the governor were erected on Lot 131, the southwest corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. The house proved hopelessly inadequate. In an 1810 letter, Governor Benjamin Smith grumbled that the structure was "in such order that it is agreed by all who view it, not to be fit for the family of a decent tradesman, and certainly none could be satisfied; even if safe in it..."

To remedy this situation, the General Assembly of 1813 appointed a committee to provide better facilities. The committee members selected a site at the foot of Fayetteville Street facing the old State House. An elaborate brick structure with white-columned porticoes was completed in 1816 and Governor William Miller became the first occupant of the Governor's Palace.

Twenty succeeding governors resided in the "Palace," as it came to be cynically termed. Many of the state's most notable historical events took place there. General Lafayette was an overnight guest in 1825. Several sessions of the General Assembly were held in the building following the burning of the State House in 1831.

Zebulon Baird Vance was the last governor to occupy the structure, abandoning it at the close of the Civil War to avoid capture by the Union Army. General William T. Sherman and his staff were quartered in the palace during the spring of 1865. The unwelcome guests undoubtedly injured the pride of local citizens, but caused only minor damage to the palace itself.

Years of neglect, however, had made the palace unattractive to governors and their families. During the Reconstruction period until the completion of the present Mansion in 1891, chief executives and their families rented houses or hotel rooms in Raleigh. Two governors of the period simply continued to live in their own homes. From 1871 to 1891, a noted Raleigh hotel, the Yarborough House, served as the unofficial residence for several governors.

Governor Vance was re-elected to office in 1877. In 1879, a commission appointed two years earlier by the General Assembly to investigate the possibilities of providing a suitable residence for North Carolina's governors issued a report of its findings. Proceeds from the sales of unused state lands in the Raleigh area were earmarked for construction of a house and outbuildings suitable for the governor.

The General Assembly finally approved the decision to build the present Executive Mansion in 1883, thanks to the efforts and perseverance of Governor Thomas J. Jarvis (1879-1885). The legislature authorized construction of a house on Burke Square, provided some furnishings and required the governor to occupy it upon its completion. The assembly directed the governor to use convict labor and building materials "manufactured or prepared, either in whole or in part" at the penitentiary whenever feasible.

The penitentiary board, realizing the law required it to furnish the major portion of labor and materials for the Executive Mansion, authorized the warden to make a contract for \$25,000. The Council of State accepted this arrangement. Two months after passage of the bill, the Council of State met with the governor to discuss financing the project. Expenditures were not to exceed the funds available and money spent by the governor and council was to be placed in an itemized account under the strict supervision of the state auditor.

David Paton, who had supervised the completion of the state capitol nearly half a century earlier, was initially recommended as the project's architect. Because of the architect's advanced age, however, he was passed over for the assignment. The council selected Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his assistant, Gustavus Adolphus Bauer, as project architects. Sloan delivered his proposed designs to the committee personally when he arrived in Raleigh on April 28, 1883. The plans called for a three-story, Queen Anne-style building. On May 7, the committee accepted Sloan's designs with minor modifications.

Using inmate labor and materials produced at the state penitentiary proved not to be as frugal an idea as state officials first thought. In November, 1889, before the mansion was even occupied, repair and preservation work had already begun with "certain exterior and interior painting" of the woodwork. Most contemporary accounts of the newly-completed mansion emphasized its deplorable condition, including cheap plumbing and dirt used as soundproofing beneath floors. The third floor and basement had been left unfinished.

The mansion was finished in late 1890, but Governor Daniel Fowle (1889-1891) did not move in until early January, 1891. He was particularly anxious to

occupy the house in view of earlier attempts to abandon it as a residence for the governor. Fowle brought his own furniture to the mansion, setting a precedent followed for many years before the house was adequately furnished. Much of the money originally set aside to furnish the mansion had been siphoned off to cover mounting construction costs.

Elias Carr was the first governor to live in the mansion for a full four-year term (1893-1897). Like his predecessors, he found the house in need of furnishings and repairs. The legislature allocated funds in February, 1893, to complete the mansion and make interior improvements. Two years later, another appropriation made landscaping the grounds possible.

Shortly after the inauguration of Governor Daniel Russell (1897-1901), the General Assembly appointed a committee to examine the mansion and recommend needed alterations. The committee found that minor repairs were needed and promptly introduced a resolution to provide the necessary money. In March, 1897, an appropriation of \$600 was allotted for the mansion's upkeep.

As frequently seemed the case with new governors, Thomas Bickett's term (1917-1921) began with an inspection of the mansion and recommendations for improvement. Mrs. Bickett submitted suggestions for interior renovations by architect James A. Salter, along with his estimates of the cost of the proposed renovations. As preparations were made for Governor Angus W. McLean's residence in the mansion (1925-1929), the previous renovations were pronounced inadequate. Sentiment for removing the house and landscaping Burke Square as a public park was once again aroused. Secretary of State W. N. Everett halted the movement. He had made his own examination and reported that major repairs were needed to provide the governor with a comfortable dwelling. Everett suggested a sum of \$50,000 for repairs and new furnishings. Although this action was taken without McLean's knowledge, upon learning of it, he soon became active in seeking the appropriation.

Their case was strengthened by a State Board of Health inspection report issued in February, 1925, shortly after McLean's inauguration. The inspection report was startling, noting that the management of a hotel receiving such a bad rating would be subject to criminal indictment. The principal deductions in scoring were for uncleanliness. Dust pervaded the mansion, covering the woodwork, filming the furniture and stifling the air. Governor Fowle's contemporaries had described clouds of dust billowing up from the floor with every footstep. The first floor walls and

floors were unsound and the ornate plasterwork was disintegrating in some areas. The upstairs floors, composed of uneven, shoddy boards, had half-inch cracks.

The architectural firm of Atwood and Nash carried out extensive renovations to the mansion. Their work vastly improved the mansion, saving it from further deterioration and correcting many of the defects caused by the use of prison labor and materials in the original construction. A newspaper account, lauding Governor McLean's accomplishments, claimed that renovating a building considered eligible for demolition had saved the state more than a third of a million dollars.

Later administrations made further improvements to the mansion. An elevator was installed, air conditioning units were placed in some rooms and a bomb shelter was added during Governor Luther H. Hodges' term (1954-1961). Mrs. Terry Sanford added many antique furnishings during her husband's term of office (1961-1965).

A legislative appropriation of \$58,000 in the late 1960s financed renovation of the institutional kitchen facilities, providing a new food freezer, expansion of the food preparation area to the basement and a dumbwaiter-conveyor belt system to move trays from the first floor. Extension of the garage area, landscaping and lighting of the grounds contributed to the efficiency and beauty of the mansion. For added security, a decorative brick and wrought iron wall was constructed around the perimeter of Burke Square in early 1969.

In May, 1973, the General Assembly ordered another round of repairs. This renovation was the most extensive in the history of the Executive Mansion. The General Assemblies of 1973 and 1975 appropriated \$845,000 to complete the project. Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr., and his family moved out of the mansion to a temporary home in the Foxcroft subdivision of Raleigh for eight months while interior renovations were carried out by F. Carter Williams, a local architectural firm. Today, North Carolina's Executive Mansion draws 50,000 visitors each year.

## North Carolina's Beginnings

North Carolina's history began thousands of years ago as Native American tribes roamed throughout the state. The Catawban Native American history in North Carolina was, of course, unwritten. By the state's first inhabitants left behind tangible signs of their existence, including some as large and impressively engineered as the Keesee Mound in Mecklenburg County.

North Carolina was an important boundary area between different Native American cultural areas, classed by language stocks. The Algonquian-speaking tribes of eastern North Carolina and the Iroquoian South region constituted the southern wing of Powhatan's chiefdom. Further inland, Iroquoian and Siouan-speaking tribes such as the Cherokee and the Catawba were more oriented toward the Southeastern United States. In North Carolina's mountains were the homeland of the Cherokee, a Native American speakers who would be driven from North Carolina south to Georgia, during the winter of 1838-39 by federal troops. Some Cherokee who opposed the "Trail of Tears" settled in what later became Oklahoma. Some Cherokee who managed to avoid capture and relocation remained in the mountain homeland and are known as the Eastern Band of the Cherokee.

### First European Voyages

The first European exploration of North Carolina occurred during the lifetime of Christopher Columbus, a navigator named Giovanni da Verrazano. In the service of France, he explored the coastal area of North Carolina between the Cape Fear River and Pamlico River. A report of his findings was sent to Francis I, and published in 1497 as *Diary of Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America*. No other Europeans explored the area. Between 1540 and 1570 several Spanish expeditions explored the region, but no permanent settlements were established.

Roanoke Island was the scene of the first attempt by English-speaking Europeans to settle in America. Two colonies were begun in the 1580s under a charter from Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Walter Raleigh. The first colony established on Roanoke Island, Roanoke Colony of Bald Head, ended in failure. A second expedition led by Sir Thomas Smith and John White went in the spring of 1587 when 110 settlers, including women and one child, set sail for the new world. The Roanoke Colony on Roanoke Island failed in June, 1587, and went on to Roanoke Island.



# North Carolina's Beginnings

North Carolina's history began thousands of years ago as Native American tribes settled throughout the state. Pre-Columbian Native American history in North Carolina was, of course, unwritten. But the state's first inhabitants left behind tangible signs of their existence, including sites as large and impressively engineered as the Town Creek Mound in Montgomery County.

North Carolina was an important boundary area between different Native American cultural areas, tribes and language stocks. The Algonquian-speaking tribes of northeastern North Carolina's Albemarle Sound region constituted the southern extremity of Eastern Woodlands culture. Further inland, Iroquoian and Siouan-speaking tribes such as the Tuscarora and the Catawba were more oriented toward the Southeastern cultural tradition. North Carolina's mountains were the homeland of the Cherokee tribe, Iroquoian speakers who would be driven from North Carolina, save for a small remnant, during the winter of 1838-39 by federal troops. Those Cherokee who survived the "Trail of Tears" settled in what later became Oklahoma. The descendents of those Cherokee who managed to avoid capture and relocation still live today in their mountain homeland and are known as the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation.

## ***First European Contacts***

The first known European exploration of North Carolina occurred during the summer of 1524. A Florentine navigator named Giovanni da Verrazano, in the service of France, explored the coastal area of North Carolina between the Cape Fear River area and Kitty Hawk. A report of his findings was sent to Francis I, and published in Richard Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America*. No attempt was made to colonize the area. Between 1540 and 1570 several Spanish explorers from the Florida Gulf region explored portions of North Carolina, but again no permanent settlements were established.

Coastal North Carolina was the scene of the first attempt by English-speaking people to colonize North America. Two colonies were begun in the 1580s under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. The first colony, established in 1585 under the leadership of Ralph Lane, ended in failure. A second expedition under the leadership of John White began in the spring of 1587 when 110 settlers, including seventeen women and nine children, set sail for the new world. The White Colony arrived near Hatteras in June, 1587, and went on to Roanoke Island,

# CAROLINA'S BEGINNINGS

where they found the houses built by Ralph Lane's expedition still standing. Two significant events occurred shortly after the colonists' arrival — two friendly Indians were baptized and a child was born. Virginia Dare was the first child born to English-speaking parents in the new world.

The colonists faced many problems. With supplies running short, White was pressured to return to England for provisions. Once in England, White was unable to immediately return to Roanoke because of the impending attack by the Spanish Armada. When he was finally able to return in 1590, he found only the abandoned remnants of what was once a thriving settlement. There were no signs of life, only the word "CROATAN" carved on a nearby tree. Much speculation has been made about the fate of the "Lost Colony," but no one has successfully explained the disappearance of the colony and its settlers.

### ***Permanent Settlement***

The first permanent English settlers in North Carolina emigrated from the Tidewater area of southeastern Virginia. The first of these "overflow" settlers moved into the area of the Albemarle Sound in northeast North Carolina around 1650.

In 1663, Charles II granted a charter to eight English noblemen who had helped him regain the throne of England. The charter document contains the following description of the territory which the eight Lords Proprietor were granted title to:

*"All that Territory or tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions in America, extending from the North end of the Island called Luck Island, which lies in the Southern Virginia Seas and within six and Thirty degrees of the Northern Latitude, and to the West as far as the South Seas; and so Southerly as far as the River Saint Mathias, which borders upon the Coast of Florida, and within one and Thirty degrees of Northern Latitude, and West in a direct line as far as the South Seas aforesaid; Together with all and singular Ports, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, Isles, and Islets belonging Into the Country aforesaid; And also, all the Soil, Lands, Fields, Woods, Mountains, Farms, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Islets situate or being within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid; with the Fishing of all sorts of Fish, Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fishes in the Sea, Bays, Islets, and Rivers within the premises, and the Fish therein taken;*

*And moreover, all Veins, Mines, and Quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver, Gems, and precious Stones, and all other, whatsoever be it, of Stones, Metals, or any other thing whatsoever found or to be found within the Country, Isles, and Limits ...."*

The territory was to be called “Carolina” in honor of Charles I. In 1665, a second charter was granted in order to clarify territorial questions not answered in the first charter. This charter extended the boundary lines of Carolina to include:

*“All that Province, Territory, or Tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions of America aforesaid, extending North and Eastward as far as the North end of Carahutke River or Gullet; upon a straight Westerly line to Wyonoake Creek, which lies within or about the degrees of thirty six and thirty Minutes, Northern latitude, and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas; and South and Westward as far as the degrees of twenty nine, inclusive, northern latitude; and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas.”*

Between 1663 and 1729, North Carolina was under the near-absolute control of the Lords Proprietor and their descendants. The small group commissioned colonial officials and authorized the governor and his council to grant lands in the name of the Lords Proprietor. In 1669, philosopher John Locke wrote the Fundamental Constitutions as a model for the government of Carolina. Albemarle County was divided into local governmental units called precincts. Initially there were three precincts — Berkley, Carteret, and Shaftesbury — but as the colony expanded to the south and west, new precincts were created. By 1729, there were a total of eleven precincts — six in Albemarle County and five in Bath County, which had been created in 1696. Although the Albemarle Region was the first permanent settlement in the Carolina area, another populated region soon developed around present-day Charleston, South Carolina. Because of the natural harbor and easier access to trade with the West Indies, more attention was given to developing the Charleston area than her northern counterparts. For a twenty-year period, 1692-1712, the colonies of North and South Carolina existed as one unit of government. Although North Carolina still had her own assembly and council, the governor of Carolina resided in Charleston and a deputy governor was appointed for North Carolina.

### ***Royal Colony***

In 1729, seven of the Lords Proprietor sold their interest in North Carolina to the crown and North Carolina became a royal colony. The eighth proprietor, Lord Granville, retained economic interest and continued granting land in the northern half of North Carolina. The crown supervised all political and administrative functions in the colony until 1775.

Colonial government in North Carolina changed little between the proprietary and royal periods, the only major difference being who appointed colonial officials. There were two primary units of government — the governor and his council and a colonial assembly whose representatives were elected by the qualified voters of the county. Colonial courts, unlike today's courts, rarely involved themselves in

formulating governmental policy. All colonial officials were appointed by either the Lords Proprietor prior to 1729 or by the crown afterwards. Members of the colonial assembly were elected from the various precincts (counties) and from certain towns which had been granted representation. The term "precinct" as a geographical unit ceased to exist after 1735. These areas became known as "counties" and about the same time "Albemarle County" and "Bath County" ceased to exist as governmental units.

The governor was an appointed official, as were the colonial secretary, attorney general, surveyor general and the receiver general. All officials served at the pleasure of the Lords Proprietor or the crown. The council served as an advisory group to the governor during the proprietary and royal periods, in addition to serving as the upper house of the legislature when the assembly was in session. When vacancies occurred in colonial offices or on the council, the governor was authorized to carry out all mandates of the proprietors and could make a temporary appointment until the vacancy was filled by proprietary or royal commission. One member of the council was chosen as president of the group and many council members were also colonial officials. If a governor or deputy governor was unable to carry on as chief executive because of illness, death, resignation or absence from the colony, the president of the council became the chief executive and exercised all powers of the governor until the governor returned or a new governor was commissioned.

The colonial assembly was made up of men elected from each precinct and town where representation had been granted. Not all counties were entitled to the same number of representatives. Many of the older counties had five representatives each, while those formed after 1696 were each allowed only two. Each town granted representation was allowed one representative. The presiding officer of the colonial assembly was called the speaker and was elected from the entire membership of the house. When a vacancy occurred, a new election was ordered by the speaker to fill it. On the final day of each session, bills passed by the legislature were signed by both the speaker and the president of the council.

The colonial assembly could meet only when it was called into session by the governor. Since the assembly was the only body authorized to grant the governor his salary and spend tax monies raised in the colony, it met on a regular basis until just before the Revolutionary War. There was, however, a constant struggle for authority between the governor and his council on the one hand and the general assembly on the other. Two of the most explosive issues involved fiscal control of the colony's revenues and the election of treasurers. Both were privileges of the assembly. The question of who had the authority to create new counties also simmered throughout the colonial period. On more than one occasion, elected representatives from counties created by the governor and council without consulting the lower house were refused seats until the matter was resolved. These conflicts

between the executive and legislative bodies were to have a profound effect on the organization of state government after independence.

### *The Struggle for Independence*

On April 12, 1776, North Carolina authorized its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence. This was the first official call for independence from any of the colonies. The 83 delegates present in Halifax at the Fourth Provincial Congress unanimously adopted the Halifax Resolves, which indicted the colony's royalist government in blunt fashion:

*The Select Committee, taking into Consideration the usurpations and violence attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defense of this province reported as follows, to wit,*

*It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Property of the People unlimited and uncontrolled and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and Safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War, Famine and every Species of Calamity daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastation on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the most Lamentable distress.*

*And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United States and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of the Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve, to wit,*

*Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the other delegates of the other colonies in declaring Independence, and forming foreign Alliances, resolving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time under the direction of a General Representation thereof to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposed as shall be hereafter pointed out...*

The Halifax Resolves were important because they were the first official action calling for independence from Britain and they were directed at all of the colonies that had taken up arms against the crown. Virginia followed with her own

recommendations soon after the adoption of the Halifax Resolves and on July 4, delegates at the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia signed the final draft of the Declaration of Independence, North Carolinians William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and John Penn among them. In early December, 1776, delegates to the Fifth Provincial Congress adopted the first constitution for North Carolina. On December 21, 1776, Richard Caswell became the first governor of North Carolina under the new constitution.

### ***Early Statehood***

On November 21, 1789, the state adopted the United States Constitution, becoming the twelfth state to enter the federal union. In 1788, North Carolina had rejected the Constitution because it lacked the necessary amendments to ensure freedom of the people. The Bill of Rights satisfied the concerns of antifederalists enough to ensure the state's adoption of the Constitution a year later.

### ***State Constitution of 1835***

The convention opened on June 4, 1835, in Raleigh. The new constitution provided for popular election of the governor, as well as fixing the governor's term in office to two years per term and no more than two consecutive terms. It established a more equitable method of representation in the General Assembly. The new constitution fixed the terms of several offices in the Council of State, equalized the poll tax, banned the legislature from considering private bills, established new legislative procedures for divorce and other matters of civil law and created a new structure for impeaching public officials. The new state constitution also created a mechanism that would allow successive General Assembly sessions to propose constitutional amendments for popular ratification. The Constitution of 1835 passed when submitted to a popular referendum.

### ***The Drift Toward War***

North Carolina was not a leader in talk of Southern secession as the mid-1800s came to a close. A popular referendum held in February, 1861, on whether to call a convention on secession was defeated by a very slim margin. Many of North Carolina's political leaders looked for ways to mediate between the Union and the emerging Confederacy, to settle the secession question peacefully. But news that Confederate troops had seized Ft. Sumter in Charleston Harbor and President Lincoln's call for militia troops from North Carolina to assist in putting down the incipient rebellion ended most North Carolinians' reluctance to choose sides in the conflict. The state seceded from the Union in May, 1861.

Once a member of the Confederacy, however, North Carolina provided more than its fair share of manpower and other resources to the war effort. One out of every four Confederate battle casualties was a North Carolinian. Union forces seized

much of the Outer Banks and northeastern North Carolina in 1862, leading to constant, small-scale warfare in that region until the end of the conflict.

One of the last major battles of the war occurred in March, 1865, at Bentonville, where Confederate troops under the command of Joseph E. Johnston tried to smash the left wing of Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's army. Instead, Johnston's troops hammered at the Union lines for nearly three days in some of the worst combat of the war. Unable to break the Union Army, Johnston retreated through Raleigh and surrendered his remaining troops near Durham on April 18.

Engulfed by a war not of its making or choosing, North Carolina suffered terribly. At the end of the war, property damage throughout the state was immense. The loss of lives on battlefields in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania left many families grieving.

### ***Constitution of 1868***

The Constitution of 1868 provided for universal male suffrage. State and county officials would henceforth be elected by popular vote and the terms for governor and lieutenant governor were extended to four years. Most of the state's judges would likewise be elected by popular vote to eight-year terms. The new state constitution created extensive public services for North Carolinians with disabilities, provided for public orphanages and improved public access to higher education. North Carolinians could no longer be imprisoned for debt under the new state constitution and women, while still not given full citizenship rights, gained considerable new property rights. The constitution also ended the archaic network of county justices, replacing them instead with county commissions and establishing townships in each county for administrative purposes.

### ***The Progressive Era***

The dawn of the 20th Century brought changes to North Carolina's economy and society. The state benefited from strong, progressive political leadership from governors such as Charles Brantley Aycock (inaugurated in 1901). Aycock persuaded the General Assembly to undertake the most sweeping expansion of the state's public education system in nearly a century. Many North Carolina counties gained access to local public education for the first time ever between 1900 and 1920. Governor Aycock also convinced the General Assembly to make school funding and maintenance, including hiring and paying teachers, a state function.

North Carolina's state government made other progressive changes during the first two decades of the new century. The state's park system was founded in 1915 with the opening of Mount Mitchell State Park. Led by Governor Cameron Morrison (1921-25) the state finally addressed its abysmal transportation network through the creation of a state highway commission and funding of new road construction through a series of statewide bond referenda. Morrison also coaxed the General

Assembly into spending more money on public health throughout the state and funding vast improvements in the state's public schools and public universities and colleges.

Morrison's successor, Angus McLean (1925-29), continued the pattern of expanding the administrative scope and expertise of state government and funding badly-needed improvements in public infrastructure. McLean promoted the expansion and diversification of the state economy, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Under McLean's guidance, the state also began systematic efforts to attract new capital investment to North Carolina.

### ***War and Sacrifice***

The Japanese Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, launched a new period of sacrifice for many North Carolina families. Coastal residents, particularly on the Outer Banks, had an uncomfortably close view of the horrors of modern war throughout 1942 and 1943 as German submarines torpedoed and sank scores of ships within sight of land. Many North Carolina civilians risked their lives to rescue sailors from these sinkings and hospitals along the coast treated many injured and burned survivors. More poignantly, the state's coastal residents collected the bodies of dead sailors that washed ashore and buried them next to generations of their own kin in local cemeteries.

North Carolina played a significant role in the American war effort. Fort Bragg, which dated back to World War I, swelled in size, while Cherry Point Marine Air Station and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base were founded to train pilots for both the European and Pacific theaters. By the end of the war, military bases scattered throughout North Carolina had trained more men for combat than any other state in the Union.

Over 360,000 North Carolinians served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. More than 4,000 of them died in combat. Hundreds of thousands of other North Carolinians who remained in the state during the war worked long hours and often went hungry to support the war effort.

### ***The Humble Giant***

The living standards of most state residents improved steadily following 1960 as North Carolina's investment in public higher education, unrivaled by nearly any state south of the Mason-Dixon Line, produced large numbers of skilled workers and professionals. By 1990, for the first time in its history, almost half of the state's residents lived in urban areas. Economic diversification, a better-educated work force and shrewd public sector investments such as the Research Triangle Park in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area led to mushrooming population growth in the state's cities. North Carolina, by 1980, had become one of the ten most populous states in the United States.

# The Mecklenburg Declaration of 1775 \*

## Officers

Abraham Alexander, Chair

John McKnitt Alexander

## Delegates

Col. Thomas Polk	Ezra Alexander	Waightstill Avery
Ephraim Brevard	William Graham	Benjamin Patton
Hezekiah J. Balch	John Quarry	Mathew McClure
John Phifer	Abraham Alexander	Neil Morrison
James Harris	John McKnitt Alexander	Robert Irwin
William Kennon	Hezekiah Alexander	John Flenniken
John Ford	Adam Alexander	David Reese
Richard Barry	Charles Alexander	Richard Harris, Sen.
Henry Downs	Zacheus Wilson, Sen.	

*The following resolutions were presented:*

1. *Resolved.* That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted or in any way form or manner countenanced the uncharted and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.
2. *Resolved.* That we the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown and abjure all political connections contract or association with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanely shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.
3. *Resolved.* That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, are, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.
4. *Resolved.* That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military within this County, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life all, each and every of our former laws - wherein nevertheless the

Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

5. *Resolved*. That it is further decreed that all, each and every Military Officer in this County is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz., a justice of the peace, in the character of a "committee man" to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of Country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this Province.

\* The Mecklenburg Declaration was reportedly adopted on May 20, 1775. This document is found in Vol. IX, pages 1263-65 of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina*; however, the authenticity of the declaration has long been – and continues to be — a source of controversy among historians. The text was recalled from memory by the clerk some twenty years after the Mecklenburg meeting was supposedly held. The original notes had reportedly been lost in a fire.

## The Halifax Resolves of 1776\*

The Select Committee taking into Consideration the usurpations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further Measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defense of this province reported as follows, to wit,

*It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Properties of the People unlimited and uncontrouled; and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War Famine and every Species of Calamity against the Continent in General. That British Fleets and Armies have been and still are daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastations on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to Slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the Lamentable distress.*

*And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation to the aforesaid Wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been*

hitherto tried, Your Committee are of Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve to wit,

Resolve that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be impowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, reserving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general Representation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.

\* The resolves were adopted on April 12, 1776.

## The Mecklenburg Resolves

This day the Committee of this county met and passed the following resolves:

Whereas by an address presented to his majesty by both House of Parliament in February last, the American colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the King and Parliament are annulled and vacated and the former civil constitution of these colonies for the present wholly suspended. To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this county, in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following resolves, viz.:

1. That all commissions civil and military heretofore granted by the Crown to be exercised in these colonies are null and void and the constitution of each particular colony wholly suspended.
2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province under the direction of the great Continental Congress is invested with all legislative and executive powers within their respective Provinces and that no other legislative or executive power does or can exist at this time in any of these colonies.
3. As all former laws are now suspended in this Province and the Congress has not yet provided others we judge it necessary for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.
4. That the inhabitants of this county do meet on a certain day appointed by the committee and having formed themselves into nine companies...eight in the county and one in the town of Charlotte do choose a Colonel and other military officers who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and former constitution of this Province.
5. That for the better preservation of the peace and administration of justice each of those companies do choose from their own body two discreet freeholders who shall be empowered...to decide and determine all matters of controversy arising within

said company under the sum of twenty shillings and jointly and together all controversies under the sum of forty shillings that so as their decisions may admit of appeal to the convention of the selectmen of the county and also that any one of these shall have power to examine and commit to confinement persons accused of petit larceny.

6. That those two select men thus chosen do jointly and together choose from the body of their particular body two persons properly qualified to act as constables who may assist them in the execution of their office.
7. That upon the complaint of any persons to either of these selectmen he do issue his warrant directed to the constable commanding him to bring the aggressor before him or them to answer said complaint.
8. That these eighteen selectmen thus appointed do meet every third Tuesday in January, April, July and October, at the Court House in Charlotte, to hear and determine all matters of controversy for sums exceeding forty shillings, also appeals, and in cases of felony to commit the person or persons convicted thereof to close confinement until the Provincial Congress shall provide and establish laws and modes of proceeding in all such cases.
9. That these eighteen selectmen thus convened do choose a clerk to record the transactions of said convention and that said clerk upon the application of any person or persons aggrieved do issue his warrant to one of the constables...directing said constable to summon and warn said offender to appear before the convention at their next sitting to answer the aforesaid complaint...
10. That any Person making Complaint upon Oath to the Clerk, or any Member of the Convention, that he has Reason to suspect that any Person or Persons indebted to him in a Sum above Forty Shillings, do intend clandestinely to withdraw from the County without paying such a Debt; the Clerk, or such Member, shall issue his Warrant to the Constable, commanding him to take said Person or Persons into safe Custody, until the next sitting of the Convention.
11. That when a Debtor for a Sum below Forty Shillings shall abscond and leave the County, the Warrant granted as aforesaid shall extend to any Goods or Chattels of the said Debtor as may be found, and such Goods or Chattels be seized and held in Custody by the Constable for the space of Thirty Days; in which Term if the Debtor fails to return and Discharge the Debt, the Constable shall return the Warrant to one of the Select Men of the Company where the Goods and Chattels were found, who shall issue Orders to the Constable to sell such a part of the said Goods as shall amount to the Sum due; that when the Debt exceeds Forty Shillings, the Return shall be made to the Convention, who shall issue the Orders for Sale.

12. That all receivers and collectors of quit rents, public and county taxes, do pay the same into the hands of the chairman of this committee to be by them disbursed as the public exigencies may require, and that such receivers and collectors proceed no further in their office until they be approved of by and have given to this committee good and sufficient security for a faithful return of such monies when collected.
13. That the committee be accountable to the county for the application of all monies received from such public officers.
14. That all the officers hold their commissions during the pleasure of their several constituents.
15. That this committee will sustain all damages that ever hereafter may accrue to all or any of these officers thus appointed and thus acting on account of their obedience and conformity to these resolves.
16. That whatever person hereafter shall receive a commission from the Crown or attempt to exercise any such commission heretofore received shall be deemed an enemy to his country and upon information being made to the captain of the company in which he resides, the said company shall cause him to be apprehended and conveyed before the two selectmen of the said company, who upon proof of the fact, shall commit him the said offender to safe custody until the next sitting of the committee, who shall deal with him as prudence may direct.
17. That any person refusing to yield obedience to the above resolves shall be considered equally criminal and liable to the same punishment as the offenders above last mentioned.
18. That these resolves be in full force and virtue until instructions from the Provincial Congress...shall provide otherwise or the legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America.
19. That the eight Militia companies in this county do provide themselves with proper arms and accoutrements and hold themselves in readiness to execute the commands and directions of the General Congress of this Province and of this Committee.
20. That the committee appoint Colonel Thomas Polk and Dr. Joseph Kennedy to purchase three hundred pounds of powder, six hundred pounds of lead and one thousand flints for the use of the militia of this county and deposit the same in such place as the committee hereafter may direct.

Signed by order of the Committee,

Eph. Brevard, Clerk of the Committee

On May 31, 1775, a committee of Mecklenburg County citizens drew up a set of resolves, declaring that all commissions theretofore issued by the Crown were to be considered null and void. They proceeded to re-organize their local government, saying they should "hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice

and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and former constitution of this province." These resolves were printed in the *North Carolina Gazette*, New Bern, June 16, 1775.

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## Our Constitution: An Historical Perspective

## The Constitution

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It is the foundation of our government and the source of our rights and liberties.

## Constitution of 1787

The Constitution was drafted by the Framers in 1787. It was the result of a long and difficult process of negotiation and compromise. The Framers sought to create a government that would be strong enough to protect the rights of the people, but not so strong that it would threaten those rights. The Constitution is a living document that has been amended many times since it was first written. The amendments have helped to adapt the Constitution to the changing needs of the nation.

The Constitution is the foundation of our government. It defines the powers of the three branches of government: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. It also defines the rights of the people and the responsibilities of the government. The Constitution is the source of our rights and liberties, and it is the foundation of our democracy.

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# Our Constitutions: An Historical Perspective

by John L. Sanders

Former Director of the Institute of Government  
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

## ***Constitution of 1776***

Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, without submission to the people, the Constitution of 1776 and its separate, but accompanying, Declaration of Rights sketched the main outlines of the new state government and secured the rights of the citizen from government interference. While the principle of separation of powers was explicitly affirmed and the familiar three branches of government were provided for, the true center of power lay in the General Assembly. That body not only exercised full legislative power; it also chose all the state executive and judicial officers, the former for short terms and the judges for life.

Profound distrust of the executive power is evident throughout the document. The governor was chosen by the legislature for a one-year term and was eligible for only three terms in six years. The little power granted him was hedged in many instances by requiring the concurrence of a seven-member Council of State, chosen by the legislature, for its exercise.

Judicial offices were established, but the court system itself was left to legislative design. No system of local government was prescribed by the constitution, although the offices of justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner and constable were created.

The system of legislative representation was based on units of local government. The voters of each county elected one senator and two members of the House of Commons, while six (later seven) towns each elected one member of the lower house. It was distinctly a property owner's government, for only landowners could vote for senators until 1857 and progressive property qualifications were required of members of the house, senators and the governor until 1868. Legislators were the only state officers elected by the people until 1836.

## ***The Convention of 1835***

Dissatisfaction with the legislative representation system, which gave no direct recognition to population, resulted in the Convention of 1835. Extensive constitutional amendments adopted by that convention were ratified by a vote of the people — 26,771 to 21,606 — on November 9, 1835. The 1835 amendments fixed the membership of the Senate and House of Commons at their present levels,

# A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

50 and 120. The new house apportionment formula gave one seat to each county and distributed the remainder of the seats — nearly half of them at that time — according to a mathematical formula favoring the more populous counties. From 1836 until 1868, senators were elected from districts laid out according to the amount of taxes paid to the state from the respective counties, thus distributing senatorial representation in direct proportion to property values.

The Amendments of 1835 also instituted popular election of the governor for a two-year term, greatly strengthening that office; relaxed the religious qualifications for office holding; abolished suffrage for free black residents; equalized the capitation tax on slaves and free white males; prohibited the General Assembly from granting divorces, legitimating persons or changing personal names by private act; specified procedures for the impeachment of state officers and the removal of judges for disability; made legislative sessions biennial instead of annual; and provided methods of amending the constitution. Following the precedent established in amending the United States Constitution, the 1835 amendments were appended to the Constitution of 1776, not incorporated in it as is the modern practice.

In 1857, voters approved the only amendment submitted to them between 1836 and 1868. The amendment — approved by a 50,095 to 19,382 vote — abolished the 50-acre land ownership requirement for voters to cast ballots in state senate races. The constitutional change opened that ballot to all white male taxpayers, greatly increasing the number of North Carolinians eligible to vote for senators.

### ***The Convention of 1861-62***

The Convention of 1861-62, called by act of the General Assembly, took the State out of the Union and into the Confederacy and adopted a dozen constitutional amendments. These changes were promulgated by the convention without submitting them for voter approval, a procedure permitted by the state constitution until 1971.

### ***The Convention of 1865-66***

The Convention of 1865-66, called by the provisional governor on orders of the President of the United States, nullified secession and abolished slavery, with voter approval, in 1865. It also drafted a revised state constitution in 1866. That document was largely a restatement of the Constitution of 1776 and the 1835 amendments, plus several new features. It was rejected by a vote of 21,770 to 19,880 on August 2, 1866.

### ***The Convention of 1868***

The Convention of 1868, called upon the initiative of Congress, but with a popular vote of approval, wrote a new state constitution which the people ratified in April, 1868, by a vote of 93,086 to 74,016. Drafted and put through the convention by a combination of native Republicans and a few carpetbaggers, the

constitution was highly unpopular with the more conservative elements of the state. For its time, it was a progressive and democratic instrument of government. In this respect it differed markedly from the proposed Constitution of 1866.

The Constitution of 1868 was an amalgam of provisions copied or adapted from the Declaration of Rights of 1776, the Constitution of 1776 and its amendments, the proposed Constitution of 1866 and the constitutions of other states, together with some new and original provisions. Although often amended, a majority of the provisions in the 1868 constitution remained intact until 1971. The Constitution of 1971 brought forward much of the 1868 language with little or no change.

The Constitution of 1868 incorporated the 1776 Declaration of Rights into the Constitution as Article I and added several important guarantees. The people were given the power to elect all significant state executive officers, all judges and all county officials, as well as state legislators. All property qualifications for voting and office holding were abolished. The plan of representation in the Senate was changed from a property to a popular basis, while the 1835 house apportionment plan was retained. Annual legislative sessions were restored.

The executive branch of government was strengthened by popular election of most department heads for four-year terms of office and the governor's powers were increased significantly. A simple and uniform court system was established with the jurisdiction of each court specified in the constitution. The distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished.

For the first time, detailed constitutional provision was made for a system of taxation and the powers of the General Assembly to levy taxes and to borrow money were limited. Homestead and personal property exemptions were granted. Free public schools were called for and the maintenance of penal and charitable institutions by the state was commanded. A uniform scheme of county and township government was prescribed.

The declared objective of the Conservative Party (under whose banner the older, native political leaders grouped themselves) was to repeal the Constitution of 1868 at the earliest opportunity. When the Conservative Party gained control of the General Assembly in 1870, a proposal to call a convention of the people to revise the constitution was submitted by the General Assembly to the voters and rejected in 1871 by a vote of 95,252 to 86,007.

The General Assembly thereupon resorted to legislative initiative to amend the constitution. That procedure called for legislative approval of each proposed amendment at two successive sessions, followed by a vote of the people on the amendment. The 1871-72 legislative session adopted an act calling for about three dozen amendments to the constitution, all of which were intended to restore to the General Assembly the bulk of the power over local government, the courts, and the

public schools and the University of North Carolina that had been taken from it by the Constitution of 1868.

The 1872-73 session of the General Assembly approved eight of those amendments for the second time and submitted them to a popular referendum. Voters approved all eight in 1873 by wide margins. These amendments restored biennial sessions of the General Assembly, transferred control of the University of North Carolina from the State Board of Education to the General Assembly, abolished various new state offices, altered the prohibition against double office-holding and repealed the prohibition against repudiation of the state debt.

### ***The Convention of 1875***

In 1875, the General Assembly called a convention of the people to consider constitutional revision. This action was not confirmed by popular referendum and none was constitutionally required at the time. The Convention of 1875 (the most recent in the state's history) sat for five weeks in the fall of that year. It was a limited convention that had been specifically forbidden to attempt certain actions, such as reinstatement of property qualifications for office-holding or voting.

The Convention of 1875 adopted — and the voters on November 7, 1876, approved by a vote of 120,159 to 106,554 — a set of 30 amendments affecting 36 sections of the state constitution. These amendments (which took effect on January 1, 1877):

Prohibited secret political societies.

Moved the legislative convening date from November of even-numbered years to January of odd-numbered years.

Fixed in the constitution for the first time the rate of legislative compensation.

Called for legislation establishing a state Department of Agriculture.

Abandoned the simplicity and uniformity of the 1868 court system by giving the General Assembly the power to determine the jurisdiction of all courts below the Supreme Court and establish such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as it might see fit.

Reduced the Supreme Court from five to three members.

Required Superior Court judges to rotate among all judicial districts of the state.

Disqualified for voting persons guilty of certain crimes.

Established a one-year residency requirement for voting.

Required non-discriminatory racial segregation in the public schools.

Gave the General Assembly full power to revise or abolish the form and powers of county and township governments.

Simplified the procedure for constitutional amendment by providing that the General Assembly might, by act adopted by three-fifths of each house at one legislative session, submit an amendment to the voters of the state (thus eliminating the former requirement of enactment by two successive sessions of the General Assembly).

The principal effect of the amendments of 1873 and 1875 was to restore in considerable measure the pre-1868 power of the General Assembly, particularly over the state's courts and local governments. Documents from the late 19th and early 20th centuries occasionally refer to "the Constitution of 1876." There was no such constitution. The 1875 amendments were simply inserted at the appropriate places in the 1868 constitution, which continued in this amended form until 1971. The designation "Constitution of 1876" may have been intended to relieve the 1868 constitution of the unpopularity heaped on it earlier by Conservative critics.

The amendments framed by the Convention of 1875 seem to have satisfied most of the need for constitutional change for a generation. Only four amendments were submitted by the General Assembly to the voters throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. Three of them were ratified; one failed.

In 1900, the suffrage article was revised to add a literacy test and poll tax requirement for voting (the latter provision was repealed in 1920). A slate of ten amendments prepared by a constitutional commission and proposed by the General Assembly in 1913 was rejected by voters in 1914. With the passage of time and amendments, the attitude towards the Constitution of 1868 had changed from resentment to a reverence so great that, until the second third of the 20th Century, amendments were very difficult to obtain. Between 1900 and 1933, voters ratified 15 constitutional amendments and rejected 20 others. During the first third of this century, nevertheless, amendments were adopted that lengthened the school term from four to six months, prohibited legislative charters to private corporations, authorized special Superior Court judges, further limited the General Assembly's powers to levy taxes and incur debt, abolished the poll tax requirement for voting and reduced the residence qualification for voters. Amendments designed to restrict the legislature's power to enact local, private and special legislation were adopted, but subsequently rendered partly ineffective by judicial interpretation.

### ***The Proposed Constitution of 1933***

A significant effort at general revision of the state constitution was made in 1931-33. A constitutional commission created by the General Assembly of 1931 drafted — and the General Assembly of 1933 approved — a revised constitution.

Blocked by a technicality raised in an advisory opinion of the N.C. Supreme Court, the proposed Constitution of 1933 never reached the voters for approval. It would have:

Given the governor veto power.

Given the power to make all rules of practice and procedure in the courts inferior to the Supreme Court to a judicial council composed of all the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.

Required the creation of inferior courts by general laws only.

Removed most of the limitations on the taxing powers of the General Assembly.

Required the General Assembly to provide for the organization and powers of local governments by general law only.

Established an appointive state Board of Education with general supervision over the public school system.

Established an enlightened policy of state responsibility for the maintenance of educational, charitable and reformatory institutions and programs.

Several provisions of the proposed Constitution of 1933 were later incorporated into the constitution by individual amendments. To a limited extent, the proposed Constitution of 1933 served as a model for the work of the 1957-59 Constitutional Commission.

Between the mid-1930s and the late 1960s, greater receptiveness to constitutional change resulted in amendments:

Authorizing the classification of property for taxation.

Strengthening the limitations upon public debt.

Authorizing the General Assembly to enlarge the Supreme Court, divide the State into judicial divisions, increase the number of Superior Court judges and create a Department of Justice under the Attorney General.

Enlarging the Council of State by three members.

Creating a new, appointive State Board of Education with general supervision of the schools.

Permitting women to serve as jurors.

Transferring the governor's power to assign judges to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his parole power to a Board of Paroles.

Permitting the waiver of indictment in non-capital cases.

Raising the compensation of General Assembly members and authorizing legislative expense allowances.

Increasing the general purpose property tax levy limitation and the maximum income tax rate.

Authorizing the closing of public schools on a local option basis and the payment of educational expense grants in certain cases.

The increased legislative and public willingness to accept constitutional change between 1934 and 1960 resulted in 32 constitutional amendments being ratified by the voters, while only six were rejected.

### ***The Constitutional Commission of 1957-58***

At the request of Governor Luther H. Hodges, the General Assembly of 1957 authorized the governor to appoint a fifteen-member Constitutional Commission to study the need for changes in the state constitution and to make recommendations pursuant to its findings to the governor and the 1959 session of the General Assembly.

The commission recommended rewriting the entire constitution and submitting it to the voters for approval or disapproval as a unit, since the suggested changes were too numerous to be easily effected by individual amendments. The proposed constitution drafted by the commission represented in large part a careful job of editorial pruning, rearrangement, clarification and modernization. It also incorporated several significant, substantive changes. The Senate would have been increased from 50 to 60 members and the initiative (but not the sole authority) for decennial redistricting of the Senate would have been shifted from the General Assembly to an ex-officio committee of three legislative officers. Decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives would have been made a duty of the speaker of the House, rather than of the General Assembly as a whole. Problems of succession to constitutional state executive offices and how to settle questions of officers' disability would have been either resolved in the constitution or had their resolution assigned to the General Assembly. The authority to classify property for taxation and to exempt property from taxation would have been required to be exercised only by the General Assembly and only on a uniform, statewide basis. The requirement that the public schools constitute a "general and uniform system" would have been eliminated and the constitutional authority of the State Board of Education reduced.

Fairly extensive changes were recommended in the judicial article of the constitution as well, including the establishment of a General Court of Justice with an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division and a Local Trial Court Division. A uniform system of district courts and trial commissioners would have replaced the existing multitude of inferior courts and justices of the peace. The creation of an intermediate Court of Appeals would have been provided for and uniformity of jurisdiction of the courts within each division would have been required. Aside from these changes, the General Assembly would have essentially retained its pre-existing power over the courts, including jurisdiction and procedures.

The General Assembly of 1959 also had before it a recommendation for a constitutional reformation of the court system that had originated with a Court Study Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association. In general, the recommendations of that committee called for more fundamental changes in the courts than those proposed by the Constitutional Commission. The extent of the proposed authority of the General Assembly over the courts was the principal difference between the two recommendations. The Constitutional Commission generally favored legislative control of the courts and proposed only moderate curtailment of the General Assembly's authority. The Court Study Committee, however, accepted a more literal interpretation of the concept of an independent judiciary. Its proposals, therefore, would have minimized the authority of the General Assembly over the state's courts, although structurally its system would have closely resembled that recommended by the Constitutional Commission.

The proposed constitution received extensive attention from the General Assembly of 1959. The Senate modified and passed the bill to submit the proposal to the voters, but it failed to pass the House of Representatives, chiefly due to disagreement over the issue of court revision.

As had been true of the proposed Constitution of 1933, the proposed Constitution of 1959, though not adopted as a whole, subsequently provided material for several amendment proposals which were submitted individually to the voters and approved by them during the next decade.

In the General Assembly of 1961, the proponents of court reform were successful in obtaining enactment of a constitutional amendment, approved by the voters in 1962, that created a unified and uniform General Court of Justice for the state. Other amendments submitted by the same session and approved by the voters:

Provided for the automatic decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives.

Clarified the provisions for succession to elective state executive offices and disability determination.

Authorized a reduction in the in-state residence period for voters for President.

Allowed increases in the compensation of elected state executive officers during their terms.

Required that the power of the General Assembly to classify and exempt property for taxation be exercised by it alone and only on a uniform, statewide basis.

The session of 1963 submitted two amendments. The first, to enlarge the rights of married women to deal with their own property, was approved by the voters. The second, to enlarge the Senate from 50 to 70 members and allocate one member of the House of Representative to each county, was rejected by the voters. The

General Assembly of 1965 submitted, and the voters approved, an amendment authorizing the legislative creation of a Court of Appeals.

The 1967 General Assembly proposed, and the voters approved, amendments authorizing the General Assembly to fix its own compensation and revising the legislative apportionment scheme to conform to the judicially-established requirement of representation in proportion to population in both houses.

### ***Constitution of 1971***

From 1869 through 1968, a total of 97 propositions for amending the state constitution were submitted to the voters. All but one of these proposals originated in the General Assembly. Of those 97 amendment proposals, 69 were ratified by the voters and 28 were rejected. The changing attitude of the voters toward constitutional amendments is well illustrated by the fact that from 1869 to 1933, 21 of the 48 amendment propositions were rejected by the voters — a failure rate of nearly 43%. Between 1933 and 1968, only seven of 49 proposed amendments were rejected by the voters — a failure rate of only 14.3%.

After the amendments of the early 1960s, the pressure for constitutional change subsided. Yet, while the frequent use of the amendment process had relieved many of the pressures that otherwise would have strengthened the case for constitutional reform, it had not kept the constitution current in all respects. Constitutional amendments usually were drafted in response to particular problems experienced or anticipated. They were generally limited in scope so as to achieve the essential goal, while arousing minimum unnecessary opposition. This strategy meant amendments sometimes were not as comprehensive as they should have been to avoid inconsistency in result. Obsolete and invalid provisions cluttered the constitution and misled unwary readers. Moreover, in the absence of a comprehensive reappraisal, there had been no recent occasion to reconsider constitutional provisions that, while obsolete, were not frustrating or unpopular enough to provoke curative amendments.

### ***The Constitutional Study Commission of 1968***

It was perhaps for these reasons that when Governor Dan K. Moore recommended to the North Carolina State Bar in the fall of 1967 that it take the lead in making a study of the need for revision of the state constitution, the bar's response was prompt and affirmative. The North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association joined to create the North Carolina State Constitution Study Commission, a joint agency of the two organizations. The commission's 25 members (fifteen attorneys and ten laymen) were chosen by a steering committee representative of the sponsoring organizations. The chairman of the study commission was former state Chief Justice Emery B. Denny.

The State Constitution Study Commission worked throughout most of 1968. It became clear early in the course of its proceedings that the amendments the commission wished to propose were too numerous to be submitted to the voters as independent propositions. On the other hand, the commission did not wish to embody all of its proposed changes in a single document, to be approved or disapproved by the voters on a single vote. The compromise procedure developed by the commission and approved by the General Assembly was a blend of the two approaches. The commission combined, in a revised text of the constitution, all of the extensive editorial changes that it thought should be made in the constitution, together with substantive changes that the commission judged would not be controversial or fundamental in nature. These were embodied in the document that came to be known as the Constitution of 1971.

Those proposals for change deemed to be sufficiently fundamental or potentially controversial in character were set out as independent amendment propositions, to be considered by the General Assembly and by the voters of the state on their independent merits. Thus, the opposition to the latter proposals would not be cumulated. The separate proposals framed by the commission were ten in number, including one extensive revision of the finance article of the constitution which was largely the work of the Local Government Study Commission, a legislatively-established group then at work on the revision of constitutional and statutory provisions pertaining to local government. The amendments were so drafted that any number or combination of them might be ratified by the voters and still produce a consistent result.

The General Assembly of 1969, which received the recommendations of the State Constitution Study Commission, reviewed a total of 28 proposals for constitutional amendments. Constitutional revision was an active topic of interest throughout the session. The proposed Constitution of 1971, in the course of seven roll-call votes (four in the House of Representatives and three in the Senate), received only one negative vote. The independent amendments fared variously; six were ultimately approved by the General Assembly and submitted to the voters. These included the executive reorganization amendment, the finance amendment, an amendment to the income tax provision of the constitution, a reassignment of the benefits of escheats, authorization for calling extra legislative sessions on the petition of members of the General Assembly and abolition of the literacy test for voting. All but the last two of these amendments had been recommended by the State Constitution Study Commission. At the election held on November 3, 1970, the proposed Constitution of 1971 was approved by a vote of 393,759 to 251,132. Five of the six separate amendments were also approved by the voters; the literacy test repeal was rejected.

The Constitution of 1971 took effect under its own terms on July 1, 1971. So did the executive reorganization amendment, the income tax amendment, the escheats amendment and the amendment with respect to extra legislative sessions, all of

which amended the Constitution of 1971 at the instant it took effect. The finance amendment, which made extensive revisions in the Constitution of 1971 with respect to debt and local taxation, took effect on July 1, 1973. The two-year delay in its effective date was required in order for the General Assembly of 1973 to conform state statutes on local government finance to the terms of the amendment.

The Constitution of 1971, the State Constitution Study Commission stated in its report recommending its adoption:

*effects a general editorial revision of the constitution... The deletions, reorganizations, and improvements in the clarity and consistency of language will be found in the proposed constitution. Some of the changes are substantive, but none is calculated to impair any present right of the individual citizen or to bring about any fundamental change in the power of state and local government or the distribution of that power.*

The new constitution retained the old fourteen-article organization of its predecessor, but the contents of several articles — notably Articles I, II, III, V, IX, and X — were rearranged into a more logical sequence. Sections were shifted from one article to another to arrange the subject matter more appropriately. Clearly obsolete and erroneous text was deleted, as were provisions essentially legislative in character. The new constitution sought uniformity of expression where uniformity of meaning was important. Directness and currency of language were also sought, together with standardization in spelling, punctuation, capitalization and other essentially editorial matters. Greater brevity of the constitution as a whole was a by-product of the revision, though not itself a primary objective.

The Declaration of Rights (Article I), which dates from 1776 (with some 1868 additions), was retained with a few additions. The organization of the article was improved and the frequently used subjunctive mood was replaced by the imperative in order to make clear that the provisions of that article are commands and not mere admonitions. (For example, "All elections ought to be free" became "All elections shall be free.") Guarantees of freedom of speech and equal protection of the laws and a prohibition against exclusion from jury service or other discrimination by the state on the basis of race or religion were added to the article. Since all of the rights newly expressed in the Constitution of 1971 were already guaranteed by the United States Constitution, their inclusion simply constituted an explicit recognition by the state of their importance.

In the course of reorganizing and abbreviating Article III (the Executive), the governor's role as chief executive was brought into clear focus. The scattered statements of the governor's duties were collected in one section to which was added a brief statement of his budget powers, formerly merely statutory in origin. No change was made in the governor's eligibility or term or in the list of state executives then elected by the people. The governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general were

added to the Council of State (formerly seven elected executives with the governor only serving as presiding officer) as ex-officio members.

Having been entirely rewritten in 1962, the judicial article (Article IV) was the subject of little editorial alteration and of no substantive change.

The editorial amendments to Article V, dealing with finance and taxation, were extensive. Provisions concerning finance were transferred to it from four other articles. The former finance provisions were expanded in some instances to make clearer the meaning of excessively-condensed provisions. The only substantive change of note gave a wife who is the primary wage-earner in the family the same constitutionally-guaranteed income tax exemption now granted a husband who is the chief wage-earner; she already had that benefit under statute.

The revision of Article VI (voting and elections) added out-of-state and federal felonies to felonies committed against the State of North Carolina as grounds for denial of voting and office-holding rights in this state. The General Assembly was directed to enact general laws governing voter registration.

The provision that had been interpreted to mean that only voters can hold office was modified to limit its application to popularly elected offices only. Thus, it is left to the legislature to determine whether one must be a voter in order to hold an appointive office.

The Constitution of 1971 prohibits the concurrent holding of two or more elective state offices or of a federal office and an elective state office. It expressly prohibits the concurrent holding of any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or of any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly may allow by general law.

The legislature retained the power to provide for local government, confining the constitutional provisions on the subject to a general description of the General Assembly's plenary authority over local government and a declaration that any unit formed by the merger of a city and a county should be deemed both a city and a county for constitutional purposes and a section retaining the sheriff as an elective county officer.

The education article (Article IX) was rearranged to improve upon the former hodge-podge treatment of public schools and higher education. Obsolete provisions — especially those pertaining to racial matters — were eliminated and other changes were made to reflect current practice in the administration and financing of schools.

The constitutionally mandated school term was extended from six months (set in 1918) to a minimum of nine months (where it had been fixed by statute many years earlier). The possibly restrictive age limits on tuition-free public schooling were removed. Units of local government to which the General Assembly assigns a share of responsibility for financing public education were authorized to finance education programs, including both public schools and technical institutes and

community colleges, from local revenues without a popular vote of approval. It was made mandatory (it was formerly permissive) that the General Assembly require school attendance.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was eliminated as a voting member of the State Board of Education but retained as the board's secretary. He was replaced with an additional at-large appointee. A potential conflict of authority between the superintendent and the board, both of which previously had constitutional authority to administer the public schools, was eliminated by making the superintendent the chief administrative officer of the board, which was charged with supervising and administering the schools.

The provisions governing state and county school funds were retained with only minor editorial modifications. Fines, penalties and forfeitures continued to be earmarked for the county school fund.

The former provisions dealing with The University of North Carolina were broadened into a statement of the General Assembly's duty to maintain a system of higher education.

The General Assembly was authorized by the changes made in Article X (Homesteads and Exemptions) to set the amounts of the personal property exemption and the homestead exemption (constitutionally fixed at \$500 and \$1,000 respectively since 1868) at what it considered to be reasonable levels, with the constitutional figures being treated as minimums. The provision protecting the rights of married women to deal with their own property was left untouched. The protection given life insurance taken out for the benefit of wives and children was broadened.

The provisions prescribing the permissible punishments for crime and limiting the crimes punishable by death (Article XI) were left essentially intact.

The procedures for constitutional revision (Article XIII) were made more explicit.

The five constitutional amendments ratified at the same time as the Constitution of 1971 deserve particular mention.

### ***The Constitutional Amendments of 1970-71***

By the end of the 1960s, North Carolina state government consisted of over 200 state administrative agencies. The State Constitutional Study Commission concluded, on the advice of witnesses who had tried it, that no governor could effectively oversee an administrative apparatus of such disjointed complexity. The commission's solution was an amendment, patterned after the Model State Constitution and the constitutions of a few other states, requiring the General Assembly to reduce the number of administrative departments to not more than 25

by 1975 and to give the governor authority to reorganize and consolidate agencies, subject to disapproval by action of either house of the legislature if the changes affected existing statutes.

The second separate constitutional amendment ratified in 1970 supplemented the existing authority of the governor to call extra sessions of the General Assembly with the advice of the Council of State. The amendment provided that, on written request of three-fifths of all the members of each house, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives must convene an extra session of the General Assembly. Thus the legislative branch is now able to convene itself, notwithstanding the contrary wishes of the governor.

The most significant of the separate amendments — and in some ways the most important of the constitutional changes ratified in 1970 — is the Finance Amendment. This amendment, ratified in 1970 and effective July 1, 1973, is especially important in the financing of local government. Its principal provisions:

Prohibited all forms of capitation or poll tax.

Authorized the General Assembly to enact laws empowering counties, cities and towns to establish special taxing districts less extensive in area than the entire county or city in order to finance the provision within those special districts of a higher level of governmental service than that available in the unit at large, either by supplementing existing services or providing services not otherwise available. This provision eliminated the previous necessity of creating a new, independent governmental unit to accomplish the same result.

Provided that the General Assembly, acting on a uniform, statewide basis, should make the final determination of whether voters must approve the levy of property taxes or the borrowing of money to finance particular activities of local government. For a century, the constitution had required that the levying of taxes and the borrowing of money by local government be approved by a vote of the people of the unit, unless the money was to be used for a “necessary expense.” The judiciary, not the General Assembly, was the final arbiter of what was a “necessary expense,” and the Supreme Court tended to take a rather restrictive view of necessity. The determination of what types of public expenditures should require voter approval and what types should be made by a governing board on its own authority was found by the General Assembly to be a legislative and not a judicial matter. The Finance Amendment hewed to this finding.

Authorized state and local government units to enter into contracts with and appropriate money to private entities “for the accomplishment of public purposes only.” This was designed to facilitate cooperative endeavors by government and the private sector for public purposes.

Defined the various forms of public financial obligations more precisely than in the previous constitution, with the general effect of requiring voter approval only for the issuance of general obligation bonds and notes or for governmental guarantees of the debts of private persons or organizations. The General Assembly was directed to regulate by general law (permitting classified but not local acts) the contracting of debt by local governments.

Retained the existing limitation that state and local governments may not, without voter approval, borrow more than the equivalent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's indebtedness was reduced during the last fiscal period, except for purposes listed in the constitution. This list was lengthened to include "emergencies immediately threatening public health or safety."

Retained unchanged the provisions governing the classification and exemption of property for purposes of property taxation.

Omitted the limitation of 20¢ per \$100 of valuation previously imposed on the general county property tax.

The fourth independent amendment also dealt with taxation. It struck out a schedule of specified minimum exemptions from the constitutional provision on the state income tax, leaving those exemptions to be fixed by the General Assembly. This change enabled the legislature to provide for the filing of joint tax returns by husbands and wives and to adopt a "piggyback" state income tax to be computed on the same basis as the federal income tax, thus relieving the taxpayer of two sets of computations. The amendment retained the maximum tax rate of ten percent.

The final amendment ratified in 1970 assigned to a special fund the benefits of property escheating to the state in cases where no heir or other lawful claimant came forward. These benefits were henceforth to help needy North Carolina students attend public institutions of higher education in the state. Property escheating prior to July 1, 1971, continued to be held by the University of North Carolina as then constituted.

The one amendment defeated by the voters in 1970 would have repealed the state constitutional requirement that, in order to register as a voter, one must be able to read and write the English language. The requirement had already been nullified by federal legislation and the failure of repeal had no practical effect.

### ***Constitutional Amendments, 1971-2004***

The General Assembly of 1971 submitted to the voters five state constitutional amendments, all of which were ratified by referendum on November 7, 1972. These amendments:

Set the constitutionally-specified voting age at 18 years.

Required the General Assembly to set maximum age limits for service as justices and judges of the state courts.

Authorized the General Assembly to prescribe procedures for the censure and removal of state judges and justices.

Added to the constitution a statement of policy with regard to the conservation and protection of natural resources.

Limited the authority of the General Assembly to incorporate cities and towns within close proximity of existing municipalities.

The General Assembly, at its 1973 session, submitted — and voters in 1974 approved — an amendment changing the title of solicitor to that of district attorney. The 1974 legislative session submitted an amendment authorizing the issuance by state or county governments of revenue bonds to finance industrial facilities, a measure the voters rejected.

In 1975, the General Assembly submitted two amendments authorizing legislation to permit the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds by state and local governments to finance health care facilities and by counties to finance industrial facilities. Both received voter approval on March 23, 1976.

The constitutional amendments of 1835 had permitted the voters to elect a governor for two successive two-year terms. The Constitution of 1868 extended the governor's term to four years, but prohibited the governor and lieutenant governor from serving successive four-year terms of the same office. The 1971 constitution retained this limitation. An amendment to empower voters to elect both the governor and lieutenant governor to two successive terms of the same office was submitted by the 1977 General Assembly and ratified by the voters on November 8, 1977. Four other amendments were approved by the voters at the same time. These amendments:

Required that the state operate on a balanced budget at all times.

Extended to widowers (as well as to widows) the benefit of the homestead exemption.

Allowed a woman (as well as a man) to insure her life for the benefit of her spouse or children free from all claims of the insured's creditors or of her (or his) estate.

Authorized municipalities owning or operating electric power facilities to do so jointly with other public or private power organizations and to issue electric system revenue bonds to finance such facilities.

Only one amendment was proposed by the General Assembly of 1979. Approved by the voters in 1980, it required that all justices and judges of the state courts be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment to the bench.

The 1981 session of the General Assembly sent five amendments to the voters for decision on June 29, 1982. The two amendments ratified by the voters authorized the General Assembly to provide for the recall of retired state Supreme Court justices and Court of Appeals judges to temporary duty on either court and to empower the Supreme Court to review direct appeals from the Utilities Commission. The voters rejected amendments:

**Extending the terms of all members of the General Assembly from two to four years.**

**Authorizing the General Assembly to empower public agencies to develop new and existing seaports and airports and to finance and refinance seaport, airport and related commercial and industrial facilities for public and private parties.**

**Authorizing the General Assembly to empower a state agency to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance facilities for private institutions of higher education.**

At its 1982 session, the General Assembly submitted two amendments. On November 2, 1982, the electorate ratified an amendment shifting the beginning of legislative terms from the date of election to January 1 following the election. They rejected an amendment that would have permitted municipalities to issue tax-increment bonds without voter approval.

On May 8, 1984, voters ratified an amendment submitted by the General Assembly of 1983 that authorized the General Assembly to create an agency to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance agricultural facilities. On November 6, 1984, voters approved an amendment requiring that the attorney general and all district attorneys be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment.

An amendment to shift elections for state legislative, executive and judicial officers and for county officers from even-numbered to odd-numbered years (beginning in 1989 for legislators and 1993 for governors and other state executives) was submitted by the General Assembly of 1985 to the voters, who rejected it on May 6, 1986. An amendment to revert to the pre-1977 constitutional policy that barred the governor and lieutenant governor from election to two successive terms of the same office was proposed by the 1985 legislative session for a popular vote on November 4, 1986. The 1986 adjourned session repealed the act proposing the amendment before it could go to popular referendum.

In mid-1986, the General Assembly at its adjourned session voted to send to the voters three constitutional amendments, all three of which were approved on November 4, 1986. These amendments:

**Authorized legislation enabling state and local governments to develop seaports and airports and to participate jointly with other public agencies and with private parties and issue tax-exempt bonds for that purpose.**

Authorized the state to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance or refinance private college facilities.

Provided that when a vacancy occurs among the eight elected state executive officers (not including the governor and lieutenant governor) or elected judges and justices more than 60 days (it had been 30 days) before a general election, the vacancy must be filled at that election.

The legislative sessions from 1987 through 1994 sent only one proposed constitutional amendment to the voters, an unusually low number for so long a period. The 1993 session submitted a proposal to allow cities and counties to issue tax increment bonds without voter approval. The amendment was rejected by a wide margin at the polls on November 2, 1993.

The session of 1995 submitted three proposed amendments to voters, all of which they approved by majorities of 3-1 on November 5, 1996. These amendments:

Ended North Carolina's unique status as the only state in the Union that did not allow its governor to veto legislation enacted by the state legislature. Since January 1, 1997, the governor may veto ordinary statewide legislation enacted by the General Assembly. His veto may, however, be overridden by a vote of 3/5 of the members present and voting in both houses of the legislature.

Expanded the types of punishments that state courts may impose on persons convicted of crimes without their consent. This amendment strengthens the basis for more modern forms of punishment, such as probation and community service, not previously authorized by the state constitution.

Assured victims of crime (as defined by the General Assembly) of certain rights, such as the right to be informed about and attend court proceedings held with respect to the accused.

Recent legislative sessions have considered several amendments to eliminate the popularly-elected status of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1997, one of those proposals won approval in the Senate and came within two votes of passing in the House of Representatives.

Two other amendments passed the Senate and remained before the House of Representatives in the 1998 regular session. One amendment would limit legislative sessions in odd-numbered years to 135 calendar days, which could be extended by ten days. The amendment would limit regular sessions in even-numbered years to 60 days, also extendible by ten days. The amendment would also lengthen terms for state senators from two years to four years, effective in 1998.

A second pending proposal would allow counties to increase the portion of the value of an elderly or disabled taxpayer's residence (homestead) excluded from

property taxation and raise the maximum income threshold for taxpayers to qualify for the homestead exemption.

Three amendments were approved by voters at the polls in November, 2004. The first amendment allows local governments to create economic development districts and to pay for infrastructure improvements in those districts through tax levies on the enhanced property value of the districts. The second amendment allows the General Assembly to place the proceeds from civil fines, forfeitures and penalties in a fund used exclusively to maintain public schools. The third amendment changes the first term of magistrates of the General Court of Justice to two years with subsequent terms lasting four years each.

### ***Conclusion***

The people of North Carolina have treated their constitution with conservatism and respect. The fact that we have adopted only three constitutions in over two centuries of existence as a state is the chief evidence of that attitude (some states have adopted as many as five or ten constitutions in a like period). The relatively small number of amendments, even in recent years, is another point of contrast to many states. It reflects the fact that North Carolina has been less disposed than have many states to write into its state constitution detailed provisions dealing with transitory or topical matters better left to legislation. The constitution has allowed the General Assembly wide latitude for decision on public affairs. Legislators consequently have been willing to accept responsibility for and act on matters within their authority instead of passing the responsibility for difficult decisions on to the voters in the form of constitutional amendments.

Constitutional draftsmen have not been so convinced of their own exclusive hold on wisdom or so doubtful of the reliability of later generations of legislators that they found it necessary to write into the constitution the large amount of regulatory detail often found in state constitutions. Delegates to constitutional conventions and members of the General Assembly have acted consistently with the advice of the late John J. Parker, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (1925-58), who observed:

*The purpose of a state constitution is two-fold: (1) to protect the rights of the individual from encroachment by the state; and (2) to provide a framework of government for the state and its subdivisions. It is not the function of a constitution to deal with temporary conditions, but to lay down general principles of government which must be observed amid changing conditions. It follows, then, that a constitution should not contain elaborate legislative provisions, but should lay down briefly and clearly fundamental principles upon which government shall proceed, leaving it to the people's representatives to apply these principles through legislation to conditions as they arise.* Constitutional Amendments Since 1868

This table counts each issue submitted to a vote of the people as a single proposition, regardless of whether it actually involved a single section (often the case), a whole article (such as the 1900 suffrage amendment and the 1962 court amendment) or a revision of the entire constitution (such as those in 1868 and 1970).

<i>Year of Vote</i>	<i>Ratified</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Year of Vote</i>	<i>Ratified</i>	<i>Rejected</i>
1868	1	0	1948	1	3
1873	8	0	1950	5	0
1876	1	0	1952	3	0
1880	2	0	1954	4	1
1888	1	0	1956	4	0
1892	0	1	1958	0	1
1900	1	0	1962	6	0
1914	0	10	1964	1	1
1916	4	0	1966	1	0
1918	2	0	1968	2	0
1920	2	0	1970	6	1
1922	0	1	1972	5	0
1924	3	1	1974	1	1
1926	1	0	1976	2	0
1928	1	2	1977	5	0
1930	0	3	1980	1	0
1932	1	3	1982	3	4
1936	5	0	1984	2	0
1938	2	0	1986	3	1
1942	2	0	1993	0	1
1944	5	0	1996	3	0
1946	1	1	2004	3	0
			<hr/>		
			<i>totals</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>36</i>

# Constitution of North Carolina

[as amended to January 1, 2005]

## *Preamble*

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

## Article I

### *Declaration of Rights*

That the great, general, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed, we do declare that:

Section 1. *The equality and rights of persons.* We hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. *Sovereignty of the people.* All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. *Internal government of the State.* The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering or abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right shall be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Secession prohibited.* This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are part of the American nation; there is no right on the part of this State to secede; and all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve this Union or to sever this Nation, shall be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. *Allegiance to the United States.* Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. *Separation of powers.* The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the State government shall be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 7. *Suspending laws.* All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and shall not be exercised.

Sec. 8. *Representation and taxation.* The people of this State shall not be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves or their representatives in the General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 9. *Frequent elections.* For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections shall be often held.

Sec. 10. *Free elections.* All elections shall be free.

Sec. 11. *Property qualifications.* As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, no property qualifications shall affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 12. *Right of assembly and petition.* The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the General Assembly for redress of grievances; but secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and shall not be tolerated.

Sec. 13. *Religious liberty.* All persons have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority shall, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 14. *Freedom of speech and press.* Freedom of speech and of the press are two of the great bulwarks of liberty and therefore shall never be restrained, but every person shall be held responsible for their abuse.

Sec. 15. *Education.* The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 16. ***Ex post facto laws.*** Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty, and therefore no ex post facto law shall be enacted. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done shall be enacted.

Sec. 17. ***Slavery and involuntary servitude.*** Slavery is forever prohibited. Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the parties have been adjudged guilty, is forever prohibited.

Sec. 18. ***Courts shall be open.*** All courts shall be open; every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered without favor, denial, or delay.

Sec. 19. ***Law of the land; equal protection of the laws.*** No person shall be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be subjected to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 20. ***General warrants.*** General warrants, whereby any officer or other person may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and shall not be granted.

Sec. 21. ***Inquiry into restraints on liberty.*** Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the restraint if unlawful, and that remedy shall not be denied or delayed. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. ***Modes of prosecution.*** Except in misdemeanor cases initiated in the District Court Division, no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment. But any person, when represented by counsel, may, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, waive indictment in noncapital cases.

Sec. 23. *Rights of accused.* In all criminal prosecutions, every person charged with crime has the right to be informed of the accusation and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for defense, and not be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

Sec. 24. *Right of jury trial in criminal cases.* No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury in open court. The General Assembly may, however, provide for other means of trial for misdemeanors, with the right of appeal for trial de novo.

Sec. 25. *Right of jury trial in civil cases.* In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and shall remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 26. *Jury service.* No person shall be excluded from jury service on account of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 27. *Bail, fines, and punishments.* Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 28. *Imprisonment for debt.* There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 29. *Treason against the State.* Treason against the State shall consist only of levying war against it or adhering to its enemies by giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 30. *Militia and the right to bear arms.* A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be maintained, and the military shall be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the General Assembly from enacting penal statutes against that practice.

Sec. 31. *Quartering of soldiers.* No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. *Exclusive emoluments.* No person or set of persons is entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 33. *Hereditary emoluments and honors.* No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 34. *Perpetuities and monopolies.* Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state and shall not be allowed.

Sec. 35. *Recurrence to fundamental principles.* A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 36. *Other rights of the people.* The enumeration of rights in this Article shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Sec. 37. *Rights of victims of crime.*

(1) Basic rights. Victims of crime, as prescribed by law, shall be entitled to the following basic rights:

(a) The right as prescribed by law to be informed of and to be present at court proceedings of the accused.

(b) The right to be heard at sentencing of the accused in a manner prescribed by law, and at other times as prescribed by law or deemed appropriate by the court.

(c) The right as prescribed by law to receive restitution.

(d) The right as prescribed by law to be given information about the crime, how the criminal justice system works, the rights of victims, and the availability of services for victims.

(e) The right as prescribed by law to receive information about the conviction or final disposition and sentence of the accused.

(f) The right as prescribed by law to receive notification of escape, release, proposed parole or pardon of the accused, or notice of a reprieve or commutation of the accused's sentence.

(g) The right as prescribed by law to present their views and concerns to the Governor or agency considering any action that could result in the release of the accused, prior to such action becoming effective.

(h) The right as prescribed by law to confer with the prosecution.

(2) No money damages; other enforcement. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating a claim for money damages against the State, a county, a municipality, or any of the agencies, instrumentalities, or employees thereof. The General Assembly may provide for other remedies to ensure adequate enforcement of this section.

(3) No ground for relief in criminal case. The failure or inability of any person to provide a right or service provided under this section may not be used by a defendant in a criminal case, an inmate, or any other accused as a ground for relief in any trial, appeal, postconviction litigation, habeas corpus, civil action, or any similar criminal or civil proceeding.

## Article II

### *Legislative*

Section 1. **Legislative power.** The legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. **Number of Senators.** The Senate shall be composed of 50 Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 3. **Senate districts; apportionment of Senators.** The Senators shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

- (1) Each Senator shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Senator represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Senators apportioned to that district;
- (2) Each senate district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;
- (3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district;
- (4) When established, the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 4. **Number of Representatives.** The House of Representatives shall be composed of 120 Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot.

**Sec. 5. *Representative districts; apportionment of Representatives.*** The Representatives shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

- (1) Each Representative shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Representative represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Representatives apportioned to that district;
- (2) Each representative district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;
- (3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a representative district;
- (4) When established, the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

**Sec. 6. *Qualifications for Senator.*** Each Senator, at the time of his election, shall be not less than 25 years of age, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the State as a citizen for two years and in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

**Sec. 7. *Qualifications for Representative.*** Each Representative, at the time of his election, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

**Sec. 8. *Elections.*** The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts in 1972 and every two years thereafter, at the places and on the day prescribed by law.

**Sec. 9. *Term of office.*** The term of office of Senators and Representatives shall commence on the first day of January next after their election.

**Sec. 10. *Vacancies.*** Every vacancy occurring in the membership of the General Assembly by reason of death, resignation, or other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law.

**Sec. 11. *Sessions.***

- (1) Regular Sessions. The General Assembly shall meet in regular session in 1973 and every two years thereafter on the day prescribed by law. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all of its members are actually present.

(2) Extra sessions on legislative call. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall convene the General Assembly in extra session by their joint proclamation upon receipt by the President of the Senate of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the Senate and upon receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 12. *Oath of members.* Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 13. *President of the Senate.* The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate and shall preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided.

Sec. 14. *Other officers of the Senate.*

(1) President Pro Tempore - succession to presidency. The Senate shall elect from its membership a President Pro Tempore, who shall become President of the Senate upon the failure of the Lieutenant Governor-elect to qualify, or upon succession by the Lieutenant Governor to the office of Governor, or upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the President of the Senate, and who shall serve until the expiration of his term of office as Senator.

(2) President Pro Tempore - temporary succession. During the physical or mental incapacity of the President of the Senate to perform the duties of his office, or during the absence of the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore shall preside over the Senate.

(3) Other officers. The Senate shall elect its other officers.

Sec. 15. *Officers of the House of Representatives.* The House of Representatives shall elect its Speaker and other officers.

Sec. 16. *Compensation and allowances.* The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the compensation and allowances prescribed by law. An increase in the compensation or allowances of members shall become effective at the beginning of the next regular session of the General Assembly following the session at which it was enacted.

Sec. 17. *Journals.* Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 18. *Protests.* Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

Sec. 19. *Record votes.* Upon motion made in either house and seconded by one fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Sec. 20. *Powers of the General Assembly.* Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, and shall prepare bills to be enacted into laws. The two houses may jointly adjourn to any future day or other place. Either house may, of its own motion, adjourn for a period not in excess of three days.

Sec. 21. *Style of the acts.* The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:".

Sec. 22. *Action on bills.*

(1) Bills subject to veto by Governor; override of veto. Except as provided by subsections (2) through (6) of this section, all bills shall be read three times in each house and shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house before being presented to the Governor. If the Governor approves, the Governor shall sign it and it shall become a law; but if not, the Governor shall return it with objections, together with a veto message stating the reasons for such objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections and veto message at large on its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration three-fifths of the members of that house present and voting shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections and veto message, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by three-fifths of the members of that house present and voting, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.

(2) Amendments to Constitution of North Carolina. Every bill proposing a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution or calling a convention of the people of this State, and containing no other matter, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this State after it shall have been read three times in each house and signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(3) Amendments to Constitution of the United States. Every bill approving an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or applying for a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and containing no other matter, shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(4) Joint resolutions. Every joint resolution shall be read three times in each house before it becomes effective and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(5) Other exceptions. Every bill:

(a) In which the General Assembly makes an appointment or appointments to public office and which contains no other matter;

(b) Revising the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts and containing no other matter;

(c) Revising the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts and containing no other matter; or

(d) Revising the districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts and containing no other matter, shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(6) Local bills. Every bill that applies in fewer than 15 counties shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses. The exemption from veto by the Governor provided in this subsection does not apply if the bill, at the time it is signed by the presiding officers:

(a) Would extend the application of a law signed by the presiding officers during that two year term of the General Assembly so that the law would apply in more than half the counties in the State, or

(b) Would enact a law identical in effect to another law or laws signed by the presiding officers during that two year term of the General Assembly that the result of those laws taken together would be a law applying in more than half the counties in the State.

Notwithstanding any other language in this subsection, the exemption from veto provided by this subsection does not apply to any bill to enact a general law classified by population or other criteria, or to any bill that contains an appropriation from the State treasury.

(7) Time for action by Governor; reconvening of session. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within 10 days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall have adjourned:

(a) For more than 30 days jointly as provided under Section 20 of Article II of this Constitution; or

(b) Sine die in which case it shall become a law unless, within 30 days after such adjournment, it is returned by the Governor with objections and veto message to that house in which it shall have originated. When the General Assembly has adjourned sine die or for more than 30 days jointly as provided under section 20 of Article II of this Constitution, the Governor shall reconvene that session as provided by Section 5(11) of Article III of this Constitution for reconsideration of the bill, and if the Governor does not reconvene the session, the bill shall become law on the fortieth day after such adjournment. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if the Governor prior to reconvening the session receives written requests dated no earlier than 30 days after such adjournment, signed by a majority of the members of each house that a reconvened session to reconsider vetoed legislation is unnecessary, the Governor shall not reconvene the session for that purpose and any legislation vetoed in accordance with this section after adjournment shall not become law.

(8) Return of bills after adjournment. For purposes of return of bills not approved by the Governor, each house shall designate an officer to receive returned bills during its adjournment.

**Sec. 23. *Revenue bills.*** No law shall be enacted to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities, or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and shall have been agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

**Sec. 24. *Limitations on local, private, and special legislation.***

(1) Prohibited subjects. The General Assembly shall not enact any local, private, or special act or resolution:

- (a) Relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances;
  - (b) Changing the names of cities, towns, and townships;
  - (c) Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys;
  - (d) Relating to ferries or bridges;
  - (e) Relating to non-navigable streams;
  - (f) Relating to cemeteries;
  - (g) Relating to the pay of jurors;
  - (h) Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts;
  - (i) Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury;
  - (j) Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;
  - (k) Extending the time for the levy or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability;
  - (l) Giving effect to informal wills and deeds;
  - (m) Granting a divorce or securing alimony in any individual case;
  - (n) Altering the name of any person, or legitimating any person not born in lawful wedlock, or restoring to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of a felony.
- (2) Repeals. Nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by the partial repeal of a general law; but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it.
- (3) Prohibited acts void. Any local, private, or special act or resolution enacted in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be void.
- (4) General laws. The General Assembly may enact general laws regulating the matters set out in this Section.

## Article III

### *Executive*

Section 1. *Executive power.* The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor.

Sec. 2. *Governor and Lieutenant Governor: election, term, and qualifications.*

(1) Election and term. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) Qualifications. No person shall be eligible for election to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor unless, at the time of his election, he shall have attained the age of 30 years and shall have been a citizen of the United States for five years and a resident of this State for two years immediately preceding his election. No person elected to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible for election to more than two consecutive terms of the same office.

### Sec. 3. *Succession to office of Governor.*

(1) Succession as Governor. The Lieutenant Governor-elect shall become Governor upon the failure of the Governor-elect to qualify. The Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor. The further order of succession to the office of Governor shall be prescribed by law. A successor shall serve for the remainder of the term of the Governor whom he succeeds and until a new Governor is elected and qualified.

(2) Succession as Acting Governor. During the absence of the Governor from the State, or during the physical or mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office, the Lieutenant Governor shall be Acting Governor. The further order of succession as Acting Governor shall be prescribed by law.

(3) Physical incapacity. The Governor may, by a written statement filed with the Attorney General, declare that he is physically incapable of performing the duties of his office, and may thereafter in the same manner declare that he is physically capable of performing the duties of his office.

(4) Mental incapacity. The mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Thereafter, the mental capacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. In all cases, the General Assembly shall give the Governor such notice as it may deem proper and shall allow him an opportunity to be heard before a joint session of the General Assembly before it takes final action. When the General Assembly is not in session, the Council of State, a majority of its members concurring, may convene it in extra session for the purpose of proceeding under this paragraph.

(5) Impeachment. Removal of the Governor from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

Sec. 4. *Oath of office for Governor.* The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, before any Justice of Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the office of Governor.

Sec. 5. *Duties of Governor.*

(1) Residence. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State.

(2) Information to General Assembly. The Governor shall from time to time give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

(3) Budget. The Governor shall prepare and recommend to the General Assembly a comprehensive budget of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditures of the State for the ensuing fiscal period. The budget as enacted by the General Assembly shall be administered by the Governor.

The total expenditures of the State for the fiscal period covered by the budget shall not exceed the total of receipts during that fiscal period and the surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period. To insure that the State does not incur a deficit for any fiscal period, the Governor shall continually survey the collection of the revenue and shall effect the necessary economies in State expenditures, after first making adequate provision for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on bonds and notes of the State according to their terms, whenever he determines that receipts during the fiscal period, when added to any surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period, will not be sufficient to meet budgeted expenditures. This section shall not be construed to impair the power of the State to issue its bonds and notes within the limitations imposed in Article V of this Constitution, nor to impair the obligation of bonds and notes of the State now outstanding or issued hereafter.

(4) Execution of laws. The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(5) Commander in Chief. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

(6) Clemency. The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to regulations prescribed by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. The terms reprieves, commutations, and pardons shall not include paroles.

(7) Extra sessions. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

(8) Appointments. The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

(9) Information. The Governor may at any time require information in writing from the head of any administrative department or agency upon any subject relating to the duties of his office.

(10) Administrative reorganization. The General Assembly shall prescribe the functions, powers, and duties of the administrative departments and agencies of the State and may alter them from time to time, but the Governor may make such changes in the allocation of offices and agencies and in the allocation of those functions, powers, and duties as he considers necessary for efficient administration. If those changes affect existing law, they shall be set forth in executive orders, which shall be submitted to the General Assembly not later than the sixtieth calendar day of its session, and shall become effective and shall have the force of law upon adjournment sine die of the session, unless specifically disapproved by resolution of either house of the General Assembly or specifically modified by joint resolution of both houses of the General Assembly.

(11) Reconvened sessions. The Governor shall, when required by Section 22 of Article II of this Constitution, reconvene a session of the General Assembly. At such reconvened session, the General Assembly may only consider such bills as were returned by the Governor to that reconvened session for reconsideration. Such reconvened session shall begin on a date set by the Governor, but no later than 40 days after the General Assembly adjourned:

(a) For more than 30 days jointly as provided under Section 20 of Article II of this Constitution; or

(b) Sine die.

If the date of reconvening the session occurs after the expiration of the terms of office of the members of the General Assembly, then the members serving for the reconvened session shall be the members for the succeeding term.

Sec. 6. *Duties of the Lieutenant Governor.* The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided. He shall perform such additional duties as the General Assembly or the Governor may assign to him. He shall receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. *Other elective officers.*

(1) Officers. A Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Attorney General, a Commissioner of Agriculture, a Commissioner of Labor, and a Commissioner of Insurance shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) Duties. Their respective duties shall be prescribed by law.

(3) Vacancies. If the office of any of these officers is vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another to serve until his successor is elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first election for members of the General Assembly that occurs more than 60 days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in this Section. When a vacancy occurs in the office of any of the officers named in this Section and the term expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the office.

(4) Interim officers. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of any one of these officers for any of the causes stated in the preceding paragraph, the Governor may appoint an interim officer to perform the duties of that office until a person is appointed or elected pursuant to this Section to fill the vacancy and is qualified.

(5) Acting officers. During the physical or mental incapacity of any one of these officers to perform the duties of his office, as determined pursuant to this Section, the duties of his office shall be performed by an acting officer who shall be appointed by the Governor.

(6) Determination of incapacity. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe with respect to those officers, other than the Governor, whose offices are created by this Article, procedures for determining the physical or mental incapacity of any officer to perform the duties of his office, and for determining whether an officer who has been temporarily incapacitated has sufficiently recovered his physical or mental capacity to perform the duties of his office. Removal of those officers from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(7) Special Qualifications for Attorney General. Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for appointment or election as Attorney General.

Sec. 8. *Council of State.* The Council of State shall consist of the officers whose offices are established by this Article.

Sec. 9. *Compensation and allowances.* The officers whose offices are established by this Article shall at stated periods receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they have been chosen.

Sec. 10. *Seal of State.* There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina". All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina", and signed by the Governor.

Sec. 11. *Administrative departments.* Not later than July 1, 1975, all administrative departments, agencies, and offices of the State and their respective functions, powers, and duties shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 25 principal administrative departments so as to group them as far as practicable according to major purposes. Regulatory, quasi-judicial, and temporary agencies may, but need not, be allocated within a principal department.

## Article IV

### *Judicial*

Section 1. *Judicial power.* The judicial power of the State shall, except as provided in Section 3 of this Article, be vested in a Court for the Trial of Impeachments and in a General Court of Justice. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction that rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department of the government, nor shall it establish or authorize any courts other than as permitted by this Article.

Sec. 2. *General Court of Justice.* The General Court of Justice shall constitute a unified judicial system for purposes of jurisdiction, operation, and administration, and shall consist of an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division, and a District Court Division.

Sec. 3. *Judicial powers of administrative agencies.* The General Assembly may vest in administrative agencies established pursuant to law such judicial powers as may be reasonably necessary as an incident to the accomplishment of the purposes for which the agencies were created. Appeals from administrative agencies shall be to the General Court of Justice.

Sec. 4. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.* The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside over the Court. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. Judgment upon conviction shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State, but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 5. *Appellate division.* The Appellate Division of the General Court of Justice shall consist of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

Sec. 6. *Supreme Court.*

(1) Membership. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, but the General Assembly may increase the number of Associate Justices to not more than eight. In the event the Chief Justice is unable, on account of absence or temporary incapacity, to perform any of the duties placed upon him, the senior Associate Justice available may discharge those duties.

(2) Sessions of the Supreme Court. The sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held in the City of Raleigh unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. *Court of Appeals.* The structure, organization, and composition of the Court of Appeals shall be determined by the General Assembly. The Court shall have not less than five members, and may be authorized to sit in divisions, or other than en banc. Sessions of the Court shall be held at such times and places as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 8. *Retirement of Justices and Judges.* The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the retirement of Justices and Judges of the General Court of Justice, and may provide for the temporary recall of any retired Justice or Judge to serve on the court or courts of the division from which he was retired. The General Assembly shall also prescribe maximum age limits for service as a Justice or Judge.

Sec. 9. *Superior Courts.*

(1) Superior Court districts. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of Superior Court judicial districts and shall provide for the election of one or more Superior Court Judges for each district. Each regular Superior Court Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The General Assembly may provide by general law for the selection or appointment of special or emergency Superior Court Judges not selected for a particular judicial district.

(2) Open at all times; sessions for trial of cases. The Superior Courts shall be open at all times for the transaction of all business except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury. Regular trial sessions of the Superior Court shall be held at times fixed pursuant to a calendar of courts promulgated by the Supreme Court. At least two sessions for the trial of jury cases shall be held annually in each county.

(3) Clerks. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. If the office of Clerk of the Superior Court becomes vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, or if the people fail to elect, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

Sec. 10. *District Courts.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of local court districts and shall prescribe where the District Courts shall sit, but a District Court must sit in at least one place in each county. District Judges shall be elected for each district for a term of four years, in a manner prescribed by law. When more than one District Judge is authorized and elected for a district, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief District Judge. Every District Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. For each county, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint for a term of two years, from nominations submitted by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, one or more Magistrates who shall be officers of the District Court. The initial term of appointment for a magistrate shall be two years and subsequent terms shall be four years. The number of District Judges and Magistrates shall, from time to time, be

determined by the General Assembly. Vacancies in the office of District Judge shall be filled for the unexpired term in a manner prescribed by law. Vacancies in the office of Magistrate shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided for original appointment to the office.

Sec. 11. *Assignment of Judges.* The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acting in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court, shall make assignments of Judges of the Superior Court and may transfer District Judges from one district to another for temporary or specialized duty. The principle of rotating Superior Court Judges among the various districts of a division is a salutary one and shall be observed. For this purpose the General Assembly may divide the State into a number of judicial divisions. Subject to the general supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, assignment of District Judges within each local court district shall be made by the Chief District Judge.

Sec. 12. *Jurisdiction of the General Court of Justice.*

(1) Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it prior to the adoption of this Article, and the Court may issue any remedial writs necessary to give it general supervision and control over the proceedings of the other courts. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction to review, when authorized by law, direct appeals from a final order or decision of the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

(2) Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals shall have such appellate jurisdiction as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(3) Superior Court. Except as otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the Superior Court shall have original general jurisdiction throughout the State. The Clerks of the Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction and powers as the General Assembly shall prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every county of the State.

(4) District Courts; Magistrates. The General Assembly shall, by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State, prescribe the jurisdiction and powers of the District Courts and Magistrates.

(5) Waiver. The General Assembly may by general law provide that the jurisdictional limits may be waived in civil cases.

(6) Appeals. The General Assembly shall by general law provide a proper system of appeals. Appeals from Magistrates shall be heard *de novo*, with the right of trial by jury as defined in this Constitution and the laws of this State.

Sec. 13. *Forms of action; rules of procedure.*

(1) Forms of Action. There shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action, and in which there shall be a right to have issues of fact tried before a jury. Every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment thereof, shall be termed a criminal action.

(2) Rules of procedure. The Supreme Court shall have exclusive authority to make rules of procedure and practice for the Appellate Division. The General Assembly may make rules of procedure and practice for the Superior Court and District Court Divisions, and the General Assembly may delegate this authority to the Supreme Court. No rule of procedure or practice shall abridge substantive rights or abrogate or limit the right of trial by jury. If the General Assembly should delegate to the Supreme Court the rule-making power, the General Assembly may, nevertheless, alter, amend, or repeal any rule of procedure or practice adopted by the Supreme Court for the Superior Court or District Court Divisions.

Sec. 14. *Waiver of jury trial.* In all issues of fact joined in any court, the parties in any civil case may waive the right to have the issues determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

Sec. 15. *Administration.* The General Assembly shall provide for an administrative office of the courts to carry out the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 16. *Terms of office and election of Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Superior Court.* Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and regular Judges of the Superior Court shall be elected by the qualified voters and shall hold office for terms of eight years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State. Regular Judges of the Superior Court may be elected by the qualified voters of the State or by the voters of their respective districts, as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 17. *Removal of Judges, Magistrates and Clerks.*

(1) Removal of Judges by the General Assembly. Any Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice may be removed from office for mental or physical

incapacity by joint resolution of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Any Justice or Judge against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least 20 days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon. Removal from office by the General Assembly for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(2) Additional method of removal of Judges. The General Assembly shall prescribe a procedure, in addition to impeachment and address set forth in this Section, for the removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for mental or physical incapacity interfering with the performance of his duties which is, or is likely to become, permanent, and for the censure and removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for wilful misconduct in office, wilful and persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute.

(3) Removal of Magistrates. The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the removal of Magistrates for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity.

(4) Removal of Clerks. Any Clerk of the Superior Court may be removed from office for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity by the senior regular resident Superior Court Judge serving the county. Any Clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive written notice of the charges against him at least ten days before the hearing upon the charges. Any Clerk so removed from office shall be entitled to an appeal as provided by law.

#### Sec. 18. *District Attorney and prosecutorial districts.*

(1) District Attorneys. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of prosecutorial districts, for each of which a District Attorney shall be chosen for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a District Attorney. The District Attorney shall advise the officers of justice in his district, be responsible for the prosecution on behalf of the State of all criminal actions in the Superior Courts of his district, perform such duties related to appeals therefrom as the Attorney General may require, and perform such other duties as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(2) Prosecution in District Court Division. Criminal actions in the District Court Division shall be prosecuted in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State.

Sec. 19. *Vacancies.* Unless otherwise provided in this Article, all vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs, when elections shall be held to fill the offices. When the unexpired term of any of the offices named in this Article of the Constitution in which a vacancy has occurred, and in which it is herein provided that the Governor shall fill the vacancy, expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill that vacancy for the unexpired term of the office. If any person elected or appointed to any of these offices shall fail to qualify, the office shall be appointed to, held, and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of these offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 20. *Revenues and expenses of the judicial department.* The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of a schedule of court fees and costs which shall be uniform throughout the State within each division of the General Court of Justice. The operating expenses of the judicial department, other than compensation to process servers and other locally paid non-judicial officers, shall be paid from State funds.

Sec. 21. *Fees, salaries, and emoluments.* The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this Article, but the salaries of Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. In no case shall the compensation of any Judge or Magistrate be dependent upon his decision or upon the collection of costs.

Sec. 22. *Qualification of Justices and Judges.* Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge of the Superior Court, or Judge of District Court. This section shall not apply to persons elected to or serving in such capacities on or before January 1, 1981.

## Article V

### *Finance*

Section 1. *No capitation tax to be levied.* No poll or capitation tax shall be levied by the General Assembly or by any county, city or town, or other taxing unit.

Sec. 2. *State and local taxation.*

(1) Power of taxation. The power of taxation shall be exercised in a just and equitable manner, for public purposes only, and shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

(2) Classification. Only the General Assembly shall have the power to classify property for taxation, which power shall be exercised only on a State-wide basis and shall not be delegated. No class of property shall be taxed except by uniform rule, and every classification shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government.

(3) Exemptions. Property belonging to the State, counties, and municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, cultural, charitable, or religious purposes, and, to a value not exceeding \$300, any personal property. The General Assembly may exempt from taxation not exceeding \$1,000 in value of property held and used as the place of residence of the owner. Every exemption shall be on a State-wide basis and shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government. No taxing authority other than the General Assembly may grant exemptions, and the General Assembly shall not delegate the powers accorded to it by this subsection.

(4) Special tax areas. Subject to the limitations imposed by Section 4, the General Assembly may enact general laws authorizing the governing body of any county, city, or town to define territorial areas and to levy taxes within those areas, in addition to those levied throughout the county, city, or town, in order to finance, provide, or maintain services, facilities, and functions in addition to or to a greater extent than those financed, provided, or maintained for the entire county, city, or town.

(5) Purposes of property tax. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to levy taxes on property, except for purposes authorized by general law uniformly applicable throughout the State, unless the tax is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(6) Income tax. The rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed ten per cent, and there shall be allowed personal exemptions and deductions so that only net incomes are taxed.

(7) Contracts. The General Assembly may enact laws whereby the State, any county, city or town, and any other public corporation may contract with and appropriate money to any person, association, or corporation for the accomplishment of public purposes only.

### Sec. 3. *Limitations upon the increase of State debt.*

(1) Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation. The General Assembly shall have no power to contract debts secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

(a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;

(b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;

(c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;

(d) to suppress riots or insurrections, or to repel invasions;

(e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;

(f) for any other lawful purpose, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the State's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding biennium.

(2) Gift or loan of credit regulated. The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except a corporation in which the State has a controlling interest, unless the subject is submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and is approved by a majority of the qualified voters who vote thereon.

(3) Definitions. A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when the State borrows money. A pledge of the faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when the State exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(4) Certain debts barred. The General Assembly shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States. Neither shall the General Assembly assume or pay any debt or bond incurred or issued by authority of the Convention of 1868, the special session of the General Assembly of 1868, or the General Assemblies of 1868-69 and 1869-70, unless the subject is submitted to the people of the State and is approved by a majority of all the qualified voters at a referendum held for that sole purpose.

(5) Outstanding debt. Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

#### Sec. 4. *Limitations upon the increase of local government debt.*

(1) Regulation of borrowing and debt. The General Assembly shall enact general laws relating to the borrowing of money secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and the contracting of other debts by counties, cities and towns, special districts, and other units, authorities, and agencies of local government.

(2) Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to contract debts secured by a pledge of its faith and credit unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

(a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;

(b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;

(c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;

(d) to suppress riots or insurrections;

(e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;

(f) for purposes authorized by general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding fiscal year.

(3) Gift or loan of credit regulated. No county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government shall give or lend its credit in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except for public purposes as authorized by general law, and unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(4) Certain debts barred. No county, city or town, or other unit of local government shall assume or pay any debt or the interest thereon contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of rebellion or insurrection against the United States.

(5) Definitions. A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government borrows money. A pledge of faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(6) Outstanding debt. Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 5. *Acts levying taxes to state objects.* Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

Sec. 6. *Inviolability of sinking funds and retirement funds.*

(1) Sinking funds. The General Assembly shall not use or authorize to be used any part of the amount of any sinking fund for any purpose other than the retirement of the bonds for which the sinking fund has been created, except that these funds may be invested as authorized by law.

(2) Retirement funds. Neither the General Assembly nor any public officer, employee, or agency shall use or authorize to be used any part of the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System for any purpose other than retirement system benefits and purposes, administrative expenses, and refunds; except that retirement system funds may be invested as authorized by law, subject to the investment limitation that the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System shall not be applied, diverted, loaned to, or used by the State, any State agency, State officer, public officer, or public employee.

### Sec. 7. *Drawing public money.*

- (1) State treasury. No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of State funds shall be published annually.
- (2) Local treasury. No money shall be drawn from the treasury of any county, city or town, or other unit of local government except by authority of law.

Sec. 8. *Health care facilities.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State, counties, cities or towns, and other State and local governmental entities to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance for any such governmental entity or any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing health care facility projects to be operated to serve and benefit the public; provided, no cost incurred earlier than two years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from the revenues, gross or net, of any such projects and any other health care facilities of any such governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor; shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit, or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of any governmental entity; and may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title of, with or without consideration, any such project or facilities to the governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto for nonprofit private corporations.

Sec. 9[8].1. *Capital projects for industry.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize counties to create authorities to issue revenue bonds to finance, but not to refinance, the cost of capital projects consisting of industrial, manufacturing and pollution control facilities for industry and pollution control facilities for public utilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 10. *Joint ownership of generation and transmission facilities.* In addition to other powers conferred upon them by law, municipalities owning or operating facilities for the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy and joint agencies formed by such municipalities for the purpose of owning or operating facilities for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy (each, respectively, "a unit of municipal government") may jointly or severally own, operate and maintain works, plants and facilities, within or without the State, for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy, or both, with any person, firm, association or corporation, public or private, engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy for resale (each, respectively, "a co-owner") within this State or any state contiguous to this State, and may enter into and carry out agreements with respect to such jointly owned facilities. For the purpose of financing its share of the cost of any such jointly owned electric generation or transmission facilities, a unit of municipal government may issue its revenue bonds in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly, payable as to both principal and interest solely from and secured by a lien and charge on all or any part of the revenue derived, or to be derived, by such unit of municipal government from the ownership and operation of its electric facilities; provided, however, that no unit of municipal government shall be liable, either jointly or severally, for any acts, omissions or obligations of any co-owner, nor shall any money or property of any unit of municipal government be credited or otherwise applied to the account of any co-owner or be charged with any debt, lien or mortgage as a result of any debt or obligation of any co-owner.

Sec. 11. *Capital projects for agriculture.* Notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the creation of an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance the cost of capital projects consisting of agricultural facilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 12[11].2. *Higher Education Facilities.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State or any State entity to issue revenue bonds to finance and refinance the cost of

acquiring, constructing, and financing higher education facilities to be operated to serve and benefit the public for any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship provided no cost incurred earlier than five years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from any revenues or assets of any such nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor, shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or such State entity or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of the State or such entity, and, where the title to such facilities is vested in the State or any State entity, may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title to, with or without consideration, such facilities to the nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto.

Sec. 13[12].3. *Seaport and airport facilities.*

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to grant to the State, counties, municipalities, and other State and local governmental entities all powers useful in connection with the development of new and existing seaports and airports, and to authorize such public bodies:

(a) to acquire, construct, own, own jointly with public and private parties, lease as lessee, mortgage, sell, lease as lessor, or otherwise dispose of lands and facilities and improvements, including undivided interests therein;

(b) to finance and refinance for public and private parties seaport and airport facilities and improvements which relate to, develop or further waterborne or airborne commerce and cargo and passenger traffic, including commercial, industrial, manufacturing, processing, mining, transportation, distribution, storage, marine, aviation and environmental facilities and improvements; and

(c) to secure any such financing or refinancing by all or any portion of their revenues, income or assets or other available monies associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, and by foreclosable liens on all or any part of their properties associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, but in no event to create a debt secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or any other public body in the State.

Sec. 14. *Project development financing.*

Notwithstanding Section 4 of this Article, the General Assembly may enact general laws authorizing any county, city, or town to define territorial areas in the county,

city, or town and borrow money to be used to finance public improvements associated with private development projects within the territorial areas, as provided in this section. The General Assembly shall set forth by statute the method for determining the size of the territorial area and the issuing unit. This method is conclusive. When a territorial area is defined pursuant to this section, the county shall determine the current assessed value of taxable real and personal property in the territorial area. Thereafter, property in the territorial area continues to be subject to taxation to the same extent and in like manner as property not in the territorial area, but the net proceeds of taxes levied on the excess, if any, of the assessed value of taxable real and personal property in the territorial area at the time the taxes are levied over the assessed value of taxable real and personal property in the territorial area at the time the territorial area was defined may be set aside. The instruments of indebtedness authorized by this section shall be secured by these setaside proceeds. The General Assembly may authorize a county, city, or town issuing these instruments of indebtedness to pledge, as additional security, revenues available to the issuing unit from sources other than the issuing unit's exercise of its taxing power. As long as no revenues are pledged other than the setaside proceeds authorized by this section and the revenues authorized in the preceding sentence, these instruments of indebtedness may be issued without approval by referendum. The county, city, or town may not pledge as security for these instruments of indebtedness any property tax revenues other than the setaside proceeds authorized in this section, or in any other manner pledge its full faith and credit as security for these instruments of indebtedness unless a vote of the people is held as required by and in compliance with the requirements of Section 4 of this Article.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2 of this Article, the General Assembly may enact general laws authorizing a county, city, or town that has defined a territorial area pursuant to this section to assess property within the territorial area at a minimum value if agreed to by the owner of the property, which agreed minimum value shall be binding on the current owner and any future owners as long as the defined territorial area is in effect.

## Article VI

### *Suffrage And Eligibility To Office*

Section 1. *Who may vote.* Every person born in the United States and every person who has been naturalized, 18 years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people of the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

## Sec. 2. Qualifications of voter.

(1) Residence period for State elections. Any person who has resided in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district for 30 days next preceding an election, and possesses the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State. Removal from one precinct, ward, or other election district to another in this State shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward, or other election district from which that person has removed until 30 days after the removal.

(2) Residence period for presidential elections. The General Assembly may reduce the time of residence for persons voting in presidential elections. A person made eligible by reason of a reduction in time of residence shall possess the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall only be entitled to vote for President and Vice President of the United States or for electors for President and Vice President, and shall not thereby become eligible to hold office in this State.

(3) Disqualification of felon. No person adjudged guilty of a felony against this State or the United States, or adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, shall be permitted to vote unless that person shall be first restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *Registration.* Every person offering to vote shall be at the time legally registered as a voter as herein prescribed and in the manner provided by law. The General Assembly shall enact general laws governing the registration of voters.

Sec. 4. *Qualification for registration.* Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language.

Sec. 5. *Elections by people and General Assembly.* All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce. A contested election for any office established by Article III of this Constitution shall be determined by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. *Eligibility to elective office.* Every qualified voter in North Carolina who is 21 years of age, except as in this Constitution disqualified, shall be eligible for election by the people to office.

Sec. 7. *Oath.* Before entering upon the duties of an office, a person elected or appointed to the office shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as \_\_\_\_\_, so help me God."

**Sec. 8. *Disqualifications for office.*** The following persons shall be disqualified for office:

First, any person who shall deny the being of Almighty God.

Second, with respect to any office that is filled by election by the people, any person who is not qualified to vote in an election for that office.

Third, any person who has been adjudged guilty of treason or any other felony against this State or the United States, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of corruption or malpractice in any office, or any person who has been removed by impeachment from any office, and who has not been restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

**Sec. 9. *Dual office holding.***

(1) Prohibitions. It is salutary that the responsibilities of self-government be widely shared among the citizens of the State and that the potential abuse of authority inherent in the holding of multiple offices by an individual be avoided. Therefore, no person who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under any other state or government, shall be eligible to hold any office in this State that is filled by election by the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two offices in this State that are filled by election of the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly shall provide by general law.

(2) Exceptions. The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit any officer of the military forces of the State or of the United States not on active duty for an extensive period of time, any notary public, or any delegate to a Convention of the People from holding concurrently another office or place of trust or profit under this State or the United States or any department thereof.

**Sec. 10. *Continuation in office.*** In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether appointed or elected, shall hold their positions until other appointments are made or, if the offices are elective, until their successors are chosen and qualified.

## Article VII

### *Local Government*

Section 1. *General Assembly to provide for local government.* The General Assembly shall provide for the organization and government and the fixing of boundaries of counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions, and, except as otherwise prohibited by this Constitution, may give such powers and duties to counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions as it may deem advisable.

The General Assembly shall not incorporate as a city or town, nor shall it authorize to be incorporated as a city or town, any territory lying within one mile of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 5,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within three miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 10,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within four miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 25,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within five miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 50,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, the General Assembly may incorporate a city or town by an act adopted by vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

Sec. 2. *Sheriffs.* In each county a Sheriff shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected and shall hold his office for a period of four years, subject to removal for cause as provided by law.

Sec. 3. *Merged or consolidated counties.* Any unit of local government formed by the merger or consolidation of a county or counties and the cities and towns therein shall be deemed both a county and a city for the purposes of this Constitution, and may exercise any authority conferred by law on counties, or on cities and towns, or both, as the General Assembly may provide.

## Article VIII

### *Corporations*

Section 1. *Corporate charters.* No corporation shall be created, nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering, organization, and powers of all corporations, and for the amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general acts may be altered from time to time or repealed. The General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

Sec. 2. *Corporations defined.* The term "corporation" as used in this Section shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. All corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

## Article IX

### *Education*

Section 1. *Education encouraged.* Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, libraries, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. *Uniform system of schools.*

(1) General and uniform system; term. The General Assembly shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of free public schools, which shall be maintained at least nine months in every year, and wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students.

(2) Local responsibility. The General Assembly may assign to units of local government such responsibility for the financial support of the free public schools as it may deem appropriate. The governing boards of units of local government with financial responsibility for public education may use local revenues to add to or supplement any public school or post-secondary school program.

Sec. 3. *School attendance.* The General Assembly shall provide that every child of appropriate age and of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means.

#### Sec. 4. *State Board of Education.*

(1) Board. The State Board of Education shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Treasurer, and eleven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The General Assembly shall divide the State into eight educational districts. Of the appointive members of the Board, one shall be appointed from each of the eight educational districts and three shall be appointed from the State at large. Appointments shall be for overlapping terms of eight years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made by the Governor for the unexpired terms and shall not be subject to confirmation.

(2) Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education.

Sec. 5. *Powers and duties of Board.* The State Board of Education shall supervise and administer the free public school system and the educational funds provided for its support, except the funds mentioned in Section 7 of this Article, and shall make all needed rules and regulations in relation thereto, subject to laws enacted by the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. *State school fund.* The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to the State for purposes of public education; the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State; and all other grants, gifts, and devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State, and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury and, together with so much of the revenue of the State as may be set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for establishing and maintaining a uniform system of free public schools.

#### Sec. 7. *County school fund; State fund for certain moneys.*

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, and the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws of the State, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for maintaining free public schools.

(b) The General Assembly may place in a State fund the clear proceeds of all civil penalties, forfeitures and fines which are collected by State agencies and which belong to the public schools pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. Moneys in such State fund shall be faithfully appropriated by the General Assembly, on a per

pupil basis, to the counties, to be used exclusively for maintaining free public schools.

Sec. 8. *Higher education.* The General Assembly shall maintain a public system of higher education, comprising The University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of trustees of The University of North Carolina and of the other institutions of higher education, in whom shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments heretofore granted to or conferred upon the trustees of these institutions. The General Assembly may enact laws necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of The University of North Carolina and the other public institutions of higher education.

Sec. 9. Benefits of public institutions of higher education. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of The University of North Carolina and other public institutions of higher education, as far as practicable, be extended to the people of the State free of expense.

Sec. 10. *Escheats.*

(1) Escheats prior to July 1, 1971. All property that prior to July 1, 1971, accrued to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of The University of North Carolina.

(2) Escheats after June 30, 1971. All property that, after June 30, 1971, shall accrue to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be used to aid worthy and needy students who are residents of this State and are enrolled in public institutions of higher education in this State. The method, amount, and type of distribution shall be prescribed by law.

## Article X

### *Homesteads And Exemptions*

Section 1. Personal property exemptions. The personal property of any resident of this State, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$500, to be selected by the resident, is exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Sec. 2. *Homestead exemptions.*

(1) Exemption from sale; exceptions. Every homestead and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$1,000, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city or town with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, and to the same value, owned and occupied by a resident of the State, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for its purchase.

(2) Exemption for benefit of children. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of the owner's children, or any of them.

(3) Exemption for benefit of surviving spouse. If the owner of a homestead dies, leaving a surviving spouse but no minor children, the homestead shall be exempt from the debts of the owner, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to the benefit of the surviving spouse until he or she remarries, unless the surviving spouse is the owner of a separate homestead.

(4) Conveyance of homestead. Nothing contained in this Article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of it by deed, but no deed made by a married owner of a homestead shall be valid without the signature and acknowledgement of his or her spouse.

Sec. 3. *Mechanics' and laborers' liens.* The General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor. The provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming the exemption or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Sec. 4. *Property of married women secured to them.* The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed and conveyed by her, subject to such regulations and limitations as the General Assembly may prescribe. Every married woman may exercise powers of attorney conferred upon her by her husband, including the power to execute and acknowledge deeds to property owned by herself and her husband or by her husband.

Sec. 5. **Insurance.** A person may insure his or her own life for the sole use and benefit of his or her spouse or children or both, and upon his or her death the proceeds from the insurance shall be paid to or for the benefit of the spouse or children or both, or to a guardian, free from all claims of the representatives or creditors of the insured or his or her estate. Any insurance policy which insures the life of a person for the sole use and benefit of that person's spouse or children or both shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the insured during his or her lifetime, whether or not the policy reserves to the insured during his or her lifetime any or all rights provided for by the policy and whether or not the policy proceeds are payable to the estate of the insured in the event the beneficiary or beneficiaries predecease the insured.

## Article XI

### ***Punishments, Corrections, And Charities***

Section 1. **Punishments.** The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State: death, imprisonment, fines, suspension of a jail or prison term with or without conditions, restitution, community service, restraints on liberty, work programs, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State.

Sec. 2. **Death punishment.** The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

Sec. 3. **Charitable and correctional institutions and agencies.** Such charitable, benevolent, penal, and correctional institutions and agencies as the needs of humanity and the public good may require shall be established and operated by the State under such organization and in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 4. **Welfare policy; board of public welfare.** Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and the orphan is one of the first duties of a civilized and a Christian state. Therefore the General Assembly shall provide for and define the duties of a board of public welfare.

## Article XII

### ***Military Forces***

Section 1. **Governor is Commander in Chief.** The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State and may call out those forces to execute the law, suppress riots and insurrections, and repel invasion.

## Article XIII

### *Conventions; Constitutional Amendment And Revision*

Section 1. *Convention of the People.* No Convention of the People of this State shall ever be called unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly, and unless the proposition "Convention or No Convention" is first submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, it shall assemble on the day prescribed by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall, in the act submitting the convention proposition, propose limitations upon the authority of the Convention; and if a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, those limitations shall become binding upon the Convention. Delegates to the Convention shall be elected by the qualified voters at the time and in the manner prescribed in the act of submission. The Convention shall consist of a number of delegates equal to the membership of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly that submits the convention proposition and the delegates shall be apportioned as is the House of Representatives. A Convention shall adopt no ordinance not necessary to the purpose for which the Convention has been called.

Sec. 2. *Power to revise or amend Constitution reserved to people.* The people of this State reserve the power to amend this Constitution and to adopt a new or revised Constitution. This power may be exercised by either of the methods set out hereinafter in this Article, but in no other way.

Sec. 3. *Revision or amendment by Convention of the People.* A Convention of the People of this State may be called pursuant to Section 1 of this Article to propose a new or revised Constitution or to propose amendments to this Constitution. Every new or revised Constitution and every constitutional amendment adopted by a Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Convention. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of ratification of the new or revised Constitution or the constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the qualified voters unless a different effective date is prescribed by the Convention.

Sec. 4. *Revision or amendment by legislative initiation.* A proposal of a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be initiated by the General Assembly, but only if three-fifths of all the members of each house shall adopt an act submitting the proposal to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection. The proposal shall be submitted at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of the proposed new or revised Constitution or constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the voters unless a different effective date is prescribed in the act submitting the proposal or proposals to the qualified voters.

## Article XIV

### *Miscellaneous*

Section 1. *Seat of government.* The permanent seat of government of this State shall be at the City of Raleigh.

Sec. 2. *State boundaries.* The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 3. *General laws defined.* Whenever the General Assembly is directed or authorized by this Constitution to enact general laws, or general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, or general laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, no special or local act shall be enacted concerning the subject matter directed or authorized to be accomplished by general or uniformly applicable laws, and every amendment or repeal of any law relating to such subject matter shall also be general and uniform in its effect throughout the State. General laws may be enacted for classes defined by population or other criteria. General laws uniformly applicable throughout the State shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government of like kind, such as every county, or every city and town, but need not be made applicable in every unit of local government in the State. General laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government, or in every local court district, as the case may be. The General Assembly may at any time repeal any special, local, or private act.

Sec. 4. *Continuity of laws; protection of officer holders.* The laws of North Carolina not in conflict with this Constitution shall continue in force until lawfully altered. Except as otherwise specifically provided, the adoption of this Constitution shall not have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment made under the prior Constitution of North Carolina and the laws of the State enacted pursuant thereto.

Sec. 5. *Conservation of natural resources.* It shall be the policy of this State to conserve and protect its lands and waters for the benefit of all its citizenry, and to this end it shall be a proper function of the State of North Carolina and its political subdivisions to acquire and preserve park, recreational, and scenic areas, to control and limit the pollution of our air and water, to control excessive noise, and in every other appropriate way to preserve as a part of the common heritage of this State its forests, wetlands, estuaries, beaches, historical sites, openlands, and places of beauty.

To accomplish the aforementioned public purposes, the State and its counties, cities and towns, and other units of local government may acquire by purchase or gift properties or interests in properties which shall, upon their special dedication to and acceptance by law adopted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly for those public purposes, constitute part of the "State Nature and Historic Preserve", and which shall not be used for other purposes except as authorized by law enacted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall prescribe by general law the conditions and procedures under which such properties or interests therein shall be dedicated for the aforementioned public purposes.

## Notes

1. The General Assembly of 1975, by 1975 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 641, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 8, with respect to financing health care facilities, and the voters in 1976 ratified it (see above). At the same session, the General Assembly, by 1975 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 826, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add a section with respect to industrial revenue bonds which it also designated Art. V, Sec. 8 (inadvertently duplicating section number 8), and the voters in 1976 ratified it. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding industrial revenue bonds as Sec. 9 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.
2. The General Assembly of 1983, by 1983 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 765, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 11, with respect to financing agricultural facilities, and the voters in 1984 ratified it (see above). At the 1986 session, the General Assembly by 1985 N.C. Sess. Laws,

Ch. 814, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add a section with respect to private higher education facility financing which it also designated Art. V, Sec. 11 (inadvertently duplicating section number 11), and the voters in 1986 ratified it. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding private higher education facilities as Sec. 12 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.

3. At its 1986 session, the General Assembly by 1985 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 933, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 12, with respect to financing airport and seaport facilities, and the voters in 1986 ratified it, notwithstanding the fact that there was already a Sec. 12, according to the practice in section numbering that had been followed to deal with the duplicative section numbers used by the General Assembly in 1986. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding airport and seaport facilities financing as Sec. 13 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.

The Council of State was created by the Constitution of 1776, which provided for a unicameral legislature and a governor. The Council of State was the first executive body in the state, and it was composed of the governor and four council members. The Council of State was responsible for the execution of the laws and the management of the state's affairs. The Council of State was also responsible for the appointment and removal of judges and other officials. The Council of State was a powerful body, and it played a major role in the development of the state's government. The Council of State was the first executive body in the state, and it was composed of the governor and four council members. The Council of State was responsible for the execution of the laws and the management of the state's affairs. The Council of State was also responsible for the appointment and removal of judges and other officials. The Council of State was a powerful body, and it played a major role in the development of the state's government.

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# THE COUNCIL OF STATE

## The Council of State and the Executive Branch

Under provisions in the Constitution of North Carolina, the three branches of state government - legislative, executive and judicial - are distinct and separate from each other (Article I, Section 6). This separation of powers has been a fundamental principal of state government's organizational structure since North Carolina's independence.

In the nearly two hundred years since the formation of the state of North Carolina, many changes have occurred in that structure. State and local governments in North Carolina have grown from minimal organizations comprising a handful of employees statewide in 1776 to the current multi-billion dollar enterprise that employs thousands of public servants all over the state and provides services for millions of North Carolina's citizens each year.

The increasing number of services and programs that state and local governments provide to citizens and businesses throughout the state has brought with it management challenges. In 1970 the state's executive branch included over 200 independent agencies. Recognizing the need to streamline and simplify the executive branch's organization, the General Assembly undertook a major reorganization of state government. The legislators began the reorganization by defining the activities that most appropriately should be entrusted to executive branch agencies.

In an October 27, 1967, speech, Governor Dan K. Moore urged the North Carolina State Bar to take the lead in sponsoring a study to determine the need for revising or rewriting the Constitution of North Carolina. The Council of the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Association joined in appointing a steering committee that selected twenty-five people for a North Carolina State Constitution Commission.

The commission's report, submitted on December 16, 1968, contained a proposed amendment to the state constitution that would reduce the number of executive branch departments to 25 and authorize the governor to reorganize the administrative branch subject to approval by the General Assembly.

The 1969 General Assembly submitted the proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people and also authorized the governor to begin a study of consolidation of state agencies and to prepare a recommendation for the General Assembly. Governor Robert W. Scott established the State Government Reorganization Study Commission in October, 1969. Later, in May, 1970, the governor appointed a fifty-member citizen Committee on State Government Organization to review the study and make specific recommendations for implementation of the reorganization plan.

## AND EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Voters approved the constitutional proposal requiring the reduction of the number of administrative departments in the general election on November 3, 1970. The amendment called for the executive branch to be reduced to 25 departments by the end of 1975. The Committee on State Government Reorganization submitted its recommendations to the governor on February 4, 1971.

The committee recommended implementation of the amendment in two phases. Phase I would group agencies together in a limited number of functional departments. The General Assembly approved the implementation of Phase I in 1971. Phase II began in 1971 and continued into 1973 as agencies began to evaluate agency and department organizations. The results of this analysis were presented to the 1973 General Assembly in the form of legislation that would revise existing statutes to more closely conform to the executive branch's new organizational structure. The legislators began working to make the changes in state law needed to support the reorganization.

With strong support from Governor Scott, the General Assembly ratified the Executive Organization Act of 1971 on July 14, 1971. The act divided the executive branch into rough groupings. The first group was composed of 19 principal offices and departments headed by elected officials. Nine other departments organized along functional lines and headed by appointed administrators formed the second grouping of agencies.

The act implemented Phase I of the reorganization through types of transfers. A Type I transfer meant transferring all or part of an agency — including its statutory authority, powers and duties — to a principal department. A Type II transfer meant transferring an existing agency intact to a principal department with the transferring agency retaining its statutory authority and functions, which would now be exercised under the direction and supervision of the principal department's head. Governor Scott created all of the offices and departments called for by the act prior to the mandated deadline of July 1, 1972.

The Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 created the following principal departments and agencies:

Office of the Governor

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Department of the Secretary of State

Department of the State Auditor

Department of State Treasurer

Department of Public Education

(now the Department of Public Instruction)

Department of Justice

Department of Agriculture  
(now named the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)

Department of Labor

Department of Insurance

Department of Administration

Department of Transportation and Highway Safety  
(now named the Department of Transportation)

Department of Natural and Economic Resources  
(now the Department of Environment and Natural Resources)

Department of Human Resources  
(now the Department of Health and Human Services)

Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control  
(now the Department of Correction)

Department of Commerce

Department of Revenue

Department of Art, Culture and History  
(now Department of Cultural Resources)

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs  
(now the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety).

A gubernatorial executive order issued June 26, 1972, created an executive cabinet consisting of the heads of these departments. The newly-formed cabinet's first order of business was to manage the implementation of Phase II of the reorganization plan.

Further alterations in the executive branch's structure followed between 1972 and 1977. In 1973, the General Assembly passed the Executive Organizations Act of 1973. The act affected four of the newly created departments — Cultural Resources, Human Resources, Military and Veterans Affairs and Revenue. The 1973 law vested final administrative and managerial powers for the executive branch in the hands of the governor and gave him powers to appoint a secretary for each of the departments named. The law also defined the powers of the secretaries, yet named specifically-designated policy areas and executive powers already vested in various commissions that could not be countermanded by either the governor or a departmental secretary.

The 1973 act changed the name of the Department of Arts, Culture and History to the Department of Cultural Resources. Various boards, commissions, councils, and societies providing cultural programs for North Carolina citizens were brought under the umbrella of the Department of Cultural Resources.

The Department of Human Resources and the Department of Revenue were restructured. The 1973 act created a Board of Human Resources in the Department of Human Resources to serve as an advisory board to the secretary on any matter he or she might refer to it.

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was specifically charged with making sure the state's National Guard troops were trained to federal standards. The act also made the department responsible for ensuring military and civil preparedness and assisting veterans and their families and dependents. A new Veterans Affairs Commission was created to assist the secretary with veterans services programs.

The initial reorganization of the state's executive branch was mostly completed by the end of 1975. The governor, however, sought several additional reorganizational changes. The proposals primarily affected four departments — Commerce, Military and Veterans Affairs, Natural and Economic Resources and Transportation.

The 1977 General Assembly enacted several laws implementing the new proposals. The old Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was replaced by a new Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Veterans Affairs Commission was transferred to the Department of Administration. The State Highway Patrol, formerly part of the Department of Transportation's Division of Motor Vehicles, was transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The 1977 act created a Governor's Crime Commission administered by Crime Control and Public Safety.

The Energy Division and the Energy Policy Council were transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the Department of Commerce, along with three agencies previously under the Department of Transportation — the State Ports Authority and two commissions on Navigation and Pilotage.

Other legislative changes further reorganized the Department of Commerce by transferring the Economic Development Division from the Department of Natural and Economic Development as well as by creating a Labor Force Development Council to coordinate the needs of industry with the programs offered in North Carolina's educational institutions. The Economic Development Division transfer encountered some opposition because the existing structure had allowed new prospective industry to deal with only one department regarding environmental regulation and economic development.

Reorganization has become a predictable, on-going feature of state government's executive branch since 1971. Department names have changed, missions and mandates have been altered and some agencies, such as the Office of State Controller, have been given autonomous status. One new department — the Department of Community Colleges — has been created.

The most sweeping reorganization since 1977 occurred in 1989 and involved major changes to the Departments of Commerce, Human Resources and Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD). All three were restructured significantly. The Department of Natural Resources and Economic Development became the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources with primary responsibilities in the areas of environmental and natural resources management and public health protection. The Department of Commerce was renamed the Department of Economic and Community Development. This department acquired the community development activities of the old NRCD and added them to the commercial and industrial activity of the old Department of Commerce. The Department of Human Resources lost its Division of Health Services and several sections from other divisions relating to environmental and health management.

The growth in programs at the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources led to legislation approved in the 1996 General Assembly that formally reorganized the department yet again. As of June 1, 1997, all health functions and programs were consolidated in the newly-renamed Department of Health and Human Services, which also comprised the former Department of Human Resources. The Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources was renamed the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

North Carolina's newest executive branch agency is North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. George L. Sweat, the department's first secretary, was sworn into office on July 20, 2000.

## The Council of State

### *Origin and Composition*

North Carolina's Council of State is composed of the elected officials enumerated in Article III of the Constitution of North Carolina. Each of these officials is the executive head of a department of state government. The council advises the governor on certain important administrative matters of state. The council is also charged by statute with other specific duties and responsibilities.

The Council of State had its origin in the Constitution of 1776. Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, this document was created without being subsequently submitted to North Carolina voters for popular approval. The constitution — and its accompanying declaration of rights — set forth the organizational structure of the new state government while, at the same time, limiting its ability to intrude in the private lives of many state citizens. The 1776 constitution established the familiar three-way separation of power that still forms the basis of state government in North Carolina. True power of state, however, was concentrated in the legislative branch.

A profound distrust of executive power was evident throughout the Constitution of 1776. It allowed the governor only a one-year term with a limit of only three terms in any six years. The small amount of executive authority granted to the governor was further limited by requiring, in many instances, the concurrence of the Council of State before the governor could exercise power.

The Council of State consisted of seven men elected by joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. They were elected for a one-year term and could not be members of either the state Senate or the state House of Commons. If a vacancy occurred, it was filled at the next session of the General Assembly. The council was created to “advise the governor in the execution of his office,” but was independent of the governor.

The role of our Council of State today is similar to what it was centuries ago. While no longer a separate and distinct body elected by the General Assembly, the functions of advising the governor and making decisions which are important to the operation of government have survived.

### ***Constitutional Basis***

Article III, Section 7, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election of the following state officers:

Secretary of State

State Auditor

State Treasurer

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Attorney General

Commissioner of Labor

Commissioner of Agriculture

Commissioner of Insurance

All of these officers, including the governor and lieutenant governor, are elected by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time that votes are cast for president and vice president — November of every other even-numbered year. They are elected to four-year terms and, except for the governor and lieutenant governor, who can be elected to only one additional consecutive term, there is no limit on the number of times each member of the Council of State may be elected. In the event of vacancy on the council due to death, resignation or otherwise, the governor has the authority to appoint someone to serve until a successor is elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Section 8, Article III of the Constitution provides that those elected officials shall constitute the Council of State.

### ***Duties and Responsibilities***

The duties and responsibilities of the Council of State, as prescribed in the General Statutes of North Carolina, are to:

Advise the governor on calling special sessions of the North Carolina General Assembly.

Advise the governor and state treasurer on investment of assurance fund.

Approve transfers from state property fire insurance fund agencies suffering losses.

Approve the purchase of insurance for reinsurance.

Control internal improvements and require the chief executive of public works to report on improvements to the council and the General Assembly.

Approve the sale, lease and mortgage of corporate property in which the state has an interest.

Investigate public works companies.

Approve the governor's determination of competitive positions.

Allot contingency and emergency funds for many purposes.

Approve survey of state boundaries.

Sign bonds in lieu of treasurer.

Authorize the treasurer on replacing bonds and notes.

Authorize the treasurer to borrow in emergency and report such to the state legislature.

Approve the issuance of bonds, set interest rate and approve the manner of sale.

Request cancellation of highway bonds in sinking funds if necessary.

Approve borrowing in anticipation of collection of taxes.

Approve parking lot rules.

Participate in lease, rental, purchase and sale of real property.

Approve motor pool rules.

Approve general service rules and regulations.

Approve property and space allocations.

Approve war and civil defense plans.

Approve banks and securities for state funds.

Approve all state land transactions.

**Meetings**

The Council of State meets monthly at a time agreed upon by its members. Currently, the council meets the first Tuesday of each month. Prior to 1985, Council of State meetings were exempted from the State Open Meetings Law by act of the General Assembly. There was, however, so much public uproar over this practice that since 1985 the meetings have been open.

## The Office of the Governor

The Office of the Governor is the oldest governmental office in the state. North Carolina's first governor was Ralph Lane, who served as governor of Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony on Roanoke Island (1585). The first permanent governor was William Drummond, appointed by William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and one of the Lords Proprietor. Prior to 1729, governors were appointed by the Lords Proprietor and, after 1730, they were appointed by the crown. A governor served at the pleasure of the appointing body, usually until he resigned, although there were several instances where other factors were involved. When a regularly-appointed governor, for whatever reason, could no longer perform his functions as chief executive, either the president of the council, the deputy or lieutenant governor took over until a new governor could be appointed. Following our first state constitution, the governor was elected by the two houses of the General Assembly. He was elected to serve a one-year term and could serve no more than three years in any six.

In 1835, with popular pressure for a more democratic form of government being felt in Raleigh, a constitutional convention voted to amend certain sections of the state constitution. One of the amendments provided for election of the governor by vote of the people every two years. Little was done, however, to increase his authority in areas other than that of appointments.

In 1868, North Carolinians adopted their second constitution. The Constitution of 1868 incorporated many of the amendments that had been added to the original 1776 Constitution, but also included changes resulting from the Civil War and emerging new attitudes towards government. Provisions in this new constitution increased the governor's term of office from two to four years and increased some of his duties and powers as well.

Today, North Carolina is governed by its third constitution. When ratified by the state's voters in 1970, the new state constitution contained few changes dealing with the executive branch in general and the governor in particular. The citizens of North Carolina addressed the issue of gubernatorial succession in 1977 and voted to allow the governor and lieutenant governor to run for a second consecutive term. Following his re-election in 1980, Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. became the first Governor of North Carolina since 1866 to be elected to two consecutive four-year terms and to an unprecedented third term in 1992. Gov. Hunt won re-election again in 1996.

In 1972, the Office of the Governor was created as one of the 19 departments in the executive branch of state government. Under the governor's immediate jurisdiction are assistants and personnel needed to carry out the functions of chief executive. The Governor of North Carolina is not only the state's chief executive. He or she also directs the state budget and is responsible for all phases of budgeting from the

initial preparation to final execution. The governor is commander-in-chief of the state's military forces. He or she also serves as chair of the Council of State, which meets regularly and which may convene in times of emergencies. The governor has the authority to convene a special session of the General Assembly should affairs of the state dictate such a move.

The North Carolina Constitution requires the governor to faithfully execute the laws of the state. He or she has the power to grant pardons and commute prison sentences. The governor may also issue extradition warrants and requests, join interstate compacts and re-organize and consolidate state agencies under his direct control. The governor has final authority over state expenditures and is also responsible for the administration of all funds and loans from the federal government. At the start of each regular session of the General Assembly, the governor delivers the State of the State address to a joint session of the legislature. In 1996, state voters approved an amendment to the state constitution to grant the governor veto power. A bill that is vetoed is returned with objections together with a veto message stating the reasons for such objections. The message is returned to the house in which the vetoed legislation originated. Both houses of the General Assembly must approve a bill by a three-fifths majority to override a veto. Governor Easley was the first governor to use the veto. He vetoed four bills during his first term.

Chief administrative branches of the Office of the Governor include:

### ***Executive Assistants***

The Executive Assistants to the Governor oversee the Office of the Governor. They monitor the cabinet's policy development, serve as the Governor's link to cabinet members and advise the Governor on legislative matters. The executive assistants also represent the Governor in matters of state, serving as his or her representative.

### ***Legal Counsel***

The Legal Counsel to the Governor, appointed by the Governor, monitors all legal issues relating to the Governor, his cabinet and the Council of State. He advises the Governor when policy developments involve legal issues, coordinates judicial appointments, coordinates the preparation and execution of all Executive Orders issued by the Governor and investigates the merits of pardon requests, commutations, reprieves, extraditions and rewards.

### ***Office of Budget and Management***

Responsible for the state budget, the state budget officer is appointed by the governor to assist in carrying out fiscal responsibilities. The Office of Budget and Management, under direction of the state budget office, directs preparation of the state budget, advises the governor on policy decisions related to the biennial budget,

legislative issues and the management of state government. The state budget officer also serves as a liaison to the state's business community.

### ***Boards and Commissions Office***

The Boards and Commissions Office reviews applications and submits recommendations for appointment to the governor for more than 350 statutory and non-statutory boards and commissions controlled by the Office of the Governor. The Boards and Commissions Office researches qualifications and requirements, maintains records and serves as a liaison with associations, agencies and interested individuals and groups.

### ***Press Office***

The Press Secretary serves as the spokesperson for the Office of the Governor and coordinates communications efforts for the administration, making sure the press and public get information about their state government. The office prepares press releases, speeches and plans public events for the Governor.

### ***Policy Office***

The Policy Office is responsible for developing the Governor's key policy initiatives, including those presented to the General Assembly for enactment or funding and those implemented by executive action or in cabinet agencies. The Policy Office works with state agencies, interest groups, nonprofit organizations, community and business leaders and others in an effort to develop initiatives that reflect the Governor's agenda. An emphasis is placed on public-private partnerships, with a focus on community-based solutions to North Carolina's problems.

### ***Office of Citizen and Community Services***

The Office of Citizen and Community Services serves as a source of information and referral to the citizens of the state. It serves as the source for citizens to call to let the Governor know how they feel about issues of importance to them. It also serves to refer callers to the appropriate local, state or federal agency from which they need assistance. The office handles much of the Governor's correspondence to the citizens of North Carolina. Requests from students across the country seeking information about North Carolina for school reports, birthday and anniversary greetings and military retirement letters are processed through this office. All e-mail sent to the Governor is routed through the Office of Citizen Services. The office answers much of the e-mail or it is forwarded to the proper agency for a response. The Order of the Long Leaf Pine, Certificates of Appreciation, Honorary Tar Heel and Volunteer Certificates of Appreciation are processed through this office. Additionally, requests for proclamations and other special letters, i.e. condolence, greetings/welcome/congratulatory letters for conventions, conferences, church and business

anniversaries and commendation letters for acts of bravery and heroism, are processed in this office.

### ***Education Policy Office***

The Education Policy Office is responsible for advising the Governor and developing the Governor's key policy initiatives on education from the K-12 level through higher education. The office works with the state's public school, community college and university systems, private colleges and universities, interest groups, nonprofit organizations, community and business leaders and others to develop the Governor's education initiatives.

### ***Office of Community Affairs***

The Office of Community Affairs advises the Governor on issues related to minority citizens of North Carolina with an emphasis on policy, legislation and personnel. The office is responsible for making recommendations to the Governor to address current issues of concern to minority citizens. They plan and coordinate conferences related to the minority populations such as conferences on race, the African American Male Summit and Martin Luther King, Jr. Observance Day.

### ***Legislative Counsel***

The Legislative Counsel of the Office of the Governor is responsible for establishing and maintaining a working relationship with members of the General Assembly on all legislative matters of importance to the Governor. The Legislative Counsel tracks legislation as it moves through the General Assembly and reports on its progress to the Governor.

### ***Intergovernmental Relations***

This office is responsible for coordinating state-federal issues and state-local issues of the importance to North Carolina. It serves as the point of contact and provides staff support for the state's participation in national and regional organizations such as the National Governors' Association, the Southern Governors' Association, Southern Growth Policies Board, Council of State Governments, Appalachian Regional Commission and many others. On state-local issues, the unit is the liaison with the local government interests in the state. Staff works with the N.C. Association of County Commissioners, N.C. League of Municipalities, councils of government, as well as individual local officials.

### ***Eastern Office***

Located in New Bern, this office serves as a regional extension of the Governor's Raleigh office. The eastern office links local governments, the private sector and citizens of 33 eastern North Carolina counties. The office serves as a resource for citizens, works with public and private groups to assist them, carries out the

Governor's policies and addresses the needs of citizens in eastern North Carolina. The staff also represents the Governor at forums, civic and business events.

### ***Western Office***

Established in 1977, the Western Office serves as a direct link between the Governor and western North Carolina residents. The office, located in Asheville, serves 27 western counties, working with local governments and the private sector to respond to the needs of the region's citizens. This office also works with legislators representing the region to promote programs and funding to boost western North Carolina. The staff of the Western Office represents the Governor on councils and boards, as well as at public forums and civic and business events. Day-to-day management and supervision of the use of the Governor's western residence is a major responsibility of this office. The residence is available to non-profit, civic, state, local and federal agencies for meetings, retreats and other gatherings.

### ***Washington, D.C. Office***

The North Carolina Washington Office serves as a liaison for the Governor, North Carolina's congressional delegation, federal agencies and the White House. The staff monitors and evaluates the impact of federal legislative initiatives proposed by the administration and advocates for the interests of the state. The Washington Office also responds directly to constituent requests for information.

For further information about the Office of the Governor, call (919) 733-5811 or visit the Web site for the Office of the Governor at [www.governor.state.nc.us](http://www.governor.state.nc.us).

## **Michael F. Easley** **Governor**

### ***Early Years***

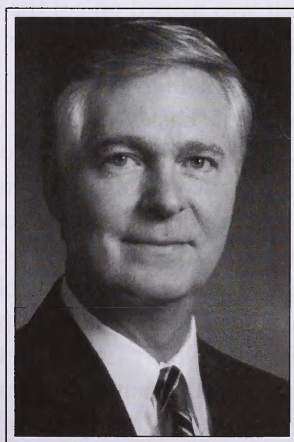
Born in Nash County, N.C. on March 23, 1950, to Huldah and Alex Easley.

### ***Educational Background***

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.A. in Political Science 1972; North Carolina Central University, Juris Doctor, 1976.

### ***Professional Background***

Governor of North Carolina, 2001-Present; North Carolina Attorney General, 1993-2001; District Attorney for the 13th Judicial District in Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus counties, 1982-1990.



### *Honors and Awards*

Innovator Award, Southern Growth and Policies Board, 2007; Top Governor Award, Pre-K Now, 2007; Champion for Children Award, N.C. Association of School Administrators, 2006; Cola 600 Eagle Award for Outstanding Contributions to Auto Racing, 2003; Goody's Headache Powder "Crash of the Week" Awards, 2003; National Commission Against Drunk Driving State Award, 2003; Federal Highway Administration's Environmental Excellence Award, 2003.

### *Personal Information*

Governor Easley is an avid hunter and sailor and an accomplished woodworker. He and his wife Mary have one child, Michael, Jr.

### *Legislative Achievements*

Under Governor Michael F. Easley's leadership, North Carolina's economy prospers while the state leads the nation in education progress in the 21st century. Easley restored fiscal discipline to the state's finances while, at the same time, increasing investments in education and infrastructure – key components to recruiting and retaining high skill jobs and industry for the state. As a result of these efforts, North Carolina has successfully transitioned its economy, attracted 21st century industries and earned recognition as a national leader in economic development. *Site Selection* magazine has named North Carolina's business climate the best in the nation for six of the past seven years.

A top priority in Easley's economic development strategy is continued investments in education. Despite budget challenges, Easley worked to reduce class size in grades K-3, raise teacher pay, implement the nation's first Teacher Working conditions Survey and create the state's first education lottery. In 2002 he established the first statewide pre-kindergarten program for at-risk four-year-olds and in 2007, *More at Four* was named one of the top two pre-kindergarten programs in the nation by the National Institute on Early Education Research.

To reform high schools and make college more accessible and affordable for all students, Easley created the *Learn and Earn* initiative. In *Learn and Earn* high schools, students take college and high school courses on the campuses of community colleges and universities to earn their high school diploma and an associates degree or two years of college in five years or less. With *Learn and Earn Online*, students in every public high school in North Carolina can enroll in online classes at no cost to earn college credit. After completing two years of college credit through a *Learn and Earn* program, students can use the EARN (Education Access Rewards North Carolina) Grants, along with other forms of assistance (such as federal Pell Grants), to complete a college degree debt-free. These programs allow every North Carolina student to compete and succeed in the global economy.

## Governors of North Carolina

### *Governors of "Virginia"*

Name	Term
Ralph Lane <sup>1</sup>	1585-1586
John White <sup>2</sup>	1587

### *Proprietary Chief Executives*

Name	Term
(Samuel Stephens) <sup>3</sup>	1622-1664
William Drummond <sup>4</sup>	1665-1667
Samuel Stephens <sup>5</sup>	1667-1670
Peter Carteret <sup>6</sup>	1670-1671
Peter Carteret <sup>7</sup>	1671-1672
John Jenkins <sup>8</sup>	1672-1675
Thomas Eastchurch <sup>9</sup>	1675-1676
[Speaker-Assembly] <sup>10</sup>	1676
John Jenkins <sup>11</sup>	1676-1677
Thomas Eastchurch <sup>12</sup>	1677
Thomas Miller <sup>13</sup>	1677
[Rebel Council] <sup>14</sup>	1677-1679
Seth Sothell <sup>15</sup>	1678
John Harvey <sup>16</sup>	1679
John Jenkins <sup>17</sup>	1679-1681
Henry Wilkinson <sup>18</sup>	1682
Seth Sothell <sup>19</sup>	1682-1689
John Archdale <sup>20</sup>	1683-1686
John Gibbs <sup>21</sup>	1689-1690
Phillip Ludwell <sup>22</sup>	1690-1691
Thomas Jarvis <sup>23</sup>	1690-1694
Phillip Ludwell <sup>24</sup>	1693-1695
Thomas Harvey <sup>25</sup>	1694-1699
John Archdale <sup>26</sup>	1695
John Archdale <sup>27</sup>	1697
Henderson Walker <sup>28</sup>	1699-1703
Robert Daniel <sup>29</sup>	1703-1705
Thomas Cary <sup>30</sup>	1705-1706
William Glover <sup>31</sup>	1706-1707
Thomas Cary <sup>32</sup>	1707
William Glover <sup>33</sup>	1707-1708
Thomas Cary <sup>34</sup>	1709-1710

***Proprietary Chief Executives (continued)***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward Hyde <sup>36</sup>	1711-1712
Edward Hyde <sup>37</sup>	1712
Thomas Pollock <sup>38</sup>	1712-1714
Charles Eden <sup>39</sup>	1714-1722
Thomas Pollock <sup>40</sup>	1722
William Reed <sup>41</sup>	1722-1724
Edward Moseley <sup>42</sup>	1724
George Burrington <sup>43</sup>	1724-1725
Sir Richard Everard <sup>44</sup>	1725-1731

***Royal Chief Executives<sup>45</sup>***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Burrington <sup>46</sup>	1731-1734
Nathaniel Rice <sup>47</sup>	1734
Gabriel Johnston <sup>48</sup>	1734-1752
Nathaniel Rice <sup>49</sup>	1752-1753
Matthew Rowan <sup>50</sup>	1753-1754
Arthur Dobbs <sup>51</sup>	1754-1765
James Hasell <sup>52</sup>	1763
William Tryon <sup>53</sup>	1765
William Tryon <sup>54</sup>	1765-1771
James Hasell <sup>55</sup>	1771
Josiah Martin <sup>56</sup>	1771-1775
James Hasell <sup>57</sup>	1774

***Elected by the General Assembly<sup>58</sup>***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Caswell <sup>59</sup>	Dobbs	1776-1777
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1777-1778
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1778-1779
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1779-1780
Abner Nash <sup>60</sup>	Craven	1780-1781
Thomas Burke <sup>61</sup>	Orange	1781-1782
Alexander Martin <sup>62</sup>	Guilford	1781-1782
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1782-1783
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1783-1784
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1784-1785
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1785-1786
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1787-1788

*Elected by the General Assembly*<sup>58</sup> (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel Johnston	Chowan	1788-1789
Samuel Johnston <sup>63</sup>	Chowan	1789
Alexander Martin <sup>64</sup>	Guilford	1789-1790
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1790-1792
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1792
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1792-1793
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1793-1795
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1795
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1795-1796
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1796-1797
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1797-1798
William R. Davie <sup>65</sup>	Halifax	1798-1799
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1799-1800
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1800-1801
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1801-1802
John Baptiste Ashe <sup>66</sup>	Halifax	1802
James Turner <sup>67</sup>	Warren	1802-1803
James Turner	Warren	1803-1804
James Turner <sup>68</sup>	Warren	1804-1805
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1805-1806
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1806-1807
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1807-1808
David Stone	Bertie	1808-1809
David Stone	Bertie	1809-1810
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1810-1811
William Hawkins	Warren	1811-1812
William Hawkins	Warren	1812-1813
William Hawkins	Warren	1813-1814
William Miller	Warren	1814-1815
William Miller	Warren	1815-1816
William Miller	Warren	1816-1817
John Branch	Halifax	1817-1818
John Branch	Halifax	1818-1819
John Branch	Halifax	1819-1820
Jesse Franklin	Surry	1820-1821
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1821-1822
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1822-1823
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1823-1824
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1824-1825

***Elected by the General Assembly<sup>58</sup> (continued)***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1825-1826
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1826-1827
James Iredell, Jr. <sup>69</sup>	Chowan	1827-1828
John Owen	Bladen	1828-1829
John Owen	Bladen	1829-1830
Montford Stokes <sup>70</sup>	Wilkes	1830-1831
Montford Stokes	Wilkes	1831-1832
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1832-1833
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1833-1834
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1834-1835
Richard D. Spaight, Jr.	Craven	1835-1836

***Popular Election: Two-Year Terms<sup>71</sup>***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	1836-1838
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	1838-1841
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1841-1842
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1842-1845
William A. Graham	Orange	1845-1847
William A. Graham	Orange	1847-1849
Charles Manly	Wake	1849-1851
David S. Reid <sup>72</sup>	Rockingham	1851-1852
David S. Reid <sup>73</sup>	Rockingham	1852-1854
Warren Winslow <sup>74</sup>	Cumberland	1854-1855
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1855-1857
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1857-1859
John W. Ellis	Rowan	1859-1861
John W. Ellis <sup>75</sup>	Rowan	1861
Henry T. Clark <sup>76</sup>	Edgecombe	1861-1862
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1862-1864
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1864-1865
William W. Holden <sup>77</sup>	Wake	1865
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1865-1866
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1866-1868

***Popular Election: Four-Year Terms<sup>78</sup>***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William W. Holden <sup>79</sup>	Wake	1868-1870
Tod R. Caldwell <sup>80</sup>	Burke	1870-1873

***Popular Election: Four-Year Terms<sup>78</sup> (continued)***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i> <i>Tod R.</i>
Caldwell <sup>81</sup>	Burke	1873-1874
Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne	1874-1877
Zebulon B. Vance <sup>82</sup>	Buncombe	1877-1879
Thomas J. Jarvis <sup>83</sup>	Pitt	1879-1881
Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt	1881-1885
James L. Robinson <sup>84</sup>	Macon	1883
Alfred M. Scales	Rockingham	1885-1889
Daniel G. Fowle <sup>85</sup>	Wake	1889-1891
Thomas M. Holt	Alamance	1891-1893
Elias Carr	Edgecombe	1893-1897
Daniel L. Russell	Brunswick	1897-1901
Charles B. Aycock	Wayne	1901-1905
Robert B. Glenn	Forsyth	1905-1909
William W. Kitchin	Person	1909-1913
Locke Craig	Buncombe	1913-1917
Thomas W. Bickett	Franklin	1917-1921
Cameron Morrison	Mecklenburg	1921-1925
Angus W. McLean	Robeson	1925-1929
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1929-1933
John C. B. Ehringhaus	Pasquotank	1933-1937
Clyde R. Hoey	Cleveland	1937-1941
John Melville Broughton	Wake	1941-1945
Robert Gregg Cherry	Gaston	1945-1949
William Kerr Scott	Alamance	1949-1953
William B. Umstead <sup>86</sup>	Durham	1953-1954
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	1954-1957
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	1957-1961
Terry Sanford	Cumberland	1961-1965
Daniel K. Moore	Jackson	1965-1969
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	1969-1973
James E. Holshouser, Jr. <sup>87</sup>	Watauga	1973-1977
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	1977-1981
James B. Hunt, Jr. <sup>88</sup>	Wilson	1981-1985
James G. Martin <sup>89</sup>	Iredell	1985-1989
James G. Martin	Iredell	1989-1993
James B. Hunt, Jr. <sup>90</sup>	Wilson	1993-2001
Michael F. Easley	Brunswick	2001-Present

## *Governors of "Virginia"*

- <sup>1</sup> Lane was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and left Plymouth, England on April 9, 1585. His expedition reached the New World in July. A colony, however, was not established until August.
- <sup>2</sup> White was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and departed from Portsmouth, England on April 26, 1587. The expedition made stops at the Isle of Wight and Plymouth before setting sail for "Virginia" on May 5. They reached the area to be settled on July 22, but Governor White wanted to make some preliminary explorations before allowing the remainder of his party to go ashore. Three days later the colonists left the ships. Food shortages and the absence of other needed supplies forced White to leave for England on August 27, 1587. Delayed in England because of war with Spain, White did not return to North Carolina until 1590. Leaving England on March 20, he arrived in August, but found no evidence of life. On a nearby tree he found the letters "C.R.O." and on another "CROATAN." White never did find his missing colony and the mystery of the "Lost Colony" remains unsolved.

## *Proprietary Chief Executives*

- <sup>3</sup> Stephens was appointed "commander of the southern plantations" by the council in Virginia. The geographical location of the "southern plantations" was the Albemarle Sound region of northeastern North Carolina where "overflow" settlers from Virginia lived. William S. Powell has suggested that Stephens' "presence in Carolina removed any urgency for a prompt appointment" of a governor for Carolina when Berkeley was instructed to do so by the Lords Proprietor and explains why Drummond was not appointed until 1664.
- <sup>4</sup> Drummond was appointed by William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, at the request of Berkeley's fellow Lords Proprietor in England. He began serving prior to the delivery of his commission by Peter Carteret in February, 1665. Since other commissions issued to Carteret bear the date December, 3, 1664, it is possible that Drummond's commission was also issued on that date. Records show that he was still governor in December, 1666, and that a successor was not appointed until October, 1667. He supposedly moved to Virginia sometime during 1667.
- <sup>5</sup> The Lords Proprietor appointed Stephens to replace Drummond. Stephens began serving prior to the delivery of his commission in April, 1668. He died while still in office sometime before March 7, 1670.
- <sup>6</sup> Carteret had been commissioned lieutenant governor by the Lords Proprietor on December 3, 1664, and was chosen president by the North Carolina Council upon the death of Stephens. He was later appointed governor by the Lords Proprietor. He left the colony for England sometime after May 10, 1672.

- <sup>7</sup> See footnote 6.
- <sup>8</sup> Carteret commissioned Jenkins to act as deputy governor when he left the colony. Carteret's legal authority to make this appointment rested in commissions issued by the Lords Proprietor in October, 1670, but expired "at the end of four years" according to provisions in the Fundamental Constitutions. Carteret had not returned to the colony when his commission to Jenkins officially expired. Jenkins, however, continued to serve. When the General Assembly met following elections in September, 1675, opposition had formed against Jenkins and he was imprisoned on charges of "several misdemeanors".
- <sup>9</sup> Eastchurch was elected speaker of the assembly and assumed the role of governor following the imprisonment of Jenkins. He seems to have remained in this position until the spring of 1676 when he departed the colony for England.
- <sup>10</sup> Eastchurch "apparently left someone else as speaker, for the assembly remained in session". Jenkins, however, was forcibly liberated from prison by friends "at some date before late March, 1676." He exercised enough control to hold a court and, for a period prior to the departure of Eastchurch for England, both he and Jenkins exercised control over the province. In October, 1676, Jenkins, backed by an armed force, dissolved the assembly and resumed the role of governor.
- <sup>11</sup> See footnote 10.
- <sup>12</sup> The Lords Proprietor commissioned Eastchurch as governor. Upon his return to the colony, he stopped at Nevis in the West Indies and sought the attention of a wealthy lady. Deciding to remain in Nevis for a while, he appointed Thomas Miller deputy governor until his return. Eastchurch never returned to North Carolina, dying in Virginia while on his way back to the colony. Because he had not officially qualified as governor in Albemarle, Eastchurch had no legal authority to appoint Miller. When Miller reached Albemarle, however, he was able to secure his position with little initial trouble. Miller's aggressive attempts to quiet opposition and his general handling of the government soon put him in conflict with the populace. This conflict erupted into the political upheaval known as "Culpepper's Rebellion."
- <sup>13</sup> See footnote 12.
- <sup>14</sup> Tradition is that John Culpepper was elected governor by the assembly members when they rebelled against Miller. There is no documentary evidence to substantiate claims that he held any post other than that of customs collector. Dr. Lindley Butler suggests that it is possible that John Jenkins, the last *de jure* executive of the colony, acted as a *de facto* government and evidence exists that a "rebel" council meeting was held in early 1678 at his home.
- <sup>15</sup> Sothell was appointed governor in 1678, but was captured "by the Turkes and carried into Argier (sic). . ." and did not take office.

- <sup>16</sup> Harvey's commission instructed him to act as "President of the Council and execute the authority of the government until the arrival of Mr. Sothell". Other details are not known. He died while still in office.
- <sup>17</sup> Jenkins was elected president of the council following the death of Harvey and died on December 17, 1681, while still in office.
- <sup>18</sup> Wilkinson was appointed by the Lords Proprietor but never left England—"he was arrested and imprisoned in London while preparing to sail".
- <sup>19</sup> Sothell, following his purchase of the "Earl of Clarendon's share of Carolina", became governor under a provision of the Fundamental Constitution which "provided that the eldest proprietor that shall be in Carolina shall be Governor". The date of Sothell's assumption of governorship is not known. Extant records tell nothing about the government of Albemarle in the year following Jenkins' death. It is possible that Sothell reached the colony and took office before Jenkins died or soon afterwards. It is also possible that for a time there was an acting governor chosen by the council or that there may have been a period of chaos. Nothing is known except that Sothell arrived in Albemarle at some time prior to March 10, 1682, when he held court at Edward Smithwick's house in Chowan Precinct. Sothell soon ran into trouble with the people of Albemarle and at the meeting of the assembly in 1689, thirteen charges of misconduct and irregularities were brought against him. He was banished from the colony for 12 months and was prohibited from ever again holding public office in Albemarle. On December 5, 1689, the Lords Proprietor officially suspended Sothell as governor because he abused the authority granted him as a proprietor.
- <sup>20</sup> Archdale was in the colony by December, 1683, to collect quitrents and remained in Albemarle until 1686. While Governor Sothell was absent from the county, Archdale served on many occasions as acting governor.
- <sup>21</sup> The Fundamental Constitutions provided that the eldest proprietor living in the colony would be governor and that if there were none, then the eldest cacique was to act. "Gibbs, a relative of the Duke of Albemarle, had been made a cacique of Carolina in October, 1682, and had been granted a manor in the southern Carolina colony a few months later. Gibbs came to Albemarle at some date before November, 1689, by which time he was known as 'governor.' His claim to the governorship seems to have been recognized in the colony for a time; an assembly appears to have been held while he was governor.' It is probable that Albemarle inhabitants recognized his claim until word arrived of Ludwell's appointment, which was made in December, 1689." Even after Ludwell arrived in Albemarle Gibbs continued to claim his right to the office. In July, 1690, both were advised by the Virginia governor to carry their dispute to the Proprietor in England, which was apparently done. On November 8, 1691, the Proprietor issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Albemarle reaffirming Sothell's suspension and

repudiating the claim of Gibbs. They also suspended the Fundamental Constitutions, which stripped Gibbs of any further legal basis for his actions. (The actions of the Proprietors on November 8, 1691, did in fact suspend the Fundamental Constitutions even though formal announcement of their suspension was not made until May 11, 1693.)

<sup>22</sup> The Lords Proprietor commissioned Ludwell as governor on December 5, 1689, following the suspension of Sothell. His dispute with Gibbs led to the issuance of a second commission on November 8, 1691. He served as governor until his appointment as governor of all Carolina.

<sup>23</sup> Jarvis acted as deputy governor while Ludwell was in Virginia and England. He was officially appointed deputy governor upon Ludwell's acceptance of the governorship of Carolina and served until his death in 1694.

<sup>24</sup> Ludwell served as acting governor, possibly by appointment of Thomas Smith, governor of Carolina. The authority under which he acted is not known. In October, 1694, it is apparent that the Lords Proprietor did not know of his position since surviving documents from that time refer to him as "our late Governor of North Carolina." Ludwell issued a proclamation on November 28, 1693, and land grant records indicate that he acted as chief executive intermittently throughout 1694 and as late as May of 1695. Records show that he was residing in Virginia by April, 1695, and had been elected to represent James City County in the Virginia Assembly.

<sup>25</sup> Harvey became president of the council upon the death of Jarvis in 1694. He was presiding over the council on July 12, 1694, and signed several survey warrants the same day. He continued serving until his death on July 3, 1699.

<sup>26</sup> Archdale stopped in North Carolina for a few weeks and acted as chief executive on his way to Charleston to assume office as governor of Carolina. He was in Virginia en route to Charleston on June 11, 12 and 13, 1695, and was in Charleston by August 17, 1695, the date on which he took the oath of office at Charleston.

<sup>27</sup> Archdale's authority to act as governor rested with his previous commission, which was still valid. The problem of gubernatorial succession at this time is due to the death of Lord Craven and confusion over the tenure of Lord Bath. Since no one other than the Lord Palatine could commission a new governor, there had been no "regular" governor appointed for Carolina.

<sup>28</sup> Walker, as president of the council, assumed the role of chief executive shortly after the death of Harvey and relinquished it upon the arrival of Robert Daniel sometime between June 20, 1703 and July 29, 1703.

<sup>29</sup> Daniel was appointed deputy governor of Carolina by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, and was acting in this capacity by July 29, 1703. Conflicts

with minority religious groups, primarily the Quakers, led to his suspension in March, 1705.

- <sup>30</sup> Cary was appointed by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, to replace Daniel and arrived in North Carolina on March 21, 1705. Dissenters were pleased initially with the appointment, because Cary was related by marriage to John Archdale, the Quaker proprietor. This initial feeling of goodwill toward Cary soon changed. When he arrived in North Carolina, Cary found Anglicans in most places of power and, therefore, cast his lot with them. Although the law requiring oaths of allegiance was still on the statute books, dissenters had assumed that Cary would not enforce it. When the General Court met on March 27, however, Cary did just that, the oath act being publicly read and put into execution. At the General Assembly meeting in November, 1705, Quaker members were again required to take oaths. They refused and were subsequently excluded from the legislature. Cary and his Anglican allies then passed a law voiding the election of anyone found guilty of promoting his own candidacy. This loosely-defined bill gave the majority faction in the lower house the power to exclude any undesirable member and was designed to be used against troublesome non-Quakers.

Cary's actions spurred dissenter leaders and some disgruntled Anglicans to send a representative to England to plead for relief. In October, 1706, their chosen spokesman, John Porter, left Albemarle for London. Surviving records make it clear that Porter was not a Quaker and, in fact, may have been an Anglican. Although he did not take the oaths of office with his fellow justices at the October/November, 1705, session of the General Court, he had taken them in March, 1705. In England, Porter received the support of John Archdale, who persuaded the Lords Proprietor to issue orders to Porter suspending Sir Nathaniel Johnson's authority over North Carolina, removing Cary as deputy governor, naming five new councilors and authorizing the council to elect a chief executive.

Returning to Albemarle in October, 1707, Porter found William Glover and the council presiding over the government because Cary had left for a visit to South Carolina. This arrangement appeared satisfactory to Porter, who called the new lords deputies together and nominated Glover as president of the council. Glover was elected, but the vote was illegal since Porter's instructions required that Cary and the former councillors be present for the voting. Porter knew exactly what he was doing, however, and later used the illegality of the election to force Glover out of office.

On November 3, 1707, Glover convened the general assembly at John Hecklfield's house at Little River. Joining him in the upper house as lords deputies were Porter, Foster, Newby, Hawkins and Thomas Cary, recently returned from South Carolina. After requesting that the lower house send its list of members to him, the president proposed dissolution of the assembly without further business.

Cary objected, but the following day Glover and the rest of the council dissolved the General Assembly. Although he had been required to convene the assembly in compliance with the biennial act which specified that a legislative session be held every two years, Glover apparently did not want Cary to use the gathering as a forum.

At some point between the close of the assembly in November, 1707, and the summer of 1708, Glover turned on the dissenters. Apparently, he decided to revive the oath of office and force the Quaker councillors to take it. Seeing the turn of events, Cary moved to join Porter and the dissenters in the hope of regaining the chief executive's office. After receiving assurances of toleration from Cary, Porter moved decisively. Late in the summer of 1708, he called together both Cary's old councillors and the new ones, as he was originally supposed to have done in October, 1707, and announced that Glover's election as president had been illegal. Glover, joined by Thomas Pollock, protested vigorously and armed violence broke out between the two factions. Soon, though, both sides agreed to let the General Assembly determine the validity of their rival claims. Cary and Glover each issued separate writs of election to every precinct which then proceeded to elect two sets of burgesses - one pledged to Cary and one to Glover. Cary men predominated in Bath County and Pasquotank and Perquimans precincts, Glover men controlled Currituck precinct, and Chowan was almost evenly divided. In the critical maneuvering for control of the assembly which met October 11, 1708, Cary forces scored an early, ultimately decisive victory. Edward Moseley, an Anglican vestryman, was chosen speaker of the house. Despite his religious affiliation, he was a Cary supporter. Through Moseley's careful management, Cary delegates were seated from every precinct except Currituck. When news of the Cary victory in the lower house reached Glover, he departed for Virginia. There is evidence that Glover continued to act in the capacity of president of a council during 1709 and 1710. Land grant records indicate several grants throughout each year bear his name and the names of his councillors. The general assembly nullified the test oaths and the council officially elected Cary president.

The Lords Proprietor were slow to intervene to stop the political turmoil in North Carolina. In December, 1708, they appointed Edward Tynte to be governor of Carolina and instructed him to make Edward Hyde deputy governor of North Carolina. Arriving in the colony early in 1711, Hyde had no legal claim on the deputy governorship because Tynte had died before commissioning him. He was, however, warmly received in Albemarle and his position as a distant kinsman of the queen so impressed the council that it elected Hyde to the presidency. He called a general assembly for March, 1711, where he recommended harsh legislation against dissenters and the arrest of Cary and Porter. From his home in

Bath, Cary rallied his supporters to resist and the armed conflict known as the Cary Rebellion began.

<sup>31</sup> See footnote 30.

<sup>32</sup> See footnote 30.

<sup>33</sup> See footnote 30.

<sup>34</sup> See footnote 30.

<sup>35</sup> See footnote 30.

<sup>36</sup> Edward Hyde served first as president of the council and later as governor by commission from the Lords Proprietor. When Cary challenged his authority, armed conflict erupted between the two. Cary's Rebellion ended with the arrest of Cary. He was later released for lack of evidence. Hyde continued as governor until his death on September 8, 1712.

<sup>37</sup> See footnote 36.

<sup>38</sup> Pollock, as president of the council, became governor following the death of Hyde and served in that capacity until the arrival of Charles Eden.

<sup>39</sup> The Lords Proprietor commissioned Eden and he served until his death on March 22, 1722.

<sup>40</sup> Pollock, as president of the council, became chief executive after Eden's death and served until his own death in September, 1722.

<sup>41</sup> Reed was elected president of the council to replace Pollock and as such served until the arrival of George Burrington.

<sup>42</sup> Moseley, as president of the council, was sworn in as acting governor when Burrington left the colony to travel to South Carolina. By November 7, 1724 Burrington had returned to North Carolina.

<sup>43</sup> Burrington was commissioned governor of North Carolina by the Lords Proprietor and served until he was removed from office. Why he was removed is not officially known.

<sup>44</sup> The Lords Proprietor commissioned Everard following Burrington's removal from office. Burrington, however, continued to create problems for Everard after he had taken office. Everard remained governor during the period of transition when North Carolina became a royal colony.

### ***Royal Chief Executives***

<sup>45</sup> In 1729, the Lords Proprietor gave up ownership of North Carolina and with it the right to appoint governors and other officials.

<sup>46</sup> Burrington was the first governor commissioned by the crown, and the only man to be appointed by both the Lords Proprietor and the crown. He qualified

before the council in 1731. His political enemies succeeded in securing his removal from office in 1734.

- <sup>47</sup> Rice served as chief executive while Burrington was out of the colony.
- <sup>48</sup> Johnston was commissioned by the crown and served as governor until his death on July 17, 1752.
- <sup>49</sup> Rice, as president of the council, became chief executive following the death of Johnston. Johnston was considerably advanced in age when he assumed office and soon died.
- <sup>50</sup> Rowan was elected president following the death of Rice and served as chief executive until the arrival of Dobbs.
- <sup>51</sup> Dobbs was commissioned by the crown and arrived in North Carolina in late October, 1754. He qualified before the chief justice and three members of the council who had met him in Bath. He continued serving until his death in March, 1765.
- <sup>52</sup> Hassel served as chief executive during the absence of Dobbs from the colony. Dobbs had returned by December 19, 1763.
- <sup>53</sup> Tryon, who had been commissioned lieutenant governor under Dobbs, served as chief executive, first under his commission as lieutenant governor and then under a new commission as governor. He served in this capacity until 1771 when he was appointed governor to New York.
- <sup>54</sup> See footnote 53.
- <sup>55</sup> James Hasell, president of the council, acted as interim governor until the arrival of Josiah Martin.
- <sup>56</sup> Josiah Martin was appointed by the crown and served as the last royal governor of North Carolina. The date of his actual relinquishing of authority has been one of controversy among historians. Some cite the day he left North Carolina soil as July, 1775. Others accept July 4, 1776. Martin considered himself to be governor throughout the Revolution since his commission had not been rescinded.
- <sup>57</sup> Hasell, as president of the council, acted as temporary governor during the absence of Martin who had left the colony for New York for reasons of health.

### ***Governors Elected by the General Assembly***

- <sup>58</sup> The Constitution of 1776 provided that the General Assembly “elect a governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years.”
- <sup>59</sup> The Provincial Congress appointed Caswell to act “until [the] next General Assembly.” The General Assembly later elected him to one regular term and two additional terms.

- <sup>60</sup> The House and Senate Journals for 1780 are missing. Loose papers found in the North Carolina state archives, however, provided the necessary information. Nash requested that his name be withdrawn from nomination in 1781.
- <sup>61</sup> On September 12, 1781, Burke and several other state officials and continental officers were captured by the British. Burke was sent to Sullivan's Island near Charleston, South Carolina, and later transferred to James Island. After several attempts, he was able to obtain a parole to return to North Carolina in late January, 1782. General Alexander Leslie, who issued the parole, later changed his mind and wrote General Nathaniel Greene requesting the immediate return of Burke. Feeling that it was more important for him to remain in North Carolina, Burke refused to comply with the request despite urging from several men of importance who questioned the legality, as well as the prudence, of his actions. Subsequent adversity prompted Burke to have his name withdrawn from the list of nominees for governor in 1782. He retired from public life to his home near Hillsborough where he died the following year.
- <sup>62</sup> Martin, as Speaker of the Senate, was qualified as acting governor upon receiving news of Burke's capture. He served in this capacity until Burke returned to North Carolina in late January, 1782.
- <sup>63</sup> On November 26, 1789 Johnston was elected United States Senator after having already qualified as governor. A new election was held on December 5, and Alexander Martin was elected to replace him.
- <sup>64</sup> See footnote 63.
- <sup>65</sup> Davie served only one term as governor due to his appointment in 1799 by President Adams to a special diplomatic mission to France. Crabtree, *North Carolina Governors*, 57.
- <sup>66</sup> Ashe died before he could qualify and Turner was elected to replace him.
- <sup>67</sup> See footnote 66.
- <sup>68</sup> Turner was elected to the United States Senate on November 21, 1805, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Montford Stokes.
- <sup>69</sup> Iredell resigned on December 1, 1828, following his election to the United States Senate to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Nathaniel Macon.
- <sup>70</sup> Stokes was appointed by President Jackson in 1832 as "chairman of the Federal Indian Commission to supervise the settlement of southern Indians west of the Mississippi."

***Popularly-Elected Governors: Two-Year Term***

<sup>71</sup> The Constitutional Convention of 1835 approved an amendment to the constitution providing for the popular election of governor. The terms of office for governor was lengthened to two years. He could only serve two terms in a six- year period.

<sup>72</sup> Manly was defeated for re-election by Reid in 1850.

<sup>73</sup> On November 24, 1854, the General Assembly elected Reid to complete the unexpired term of Willie P. Mangum in the United States Senate.

<sup>74</sup> Winslow, as Speaker of the House, qualified as governor following the resignation of Reid.

<sup>75</sup> Ellis died on July 7, 1861.

<sup>76</sup> Clark, as Speaker of the Senate, became governor following the death of Ellis.

<sup>77</sup> Major General Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the Second Military District, appointed Holden as provisional governor on May 9, 1865. Worth defeated him in the popular election of 1865.

<sup>78</sup> The North Carolina Constitution of 1868 extended the term of office for governor from two years to four years, but prohibited him from seeking re-election for the following term.

***Popularly-Elected Governors: Four-Year Term***

<sup>79</sup> The efforts of conservatives in keeping blacks away from the polls during the election of 1870 resulted in a substantial majority of the seats in the General Assembly being won by conservative candidates. On December 9, 1870, a resolution of impeachment against Holden was introduced in the House of Representatives by Frederick N. Strudwick of Orange. In all, eight charges were brought against Governor Holden. The trial lasted from February 21, 1871, to March 23, 1871, and Holden was found guilty on six of the eight charges. He was immediately removed from office.

<sup>80</sup> Caldwell became governor following the removal of Holden from office and was elected governor in the general elections of 1872. He died in office July 11, 1874.

<sup>81</sup> See footnote 80.

<sup>82</sup> Vance was elected governor in 1876. On January 21, 1879, he was elected to the United States Senate by the General Assembly and resigned as governor effective February 5, 1879.

<sup>83</sup> Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance, and was elected governor in the general elections of 1880.

- <sup>84</sup> Robinson was sworn in as governor on September 1, 1883 to act while Jarvis was out of the state. He served from September 1 through September 28.
- <sup>85</sup> Fowle died April 7, 1891.
- <sup>86</sup> Umstead died on November 7, 1954.
- <sup>87</sup> Holshouser was the first Republican elected Governor since 1896 when Daniel Russell was elected.
- <sup>88</sup> Hunt became the first governor elected to a four-year term who was then elected to another term. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1977 permitted the governor and lieutenant governor to run for re-election.
- <sup>89</sup> Martin became only the second Republican elected in this century. He was re-elected in 1988.
- <sup>90</sup> Hunt became the first governor to serve two consecutive four-year terms and then, after sitting out two gubernatorial elections, be re-elected for a third term.

## Office of the Lieutenant Governor

The origin of this office goes back to 16th century England when the English Crown established the office of the Lord Lieutenant, a county official who represented the king in the management of local affairs.

Although several early American colonial charters referred to a “deputy governor,” the phrase “Lieutenant Governor” was used for the first time in the Massachusetts Charter of 1691. That charter also made it clear that the Lieutenant Governor would become governor in the event of a vacancy. The Office of the Lieutenant Governor in colonial times seems to have been established expressly to cope with the problem of gubernatorial absence.

The concept of the Lieutenant Governor presiding over the upper house of the state legislature may have had its roots in the colonial practice of making the Lieutenant Governor the chief member of the governor’s council.

The North Carolina Constitution of 1776 made no provision for a Lieutenant Governor. The constitutional convention of 1868 chose to create an elective Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Between 1868 and 1970, the Lieutenant Governor was a part-time official with very limited authority. He served only when the General Assembly was in session or in the absence of the Governor. His primary responsibility was to preside over the N.C. Senate. As the presiding officer, he appointed senators to committees and oversaw legislation as it passed through the Senate. Today, the Office of Lieutenant Governor is a full-time position and the Lieutenant Governor is no longer limited to one four-year term. Instead, he or she may be elected to one additional, consecutive four-year term.

Unlike any other state official, the Lieutenant Governor straddles the executive and legislative branches. The office is vested with constitutional and statutory powers in both branches. Under the Constitution the Lieutenant Governor is first in line to succeed the Governor should that office become vacant.

The Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate, and, as chief presiding officer, directs the debate of bills on the Senate floor. The Lieutenant Governor is also a member of the Council of State and serves on the State Board of Education and the North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission, as well as serving on the North Carolina Board of Community Colleges and the Board of Economic Development.

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor consists of a staff that assists the Lieutenant Governor in carrying out his duties. Much of the work of the staff involves responding to citizen inquiries and problems, developing policy initiatives and working with other state agencies.

### ***Boards and Commissions***

North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission

North Carolina Small Business Council

State Board of Community Colleges

State Board of Education

State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board

North Carolina Local Government Partnership Council

North Carolina Information Resource Management Commission (Chair)

For further information about the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, call (919) 733-7350 or visit the office's Web site at [www.ltgov.state.nc.us](http://www.ltgov.state.nc.us).

## **Beverly Eaves Perdue** ***Lieutenant Governor***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Grundy, Va.

### ***Educational Background***

B.A., University of Kentucky, 1969; Masters in Education, Community College Administration, University of Florida, 1974; Ph.D., Educational Administration, University of Florida, 1976.

### ***Professional Background***

Lieutenant Governor

### ***Political Activities***

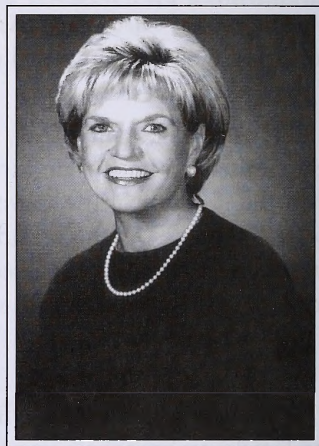
Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, 2001-Present; N.C. Senate, 1991-2000; N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-1990.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

The Healing Place of Wake County; Neuse River Foundation; National Conference of Lieutenant Governors.

### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chair, Health and Welfare Trust Fund Commission; State Board of Education; State Economic Development Board.



*Honors and Awards*

Outstanding Achievement Award, N.C. Technology Association, 2007; Woman Extraordinaire, Business Leader Magazine, 2007; James D. Bernstein Excellence in Public Service for Children Award, N.C. Pediatric Society, 2006.

*Personal Information*

Married, Robert W. Eaves, Jr. Two children. Two stepchildren. Two grandchildren. Episcopalian.

**Lieutenant Governors<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Tod R. Caldwell <sup>2</sup>	Burke	1868-1870
Curtis H. Brogden <sup>3</sup>	Wayne	1873-1874
Thomas J. Jarvis <sup>4</sup>	Pitt	1877-1879
James L. Robinson <sup>5</sup>	Macon	1881-1885
Charles M. Stedman	New Hanover	1885-1889
Thomas M. Holt <sup>6</sup>	Alamance	1889-1891
Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany	1893-1897
Charles A. Reynolds	Forsyth	1897-1901
Wilfred D. Turner	Iredell	1901-1905
Francis D. Winston	Bertie	1905-1909
William C. Newland	Caldwell	1909-1913
Elijah L. Daughtridge	Edgecombe	1913-1917
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1917-1921
William B. Cooper	New Hanover	1921-1925
Jacob E. Long	Durham	1925-1929
Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe	1929-1933
Alexander H. Graham	Orange	1933-1937
Wilkins P. Horton	Chatham	1937-1941
Reginald L. Harris	Person	1941-1945
Lynton Y. Ballentine	Wake	1945-1949
Hoyt Patrick Taylor	Anson	1949-1953
Luther H. Hodges <sup>7</sup>	Rockingham	1953-1954
Luther E. Barnhardt	Cabarrus	1957-1961
Harvey Cloyd Philpott <sup>8</sup>	Davidson	1961-1965
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	1965-1969
Hoyt Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson	1969-1973
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	1973-1977
James C. Green <sup>9</sup>	Bladen	1977-1985
Robert B. Jordan, III	Montgomery	1985-1989
James C. Gardner <sup>10</sup>	Nash	1989-1993
Dennis A. Wicker	Lee	1993-2000
Beverly Eaves Perdue	Craven	2001-Present

- <sup>1</sup> The Office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the North Carolina Constitution of 1868.
- <sup>2</sup> Caldwell became governor following Holden's impeachment in 1870.
- <sup>3</sup> Brogden became governor following Caldwell's death.
- <sup>4</sup> Jarvis became governor following Vance's resignation.
- <sup>5</sup> Robinson resigned from office on October 13, 1884.
- <sup>6</sup> Holt became governor following Fowle's death.
- <sup>7</sup> Hodges became governor following Umstead's death.
- <sup>8</sup> Philpott died on August 18, 1961.
- <sup>9</sup> Green was the first lieutenant governor elected to a second term.
- <sup>10</sup> Gardner was elected in 1988, becoming the first Republican elected lieutenant governor this century.

## Department of the Secretary of State

The Department of the Secretary of State is the second-oldest government office in North Carolina. Shortly after the Lords Proprietor were granted their charter in 1663, they appointed the first secretary to maintain the records of the colony. The office continued after the crown purchased North Carolina from the Lords Proprietor in 1728. The Office of Secretary of State even survived the turmoil of the Revolution, finding its way into the North Carolina State Constitution of 1776.

From 1776 until 1835, the Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly in joint session for a term of one year. The Convention of 1835, in addition to changing the meeting schedule of the General Assembly from annually to biennially, also provided for the election of the Secretary of State by the General Assembly every two years. Beginning in 1868, the Secretary of State was elected by the people of North Carolina.

For decades afterwards, individuals elected to the office were usually re-elected on a regular basis. Only seven men held the office during its first 92 years and only 21 individuals have held the office since its creation in 1776. William Hill, who served as Secretary of State from 1811 until his death in 1857, a total of 46 years. This record of service seemed unbreakable until the election of 1936, when a young leader from Hertford County was elected Secretary of State. Nearly five decades later, on December 22, 1982, Thad Eure broke Hill's record, in the process becoming one of the longest-serving elected officials ever in North Carolina history. Eure, the self-styled "oldest rat in the Democratic barn," retired from office in 1989 after more than 52 years.

Rufus Edmisten, a former North Carolina Attorney General and aide to the U.S. Senate's Watergate investigation committee in the 1970s, succeeded Eure in 1989. Re-elected in 1992, Edmisten resigned as Secretary of State in March, 1996. Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., appointed the former secretary of the Department of Revenue, Janice Faulkner, to serve out the remaining months of Edmisten's term. Faulkner's appointment made her the first woman ever to serve both as Secretary of State and as a member of the Council of State.

Elaine F. Marshall, a Lillington attorney and former state senator, became North Carolina's first female elected Secretary of State in 1996, defeating former stock car racer Richard Petty. The victory also earned Marshall a place in state history as the first woman ever elected to the Council of State. Marshall was re-elected in 2000 and again in 2004.

Today, the Secretary of State is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time as other elected executive officials. She heads the Department of the Secretary of State, which was created by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The Secretary of State is a member of the Council of State

and an ex-officio member of the Local Government Commission and Capital Planning Commission and the Information Resources Management Commission.

The department plays an important role in the state's economy. Many of the department's programs encourage capital investment in North Carolina by providing a stable regulatory environment for business and industry. The agency is also a leader in developing electronic commerce throughout the state. The department's business-related sub-branches include:

### ***Corporations Division***

This division regulates the formation, activities and dissolution of every corporation, limited liability company and limited partnership in the state. The department is required by North Carolina law to ensure uniform compliance with statutes governing the formation of business entities. As a result, the division records business entity information required by law as a public record, prevents duplication of business entity names and furnishes entity information to the public. The division is responsible for maintaining records on hundreds of thousands of current corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships and limited liability companies..

### ***Publications Division***

The Publications Division compiles and publishes information useful to the General Assembly, other state agencies and the people of North Carolina. The division maintains a wide range of reference works, such as the *North Carolina Manual* and the *Directory of State and County Officials*, while also managing an archive that includes state voting records — both primary and general elections — as well as official copies of gubernatorial executive orders, N.C. House and Senate journals and N.C. Session Laws extending back over a century and an original, hand-written copy of the N.C. Constitution of 1868. The division's web site has developed an extensive list of North Carolina-related URLs.

### ***Securities Division***

The Securities Division regulates the sales of stocks and other financial instruments and the activities of brokers across the state. The division is responsible for administering North Carolina's securities laws. These "blue sky" laws constitute Chapters 78A, and 78C of the General Statutes. These seek to protect the investing public by requiring a satisfactory investigation of both the people who offer securities

and of the securities themselves. The laws provide the division with significant investigative powers.

The Securities Division handles investor complaints concerning securities brokers and dealers, investment advisers or commodities dealers. The division is also an information source for investors inquiring about offerings of particular securities or commodities. Although the division cannot represent an investor in a claim for monetary damages, the staff can investigate alleged violations and suspend or revoke a broker's license. The division also has the statutory authority to issue stop orders against securities offerings, issue cease and desist orders, seek court injunctions or refer the results of an investigation to a district attorney for criminal prosecution. Conviction of willfully violating the state security laws is a felony. Investors with concerns about or complaints against specific brokers can call the division at (800) 688-4507. The division is also responsible for the registration of loan brokers and investment advisers. The department, acting as the securities administrator for North Carolina, is a member of the North American Securities Administrators Association. The division works with other state securities agencies, various federal agencies, including the Securities and Exchange Commission, and with various industry groups such as the National Association of Securities Dealers.

### ***Trademarks Section***

This section issues trademarks and service marks for businesses in North Carolina and enforces state and federal trademark laws against counterfeiters. Counterfeit goods cost North Carolina manufacturers and consumers millions of dollars each year.

### ***Uniform Commercial Code Section***

This section supports commercial lending in North Carolina as the repository for lien records filed by banks, mortgage companies and other financial institutions. Uniform Commercial Code Article 9 of the North Carolina General Statutes requires the department to provide a method of notifying interested third parties of security interests in personal property. The division maintains a notice filing system similar to those used by nearly every state in the Union. The UCC Division's records are public records.

Records on file include a statement showing the name and address of the debtor, the secured party and a brief description of the collateral. These documents are indexed by debtor name. A search of the records on a particular debtor will produce a list of all active creditors who have filed statements with this office.

The section also serves as central filing office for federal tax liens, which are handled in the same manner as UCC filings.

The department also plays a role in the lives of many North Carolina residents through the following programs:

### ***Advanced Health Care Directives Registry***

The Advanced Health Care Directives Registry provides North Carolinians with a central repository for end-of-life health care directives. Citizens can file these directives with the registry, which then makes them available to physicians via the Internet. The innovative registry protects the privacy of its clients while ensuring that their important end-of-life directives are available around the clock to their health care providers.

### ***Authentications Section***

The Authentications Section helps residents and businesses navigate the requirements of the Hague Convention, which governs international protocol for establishing the authenticity of official documents issued in the United States that are intended for use in business or official governmental transactions in other nations. In concrete terms, the Authentications Sections helps thousands of residents complete the paperwork for overseas adoptions and shipment of bodies for burial outside the borders of the United States each year. Businesses conducting transactions overseas also rely on the section's services.

### ***Charitable Solicitation Licensing Section***

The Charitable Solicitation Licensing Section regulates organizations and persons who raise money for charitable purposes from persons within the geographical boundaries of North Carolina. The section administers the Solicitation of Contributions Act, Chapter 131F of the North Carolina General Statutes. The section protects the public from deception, fraud or misinterpretation regarding how or for what purpose donations will be used.

The section has broad power to investigate complaints that soliciting organizations and individuals are not complying with the state law. The section may provide assistance to the state's attorney general in prosecuting civil actions brought to enforce solicitation laws.

### ***Land Records Section***

The Land Records Section works with local governments to establish standards for the storage of vital land records such as deeds. The section has provided expertise free to the many local governments creating electronic archives of their land records.

The section is also responsible for maintaining the municipal annexation maps and ordinances, municipal charter amendments and county boundary maps that are required to be filed with the department.

### ***Lobbyist Compliance Division***

This division administers North Carolina's lobbying registration and reporting laws. It is also a repository for official copies of ratified laws.

### ***Notary Public Section***

The department has issued commissions to notaries public since 1971. The office of notary public is one of the oldest in history, having existed as far back as the Greek and Roman Empires. There are notaries in all 50 states and in most of the countries around the world. Notaries provide a means for establishing the authenticity of signatures on legal documents such as deeds, automobile titles and other instruments. The section has an enforcement section that works with local and state agencies to enforce notary public law and prosecute violators. The section also administers and enforces the state's new e-Notary program.

For more information about the Department of the Secretary of State, call: (919) 807-2000 or visit the department's Web site at [www.sosnc.com](http://www.sosnc.com).

## **Elaine F. Marshall** ***N.C. Secretary of State***

### ***Early Years***

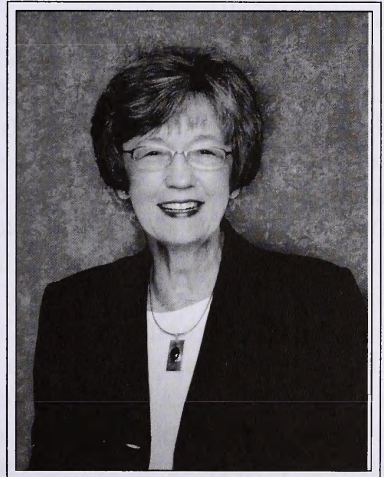
Born November 18, 1945, in Lineboro, Md., to Donald and Pauline Folk.

### ***Educational Background***

Bachelor's of Science in Textiles and Clothing, University of Maryland, 1968; Juris Doctor, Campbell University School of Law, 1981; Honorary Doctoral Degrees, Meredith College and Lees-McRae College, 2004; Honorary Doctorate, Campbell University, 2008

### ***Professional Background***

Director of Camping, Maryland 4-H Foundation (summers), 1964-1966; Teacher, Lenoir County School System, 1969-1970; Co-Owner, Book and Gift Store, 1969-74; Instructor, Lenoir Community College and Johnston Technical Community College, 1970-1977; Owner and Decorator, The Custom House, Dunn, 1975-1979; Associate, Office of Edgar R. Bain,



Lillington, 1981-1984; Partner, Bain & Marshall, Lillington, 1985-1992; Partner, Marshall & Marshall, Lillington, 1993-96.

### *Political Activities*

North Carolina Secretary of State, 1997-Present; Senator, 15th District, North Carolina Senate, 1993-1994; Chair, Harnett County Democratic Party, 1991-1992; President, Democratic Women of Harnett County, 1983-1987; National Secretary, Young Democrats of America, 1977-1979; National Committee Member, Young Democrats of North Carolina, 1974-1977.

### *Organizations, Boards and Commissions*

eC3 (National Electronic Commerce Coordinating Council) Member, 2005-present, Vice President, 2006, President 2007; Chair, National Secretaries of State Standing Committee on Business Services and Licensing, 2004 and 2007; Board Member, Masonic Home for Children, 2003-2007; Board of Directors Member, Latin American Resource Center, 2003-2007; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. 4-H Development Fund, Inc., 1990-Present; Member, Board of Directors, Harnett County United Way, 1987-1996; Founding board member, Harnett County Rape Crisis (now SAFE), 1988-1991; President, Harnett County Bar Association, 1988-1989; Governor, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1995; Founding Chair, Harnett HelpNet for Children, 1992; International Farm Young Exchange Delegate to Brazil, 1967; National Scholarship Winner, 4-H Foundation, 1963; President, Maryland 4-H, 1963.

### *Honors and Awards*

Honorary Doctorate Degree, Campbell University, 2008; Distinguished Service Award for a State Official, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 2007; Eta State Founders Award, Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 2007; Achievement Award, National Notary Association, 2006; Lifetime Achievement Award for Women in Business, Triangle Business Journal, 2006; Honorary Gold Record, Recording Industry of America, 2005; Women's Equality Award, NCAE, 2005; 2004 Leadership in Government Award, Common Cause; 2004 Distinguished Attorney Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; 2003 Lifetime Achievement Award, North Carolina 4-H (organization's highest award); 2003 Top Twenty-Five Award for Government Technology Leadership in America by *Government Technology* Magazine; Named one of *Business Leader* Magazine's Ten "Women Extraordinaire," 2003; In the Arena Award (for department's interactive database system) and Best of Breed Award (for leadership in opening up state government through Internet-based access), Center for Digital Government, 2002; Alumni of the Year, North Carolina 4-H, 2001; Inductee, Academy of Women, Wake County YWCA, 2001; James Earl Carter Outstanding Alumni Award, Young Democrats of America, 2001; Special Achievement Award for Technology, Academy of Trial Lawyers, 2000; Leadership in Technology Award, Government/Non-Profit Sector, NCEITA, 1998; Career Woman of the Year, Business & Professional Women in North Carolina, 1998;

Distinguished Citizen Award, N.C. Council for Women, 1997; Distinguished Citizen of the Year, N.C. Council for Women, 1996; Recipient, Richter Moore Public Service Award, N.C. Political Science Association, 1997; Recipient, Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1996; Honorary member, Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1994; Lillington Woman of the Year, 1994; Public Citizen of the Year, N.C. Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, 1994; Dunn Business Woman of the Year, 1990; Academic Honorary, Phi Kappa Phi, 1989; Harnett County 4-H Alumna of the Year, 1989; Delegate to Brazil, International Farm Young Exchange, 1967; National Scholarship Winner, 4-H Foundation, 1963.

### *Personal Information*

Husband, Bill Holford. Five step-children. Seven grandchildren. Member, Divine Street Methodist Church, Dunn.

## North Carolina Secretaries of State

### *Colonial Secretaries<sup>27</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Cobthrop <sup>1</sup>		ca. 1665
Peter Carteret <sup>2</sup>		1665-1672
Robert Holden <sup>3</sup>		1675-1677
Thomas Miller <sup>4</sup>		1677-1679
Robert Holden <sup>5</sup>		1679-1683
Woodrowe <sup>6</sup>		1683-1685
Francis Hartley <sup>7</sup>		1685-1692
Daniel Akehurst <sup>8</sup>		1692-1700
Samuel Swann <sup>9</sup>		1700-1704
Tobias Knight <sup>10</sup>		1704-1708
George Lumley <sup>11</sup>		1704
George Lumley		1708
Nevil Low <sup>12</sup>		1711
Tobias Knight <sup>13</sup>		1712-1719
John Lovick <sup>14</sup>		1719-1722
John Lovick <sup>15</sup>		1722-1731
Joseph Anderson <sup>16</sup>		1731
Nathaniel Rice <sup>17</sup>		1731-1753
James Murray <sup>18</sup>		1753-1755
Henry McCulloch <sup>19</sup>		1755
Richard Spaight <sup>20</sup>		1755-1762
Richard Spaight <sup>21</sup>		1762
Benjamin Heron <sup>22</sup>		1762-1769
John London <sup>23</sup>		1769-1770
Robert Palmer <sup>24</sup>		1770-1771

Thomas Faulkner <sup>25</sup>	1772
Samuel Strudwick <sup>26</sup>	1772-1775

### *Secretaries of State<sup>2</sup>*

James Glasgow <sup>28</sup>		1777-1798
William White <sup>29</sup>		1798-1811
William Hill <sup>30</sup>		1811-1857
Rufus H. Page <sup>31</sup>		1857-1862
J'ohn P. H. Russ <sup>32</sup>		1862-1864
Charles R. Thomas <sup>33</sup>		1864-1865
Robert W. Best <sup>34</sup>		1865-1868
Henry J. Menninger <sup>35</sup>	Wake	1868-1873
William H. Howerton	Rowan	1873-1877
Joseph A. Engelhard <sup>36</sup>	New Hanover	1877-1879
William L. Saunders <sup>37</sup>	Wake	1879-1891
Octavius Coke <sup>38</sup>	Wake	1891-1895
Charles M. Cooke <sup>39</sup>	Franklin	1895-1897
Cyrus Thompson	Onslow	1897-1901
John Bryan Grimes <sup>40</sup>	Pitt	1901-1923
William N. Everett <sup>41</sup>	Richmond	1923-1928
James A. Hartness <sup>42</sup>	Richmond	1928-1933
Stacey W. Wade <sup>43</sup>	Carteret	1933-1936
Charles G. Powell <sup>44</sup>	Granville	1936
Thad A. Eure <sup>45</sup>	Hertford	1936-1989
Rufus L. Edmisten <sup>46</sup>	Watauga	1989-1996
Janice I. Faulkner <sup>47</sup>	Pitt	1996
Elaine F. Marshall <sup>48</sup>	Harnett	1997-Present

### *Colonial Secretaries*

- <sup>1</sup> The Lords Proprietor chose Cobthrop, but he never sailed to Albemarle.
- <sup>2</sup> The Lords Proprietor commissioned Carteret and he arrived in Albemarle on February 23, 1665. He was presumably qualified shortly after his arrival. Following the death of Governor Stephens in early 1670, Carteret was chosen as his successor, but apparently continued serving as secretary. It is possible that he acted in both capacities until his departure for England in 1672.
- <sup>3</sup> Little is known concerning Holden's appointment or dates of service. He was serving as secretary on July 26, 1675, where he verified a sworn statement and seems to have continued in office until the arrival of Miller in July, 1677. It is possible he was appointed secretary prior to this date since he had been in the colony since 1671.

- <sup>4</sup> When Eastchurch appointed Miller to act in his stead until he returned to North Carolina, he apparently appointed him secretary as well as deputy governor. On October 9, 1677, Miller attested to the granting of a power of attorney, however this could have been in the capacity of acting governor rather than as secretary.
- <sup>5</sup> The Lords Proprietor appointed Holden. He apparently arrived in Albemarle in July, 1679. The Lords Proprietor issued a warrant appointing him Receiver General of North Carolina in February, 1679, and it is possible that a similar warrant was issued about the same time for secretary. Records indicate Holden was acting as secretary by November 6, 1679. Sometime between March, 1681, and July, 1682, Holden was imprisoned on charges of “gross irregularities in the collection of Customs”—another office which he held. Extant records do not indicate what ultimately happened to him. His name does not appear in council records after 1681 and, in 1682, John Archdale was issued a blank commission to appoint a new receiver-general. It is possible that Holden was released from prison or acquitted of the charges and continued serving as secretary. Some sources indicate he served until 1684. Other references, however, indicate that someone else was acting as secretary in 1684 or earlier.
- <sup>6</sup> Little is known about Woodrowe, not even his first name. The only mention of him in extant records is in a letter written by the Lords Proprietor in February, 1684. The letter indicates that he had been serving for some time. It is possible he was appointed as early as 1682.
- <sup>7</sup> The Lords Proprietor commissioned Hartley, but no record of when he qualified exists. According to one source he died in January, 1691-92, probably while still secretary.
- <sup>8</sup> When Akehurst took office is not known. He was apparently acting as secretary by June 26, 1693, when he acknowledged a land grant. It is possible that he was appointed as early as 1692 and presumably served until his death sometime in late 1699 or early 1700. His will was probated in Virginia in 1700.
- <sup>9</sup> Swann may have been appointed to replace Akehurst; When he took office is not known. He was serving by September, 1700, and probably served until Knight took over 1704.
- <sup>10</sup> Knight was apparently appointed to replace Swann and according to one source was in the office in 1704. The earliest documentary evidence of Knight acting as secretary is his certification of a court proceeding on February 20, 1705. There is no evidence that he served as secretary after 1708. He was, however, again serving in 1712.
- <sup>11</sup> Lumley was appointed by Knight to act as secretary on two occasions, once in October, 1704, and again in 1708 during Knight's absence due to an illness. It is not known who served between 1708 and 1712 because of the chaotic conditions in the colony's government at the time.

- <sup>12</sup> The Lords Proprietor issued two commissions to Low, the first on January 31, 1711, and a second on June 13, 1711. There is no record of Low actually serving as secretary.
- <sup>13</sup> The Lords Proprietor commissioned Knight and he subsequently qualified before the governor and council. In 1719 he was called before the council to answer charges of conspiracy with pirates, but was acquitted. He apparently died in late June, 1719, since a successor was appointed on June 30, and his will was probated on July 7, 1719.
- <sup>14</sup> Lovick was appointed by the governor and council following Knight's death.
- <sup>15</sup> The Lords Proprietor commissioned Lovick and he qualified before the governor and council. He served until 1731.
- <sup>16</sup> Governor Burrington named Anderson as "acting" secretary until Rice arrived.
- <sup>17</sup> Rice was commissioned by the crown and qualified before the governor and council. He served until his death on January 28, 1753.
- <sup>18</sup> The Council appointed Murray upon the death of Rice. He served until McCulloch's arrival in 1755. Land grant records indicate that he was acting as secretary as late as March 31, 1755.
- <sup>19</sup> A warrant was issued on June 21, 1754, for McCulloch's appointment as secretary and Governor Dobbs certified his commission on July 1 while both were still in England. McCulloch qualified as a council member on March 25, 1755, but does not appear to have acted as secretary until April. He served until his death later in 1755.
- <sup>20</sup> Governor Dobbs sent a letter to Spaight appointing him "Secretary of the Crown" on October 2, 1755. A commission for Spaight in the Secretary of State's records, however, bears the date October 27, 1755. He qualified before Dobbs on October 30.
- <sup>21</sup> Dobbs re-appointed Spaight and he served until his death sometime during July or early August, 1672.
- <sup>22</sup> Dobbs appointed Heron to replace Spaight. On March 6, 1769, Heron was granted a leave of absence to return to England where he apparently died.
- <sup>23</sup> London was already a deputy secretary under Heron and acted in this capacity until news of Heron's death was received. Governor Tryon appointed London secretary upon the death of Heron and he served until he "declined acting any longer."
- <sup>24</sup> Tryon appointed Palmer to replace London on July 8, 1771. He was granted a leave of absence to return to England for reasons of health.

- <sup>25</sup> The Board of Trade proposed Faulkner to King on March 17. On April 1 the crown ordered the preparation of a commission for Faulkner. He rented his commission to Samuel Strudwick.
- <sup>26</sup> Martin appointed Strudwick after the latter had produced “sufficient evidence that he had rented the Secretary’s Office in this Province of Mr. Faulkner.” He apparently continued serving until the Revolution.

### *Secretaries of State*

- <sup>27</sup> The Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly at its annual (biennial, after 1835) meeting for a term of one year. The Constitutional Convention of 1868 extended the term. The power of electing the Secretary of State remained in the hands of the General Assembly until 1868 when a new constitution was adopted. Since 1868, the Secretary of State has been elected by the people and serves for a four-year term. He or she can run for re-election.
- <sup>28</sup> The provincial congress appointed Glasgow to serve until the next meeting of the General Assembly. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and continued serving until 1798 when he resigned because of his involvement in a land scandal. The General Assembly received his resignation on November 20.
- <sup>29</sup> White was elected to replace Glasgow and served until his death sometime in late September or early November, 1811.
- <sup>30</sup> Hill died on October 29, 1857.
- <sup>31</sup> Page was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term, but he was defeated for re-election in 1862 by Russ.
- <sup>32</sup> Russ requested that his name be withdrawn at the end of the first round of balloting in 1864.
- <sup>33</sup> Thomas, elected by the General Assembly, took office on January 3, 1865, and served until the end of the Civil War. Governor William W. Holden appointed Thomas as secretary in the provisional government. Thomas resigned on August 12, 1865.
- <sup>34</sup> Best may have been appointed earlier by Holden following Thomas’ resignation since his name appears beneath that of Thomas in the Record Book. The book simply states that Best was appointed in 1865. He was later elected by the General Assembly and served until the new state constitution was put into effect in 1868.
- <sup>35</sup> Menninger was elected in the general election in April, 1868, but declined to run for re-election in 1872.
- <sup>36</sup> Engelhard died February 15, 1879.

- <sup>37</sup> Governor Jarvis appointed Saunders on February 18, 1879, to replace Engelhard. Saunders was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1880 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on April 2, 1891.
- <sup>38</sup> Governor Fowle appointed Coke on April 4, 1891, to replace Saunders. He was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1892 and served until his death on August 30, 1895.
- <sup>39</sup> Governor Carr appointed Cooke on September 3, 1895, to replace Coke. Thomas defeated him in the general elections of 1896.
- <sup>40</sup> Grimes died January 16, 1923.
- <sup>41</sup> Governor Morrison appointed Everette on January 16, 1923, to replace Grimes. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served until his death February 7, 1928.
- <sup>42</sup> Governor McLean appointed Hartness on February 13, 1928, to replace Everett. He was elected in the general elections in 1928, but declined to run for re-election in 1932.
- <sup>43</sup> Wade resigned in November, 1936.
- <sup>44</sup> Governor Ehringhaus appointed Powell on November 17, 1936, to replace Wade. Powell resigned just one month after taking office.
- <sup>45</sup> Eure had been elected in the general elections of 1936 and was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on December 21, 1936, to replace Powell. On January 7, 1937, he took office for his regular term and subsequent re-elections. He served longer than any other state official in North Carolina history, finally retiring on January 7, 1989.
- <sup>46</sup> Edmisten was elected in November, 1988, when Eure declined to run for re-election. He won re-election in 1992. Edmisten resigned in March, 1996.
- <sup>47</sup> Governor Hunt appointed Faulkner on April 1, 1996, to serve the remainder of Edmisten's term.
- <sup>48</sup> Marshall became North Carolina's first female elected Secretary of State after winning the general election of 1996. She took office in January, 1997.

## Office of the State Auditor

The Office of the State Auditor was created by the Constitution of 1868, although an “auditor of public accounts” had existed since 1862 and references to an auditor’s duties go back to the colonial constitution of 1669.

Today, the state auditor is a constitutional officer elected by vote of the people every four years. The Office of the State Auditor conducts audits of the financial affairs of all state agencies. The department also has the statutory authority to perform other special audits, reviews or investigations deemed necessary by the state auditor or requested by the governor or the legislature. The state auditor is responsible for annually auditing and rendering an opinion on the state’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). He or she also issues the Statewide Single Audit Report required by federal law. The department conducts performance audits of state agencies and programs to determine the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of their operations, as well as EDP audits to verify the reliability and controls over computer applications. The department also analyzes the quality reviews of certain non-profit organizations by public accounting firms.

In addition to being state government’s accountability “watchdog,” the state auditor performs several other statutory duties. He or she is a member of the Council of State, the Capitol Planning Commission, the Local Government Commission and the Information Resource Management Commission.

The Office of the State Auditor is organized into two major divisions: General Administration and Auditing.

### ***General Administration Division***

This division, under the general supervision of the state auditor’s chief deputy, handles all administrative matters including personnel, budgeting and purchasing, as well as the overall planning and coordination of all departmental activities.

### ***Auditing Division***

The Auditing Division conducts financial audits and reviews of state agencies and institutions to determine whether they adhere to generally-accepted accounting principles and standards. The audits identify the specific strengths and weaknesses of each agency’s internal control systems. Auditors also test the accuracy of financial reports and whether an agency complies with all applicable laws, regulations and policies.

Office of the State Auditor employees conduct performance audits of selected programs administered by state agencies. These performance audits determine whether programs are being administered as intended and whether they are accomplishing the desired results in an effective manner. The Auditing Division reviews electronic data processing applications and controls to ensure the reliability

and accuracy of computer-generated data. The division monitors the use of state funds provided to certain non-profit organizations and issues an annual report on such activities. The department conducts special investigations of possible embezzlements or misuse of state property. These special investigations normally arise from specific allegations received via the state's Fraud, Waste and Abuse Hotline at (800) 730-TIPS.

The Audit Division's managerial team includes two deputy state auditors and eight audit managers who are charged with auditing the major functions in state government. Audit supervisors are based in Raleigh and in branch offices throughout the state: Asheville, Morganton, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Greenville, Elizabeth City and Wilmington.

### ***Boards and Commissions***

Advisory Council, NCACTS

Capital Planning Commission

Council of State

Education Facilities Finance Agency

Information Resource Management Commission

Local Government Commission

N.C. Local Government Partnership Commission

For further information on the Office of the State Auditor, call (919) 807-7500 or fax: (919) 807-7647. To report specific incidents of fraud, waste or abuse in state government, call the department's Hotline at (800)-730-8477

E-mail information about fraud, waste or abuse in state government to [hotline@aud.osa.state.nc.us](mailto:hotline@aud.osa.state.nc.us). You can visit the department's Web site at: [www.osa.state.nc.us](http://www.osa.state.nc.us).

## **Leslie W. Merritt** ***State Auditor***

### ***Early Years***

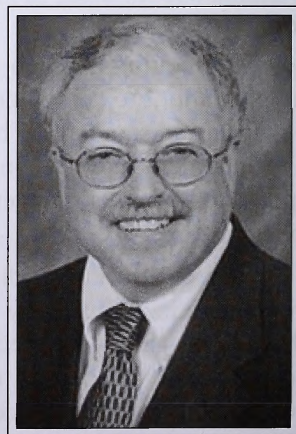
Born and reared in Sampson County.

### ***Educational Background***

Union High School, 1970; B.S. in Economics and Accounting, North Carolina State University, Raleigh; Certified Public Accountant; Certified Financial Planner.

### ***Professional Background***

State Auditor, 2005-Present; Owner/President, Merritt, Petway, Mills and Hockaday, 1984-2004.



**Political Activities**

State Auditor, 2005-Present; Member, Wake County Board of Commissioners, 1994-98.

**Business/Professional, Civic/Charitable or Community Service Organizations**

President, Zebulon Elementary School PTA; President, Zebulon Rotary Club; President, Zebulon Lions Club. Director, Zebulon Chamber of Commerce.

**Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions**

N.C. Council of State 2005-Present.

**Personal Information**

Wife, Cheryl; Two children; Member, Zebulon Baptist Church.

## State Auditors

**Auditors of Public Accounts**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel F. Phillips <sup>1</sup>	Orange	1862-1864
Richard H. Battle <sup>2</sup>	Wake	1864-1865

**State Auditors**

Henderson Adams <sup>3</sup>		1868-1873
John Reilly	Cumberland	1873-1877
Samuel L. Love	Haywood	1877-1881
William P. Roberts	Gates	1881-1889
George W. Sandlin	Lenoir	1889-1893
Robert M. Furman	Buncombe	1893-1897
Hal W. Ayer	Wake	1897-1901
Benjamin F. Dixon <sup>4</sup>	Cleveland	1901-1910

**State Auditors (Continued)**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr. <sup>5</sup>	Wake	1910-1911
William P. Wood <sup>6</sup>	Randolph	1911-1921
Baxter Durham	Wake	1921-1937
George Ross Pou <sup>7</sup>	Johnston	1937-1947
Henry L. Bridges <sup>8</sup>	Guilford	1947-1981
Edward Renfrow <sup>9</sup>	Johnston	1981-1993
Ralph Campbell, Jr. <sup>10</sup>	Wake	1993-2005
Leslie W. Merritt	Wake	2005-Present

**Auditors of Public Accounts**

<sup>1</sup> Phillips resigned effective July 10, 1864.

- <sup>2</sup> Governor Vance, with the advice and consent of the Council of State, appointed Battle to replace Phillips. The General Assembly later elected Battle to a regular term, and he served until the office was abolished in 1865.

### ***State Auditors***

- <sup>3</sup> Adams was elected in the general elections of April, 1868.
- <sup>4</sup> Dixon died September 26, 1910.
- <sup>5</sup> Governor Kitchen appointed Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr., on September 30, 1910, to replace his father, Benjamin F. Dixon, Sr.
- <sup>6</sup> Wood was elected in the general elections of 1910 to complete the senior Dixon's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1912.
- <sup>7</sup> Pou died February 9, 1947.
- <sup>8</sup> Bridges was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 15, 1947, to replace Pou. He was elected in the general election in 1948 and served until his retirement in 1981.
- <sup>9</sup> Renfrow was elected in 1980.
- <sup>10</sup> Ralph Campbell, Jr., was elected in 1992.

## Department of State Treasurer

North Carolina's Treasurer's Court was established in 1669. The court was responsible for managing the colony's public monies. The office of treasurer was formally created in 1715. The lower house of the colonial assembly appointed treasurers. Between 1740 and 1779 there was one treasurer each for Northern and Southern North Carolina. The assembly added four additional treasurers in 1779, each serving a defined geographical area called a district. In 1782 another district with its own treasurer was created. The multiple-treasurer arrangement continued until 1784, when the General Assembly eliminated multiple treasurers and assigned the duties of the office to a single individual elected by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature for a two-year term. This executive structure continued until a new state constitution was ratified in 1868. The Constitution of 1868 provided for a treasurer elected by the people for a four-year term. This arrangement was untouched by the new constitution of 1970.

Many of the Department of State Treasurer's current duties and functions originated in the constitution of 1868. The constitution formalized the more important fiscal duties of the Department of State Treasurer. The department's functions had varied from administration to administration prior to 1868. The department has only garnered steady public notice since the middle of the 20th Century. Prior to then, the state had very limited financial resources. The entire state budget in 1901 — \$450,000 — would currently fund one public high school in North Carolina for about a month.

Only twelve men have occupied the office of state treasurer since 1868. Benjamin R. Lacy of Wake County held office the longest of any post-war treasurer. Lacy served from 1901 to 1928. Edwin Gill of Scotland County, who served from 1953 until 1977, had the second-longest tenure in office of all post-war treasurers. The all-time record for tenure in office by a treasurer, however, still belongs to John Haywood. Haywood served the state for 40 years, from 1787 to 1827.

North Carolina's state treasurers have long enjoyed a nationwide reputation for fiscal integrity and financial responsibility. Edwin Gill, in particular, did much to earn that widespread public trust by establishing and maintaining high professional standards for the department during his administration. As a result, North Carolina received the coveted Triple-A credit rating for the first time in the early 1960s. The rating, which North Carolina has carefully maintained ever since, saves state taxpayers tens of millions of dollars each year through lower interest rates on the state's long-term debts.

Richard Moore, current North Carolina State Treasurer, who was elected to his first term in 2000, is continuing to follow the same high standards of fiscal integrity that have characterized North Carolina's public finance system for the past half century. As State Treasurer, Moore has taken steps to put rigorous investment standards in

place, expand outreach of the Unclaimed Property Program and promote the cause of financial literacy among North Carolina citizens.

As the state's banker and custodian of public monies, the Department of State Treasurer has become one of the most important agencies in the executive branch. The state treasurer has more constitutional and legislatively-assigned duties than any other public official in the state other than the governor. The treasurer is a member of the Council of State, presiding officer of the Local Government Commission and chair of the Tax Review Board, the State Banking Commission, the Teachers and State Employees Retirement System Board of Trustees and the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency. He is also a member of the State Board of Community Colleges, the State Board of Education and the Global TransPark Authority.

Despite its tremendous administrative responsibilities and wide-ranging duties, the Department of State Treasurer is one of the smallest agencies in the executive branch. The department currently employs 351 people and has an annual budget of \$38.4 million.

### ***Retirement Systems***

The Retirement Systems Division administers the four statutory retirement and eight fringe benefit plans that cover the state's public employees. Administration of the several retirement systems and benefit plans requires a high level of fiduciary responsibility for the employees' trust funds entailing the prudent and efficient use of employee and taxpayer contributions.

These retirement systems and benefit plans help the state recruit and retain competent employees for a career in public service. They provide replacement income for employee retirement or disability and death benefits for an employee's survivors. More than 820,000 active and retired public employees and their dependents rely on these retirement and fringe benefit plans for a substantial portion of their long-term financial stability. The division administers the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System; the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System; the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System; and the Legislative Retirement System.

Two boards of trustees govern these systems. The state treasurer is ex-officio chairman of each board. The board of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is composed of 14 actively-working employees, retirees and public members. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System Board, while legally separate, is composed of the same 14 members plus three additional members representing local governments.

The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is the governing board of the Consolidated Judicial and Legislative Retirement Systems in addition to all other programs administered by the division, except for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers Pension Fund. That fund is governed by

a separate board of trustees, which is composed of six members, with the state treasurer serving as ex-officio chairman.

All retirement systems are joint contributory-defined benefit plans with contributions made by both employees and employers. Each active member contributes six percent (6%) of his compensation for creditable service by monthly payroll deduction. The only exception to this member contribution rate is the Legislative Retirement System to which each active member contributes seven percent (7%) of his compensation. Employers make monthly contributions based on a percentage rate of the members' compensation for the month. Employer contribution rates are actuarially calculated.

The Retirement Systems Division also administers the Separate Insurance Benefits Plan; the Disability Income Plan; the Legislative Retirement Fund; the National Guard Pension Plan; the Teachers and State Employees Death Benefit Trust; the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan; the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund; the Contributory Death Benefit for Retired Members; the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund. The division also acts as State Social Security Administrators.

The department's consistent use of conservative actuarial assumptions and an approved actuarial cost method over the years since the establishment of the retirement systems and benefit plans have resulted in retirement systems which can be labeled as "actuarially sound."

The division's administrative expenses are paid by receipts from the systems based on the ratio of members in each system to the total number of members of all systems. Receipt support from other programs pays for their cost of administration based on a cost-center analysis, except for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, which is funded by direct appropriation of the General Assembly.

### ***Investments***

The Investment Division serves as the state's chief investment officer by administering the State Funds Cash Management and Trust Funds Investment Programs. State law requires the Department of State Treasurer to "establish, maintain, administer, manage and operate" investment programs for all state funds on deposit. The department has full fiduciary responsibility for these investment programs. State law requires that the programs be structured so investments can be readily converted to cash when needed. The state's constitution forbids the use of assets in retirement system funds for any purpose other than providing retirement benefits, administrative expenses and refunds. The Trust Funds Investment Program has approximately \$78 billion in assets.

## ***Financial Operations***

The Financial Operations Division serves as the state's banker by receiving and disbursing all state monies. The General Assembly of North Carolina has provided a centralized system for managing the flow of monies collected and disbursed by all state departments, agencies, institutions and universities. That system is centralized in this division. The Department of State Treasurer provides each state agency the same services that a commercial bank would normally provide. This system assures that the state itself is the prime beneficiary of the flow of funds through the commercial banking system in the course of conducting state business.

## ***State and Local Government Finance***

The State and Local Government Finance Division provides the state treasurer with staff assistance in a variety of areas. It provides staff support to the Local Government Commission and the North Carolina Capital Facilities Finance Agency.

The division provides two major types of services — debt management and fiscal management — to state and local governments. The deputy treasurer who leads the State and Local Government Finance Division also serves as secretary of the Local Government Commission. The Local Government Commission approves the issuance of the indebtedness of all units of local government and assists these units in the area of fiscal management. The commission's nine members include the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the Secretary of Revenue, as well as three members appointed by the governor, one by the lieutenant governor and one by the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. The State Treasurer serves as chairman.

The State Treasurer is responsible for the issuance and service of all state debts secured by a pledge of the taxing power of the state. After approval of a bond issue, the division assists in determining the cash needs and most appropriate time for scheduling bond sales after consultation with other state agencies. It plans for repayment of the debt and prepares, with the advice and cooperation of bond counsel and the assistance of other state agencies, the official statement describing the bond issue and other required disclosures about the state. The division also participates in the actual sale and delivery of the bonds.

Division staff maintain state bond records and a register of bonds and initiate debt service payments as they become due. In addition, the division is responsible for the authorization and issuance of revenue bonds for the North Carolina Medical Care Commission; the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency; the North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number 1; the North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency and the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency.

Division staff provide technical assistance in financial matters within the Department of State Treasurer and to other state agencies.

The State and Local Government Finance Division provides technical assistance on financial matters to local governments and public authorities across North Carolina through the Local Government Commission. The division's staff makes recommendations to the commission on the approval, sale and delivery of all North Carolina local government bonds and notes. The Local Government Commission must approve any proposed issue before local governments can incur that debt. The commission examines the necessity for the issue, the size of the issue, the local government's debt management policy, the local taxes that will be needed to service the debt and the ability of the unit to repay. After the commission grants approval of the debt issue, the local government and its bond counsel work with State and Local Government Finance Division staff to gather and assemble information for an official statement that is mailed to a large group of investment bankers nationwide. The general obligation bonds are awarded through the competitive bid process on the basis of lowest total net interest cost to the local government. After the sale, the staff delivers and validates the definitive bonds and ensures that the monies are promptly transferred from the buying brokers to the government unit.

A second key divisional function is monitoring certain fiscal and accounting standards prescribed for local governments by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The division furnishes on-site assistance to local governments concerning existing financial and accounting systems as well as new systems. Division staff strive to ensure that local governments follow generally-accepted accounting principles, systems and practices. The division staff counsels local units in treasury and cash management budget preparation, as well as investment policies and procedures. The division also provides educational programs for local governments in the form of seminars and classes. Division staff examine and analyze annual audited financial statements and other required reports from local governments. Information from these reports is compiled and provided to local government officials and outside organizations to enhance the management of public funds. The Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act requires each unit of local government to have its accounts audited annually by a certified public accountant or by an accountant certified by the commission as qualified to audit local government accounts. The department provides continued assistance to the independent auditors through individual assistance and continuing professional education.

### ***NC Cash Unclaimed Property Program***

The NC Cash Unclaimed Property Program is responsible for holding funds and property when the rightful owner cannot be located. Individuals and businesses turn over funds such as abandoned bank accounts and uncashed checks to the program. The program also receives tangible property, such as the contents of unclaimed safe deposit boxes. Unclaimed Property staff attempt to return this

property to its rightful owners whenever possible. The department invests the monies and uses the interest earned to provide financial assistance to needy and worthy students attending state-supported institutions of higher education.

### ***Boards and Commissions***

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Local Governmental Employees Retirement System

Board of Trustees Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System  
Local Government Commission

N.C. Capital Facilities Finance Agency Board of Directors

For more information about the Department of State Treasurer, call (919) 508-5176 or visit the department's Web site at [www.nctreasurer.com](http://www.nctreasurer.com)

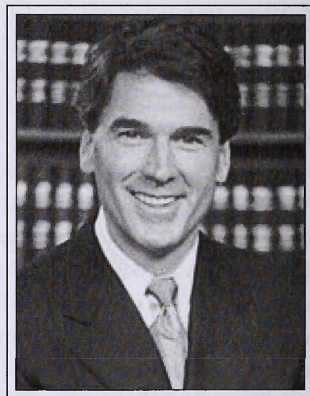
## **Richard Hancock Moore** ***State Treasurer***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Granville County on August 30, 1960, to G. Tingley and Lucy Hancock Moore.

### ***Educaticon***

J.F. Webb High School, Oxford, 1978; B.A. in History, Wake Forest University, 1982; Graduate Degree in Accounting and Finance, London School of Economics, 1984; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1986.



### ***Professional Background***

State Treasurer. Federal Judicial Clerk, Hayden W. Head, Jr., United States District Judge; Associate, Finley Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley, Myerson & Casey; Associate, Laxalt, Washington, Perito & Dubuc; Assistant United States Attorney, Eastern District of North Carolina, Criminal Division; Attorney, Zollicoffer & Long.

### ***Political Activities***

State Treasurer, 2001-Present; Secretary, N.C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1995-1999; Representative, 22nd District, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-1994.

### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Council of State; Chair, Local Government Commission; Chair, Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System.

*Honors and Awards*

Honorary Lifetime Member, N.C. State Highway Patrol; Honorary Lifetime Member, N.C. National Guard Association; Order of the Long Leaf Pine.

*Personal Information*

Married, Noel Crook Moore. Three children. Member, St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Oxford.

**State Treasurers***Colonial Treasurers<sup>1</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward Moseley <sup>2</sup>	1715-1735
William Smith <sup>3</sup>	1735
William Downing <sup>4</sup>	1735-1739
Edward Moseley <sup>5</sup>	1735-1749
William Smith <sup>6</sup>	1739-1740
John Hodgson <sup>7</sup>	1740-1748
Thomas Barker <sup>8</sup>	1748-1752
Eleazer Allen <sup>9</sup>	1749-1750
John Starkey <sup>10</sup>	1750-1765
John Haywood <sup>11</sup>	1752-1754
Thomas Barker <sup>12</sup>	1754-1764
Joseph Montford <sup>13</sup>	1764-1775
Samuel Swann <sup>14</sup>	1765-1766
John Ashe <sup>15</sup>	1766-1773
Richard Caswell <sup>16</sup>	1773-1775
Samuel Johnston <sup>17</sup>	1775
Richard Caswell <sup>18</sup>	1775

*State Treasurers*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel Johnston <sup>19</sup>	Chowan	1775-1777
Richard Caswell <sup>20</sup>	Dobbs	1775-1776
John Ashe <sup>21</sup>	New Hanover	1777-1779
William Skinner <sup>22</sup>	Perquimans	1777-1784
Green Hill	Franklin	1779-1784
Richard Cogdell	Craven	1779-1782
William Cathey	Rowan	1779-1781
John Ashe	New Hanover	1779-1781
Matthew Jones	Chatham	1779-1782

*State Treasurers (continued)*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Timothy Bloodworth	Surry	1780-1784
Robert Lanier	New Hanover	1780-1783
Memucan Hunt <sup>23</sup>	Granville	1782-1784
John Brown	Wilkes	1782-1784
Benjamin Exum	Dobbs	1782-1784
Joseph Cain	New Hanover	1783-1784
William Locke	Rowan	1784
Memucan Hunt	Granville	1784-1787
John Haywood <sup>24</sup>	Edgecombe	1787-1827
William Robards	Granville	1827-1830
William S. Mhoon	Bertie	1831-1835
Samuel F. Patterson <sup>25</sup>	Wilkes	1835-1837
Daniel W. Courts <sup>26</sup>	Surry	1837-1839
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1839-1843
John H. Wheeler	Lincoln	1843-1845
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1845-1851
Daniel W. Courts	Surry	1851-1862
Jonathan Worth <sup>27</sup>	Randolph	1862-1865
William Sloan <sup>28</sup>	Anson	1865-1866
Kemp P. Battle <sup>29</sup>	Wake	1866-1868
David A. Jenkins <sup>30</sup>	Gaston	1868-1876
John M. Worth <sup>31</sup>	Randolph	1876-1885
Donald W. Bain <sup>32</sup>	Wake	1885-1892
Samuel McD. Tate <sup>33</sup>	Burke	1892-1895
William H. Worth	Guilford	1895-1901
Benjamin R. Lacy <sup>34</sup>	Wake	1901-1929
Nathan O'Berry <sup>35</sup>	Wayne	1929-1932
John P. Stedman <sup>36</sup>	Wake	1932
Charles M. Johnson <sup>37</sup>	Pender	1933-1949
Brandon P. Hodges <sup>38</sup>	Buncombe	1949-1953
Edwin M. Gill <sup>39</sup>	Scotland	1953-1977
Harlan E. Boyles <sup>40</sup>	Wake	1977-2000
Richard H. Moore	Vance	2001-Present

*Colonial Treasurers*

<sup>1</sup> The lower house of the colonial assembly reserved the right to appoint colonial treasurers. This policy, combined with the extensive control the assembly already exercised over the colony's financial affairs, proved to be a constant source of friction between the governor and the lower house.

Treasurers were usually appointed in conjunction with money bills during the early years of the office. Later, however, they were appointed via bills passed specifically for the purpose of appointing treasurers. The assembly apparently first appointed treasurers during the Tuscarora War of 1711, when several commissioners were appointed to issue paper currency. This practice continued until 1731, when George Burrington, North Carolina's first royal governor, questioned the assembly's right to appoint treasurers and instead tried to appoint his own treasurer. The lower house resisted this infringement upon its traditional rights and Burrington sought support from royal authorities in England. Crown officials, anxious about upsetting the lower house, hesitated to support Burrington and successive colonial governors on the issue.

By 1729 the complexity of the colony's finances had become so great that the assembly created the office of precinct treasurer. The assembly submitted a list of two or three nominees to the governor for a final decision. The practice of "filling the offices of precinct treasurer seems to have fallen into disuse" by 1735 when there apparently were only two treasurers for the entire province — one for the northern district and one for the southern. This division continued for the remainder of the colonial period.

- <sup>2</sup> Moseley, one of the commissioners selected to issue paper currency in 1711, was apparently appointed public treasurer in 1715. He seems to have served continuously until 1735, when the assembly divided the office of treasurer into two positions: a treasurer appointed for the northern district and another appointed for the southern. The assembly named Moseley treasurer of the southern district and he continued in that capacity until his death in 1749.
- <sup>3</sup> Governor Burrington and the council appointed Smith, but there is no evidence that he ever served. This may have been due to the response of the lower house to Smith's appointment.
- <sup>4</sup> The legislature appointed Downing treasurer for the northern district and he served until his death in 1739.
- <sup>5</sup> See footnote 2.
- <sup>6</sup> The governor and council appointed Smith on November 21, 1739, to act as temporary treasurer following Downing's death.
- <sup>7</sup> The assembly appointed Hodgson in August, 1740, to replace Downing. He served until 1748.
- <sup>8</sup> The assembly appointed Barker in April, 1748. He served until he resigned in 1752.
- <sup>9</sup> The general assembly appointed Allen in November, 1749, to replace Moseley. He served until his death in 1750.

- <sup>10</sup> Starkey was appointed in July, 1750, to replace Eleazer Allen. He served as one of the colony's two district treasurers until his death in 1765.
- <sup>11</sup> Haywood was appointed to replace Barker and served until he apparently resigned in 1754.
- <sup>12</sup> Barker was appointed in 1754 to replace Haywood and served until he apparently resigned in 1764.
- <sup>13</sup> Montford was appointed in February, 1764, to replace Barker and served until 1775.
- <sup>14</sup> Governor Tryon appointed Swann in 1765 to act as a temporary replacement for the deceased Starkey.
- <sup>15</sup> Ashe was appointed in November 1766 to replace Starkey. He served until he was replaced by Caswell in 1773.
- <sup>16</sup> Caswell was appointed in 1773 to replace Ashe. He served until the collapse of the royalist government in 1775. "An Act for appointing Public Treasurers, and directing their duty in office," Chapter V, Laws of North Carolina, Clark, State Records, XXIII, 904-906.
- <sup>17</sup> Johnston and Caswell were appointed treasurers of the northern and southern districts respectively on September 8, 1775, by the provincial congress. Caswell served until his election as governor in 1776. Johnston served until 1777 when ill health forced him to decline re-election.

<sup>18</sup> See footnote 17.

### ***State Treasurers***

- <sup>19</sup> See footnote 17.
- <sup>20</sup> See footnote 17.
- <sup>21</sup> Ashe was elected to replace Caswell.
- <sup>22</sup> Governor Caswell, with the advice and consent of the council, appointed Skinner to replace Johnston. The legislature elected Skinner to a regular term. He served continuously until the district system was abandoned in 1784.
- <sup>23</sup> Hunt was the first sole treasurer elected by the General Assembly. In 1786 charges of misconduct were brought against him by a "Secret Committee of the General Assembly." A joint session of the House and Senate heard the allegations against Hunt on December 28. Two days later he was defeated for re-election by John Haywood.
- <sup>24</sup> Haywood died on November 18, 1827, while still in office, having served for thirty years as state treasurer.
- <sup>25</sup> Patterson was elected in 1834 to replace Mhoon. He was re-elected in 1835, but failed to give bond within the prescribed fifteen-day time period. His failure to

act in a timely manner voided his election. Governor Spaight, with the advice and consent of the council, then appointed Patterson to the office of treasurer. He declined to run for re-election in 1836.

- <sup>26</sup> Court's resignation was presented to the council on April 15, 1839.
- <sup>27</sup> Worth served until the end of the war. When the provisional government took over, Governor Holden appointed him treasurer. Worth resigned on November 15, 1865.
- <sup>28</sup> Governor Holden appointed Sloan to replace Worth. He served until the new government took over.
- <sup>29</sup> Battle was elected by the new General Assembly and began serving on January 1, 1866. He continued in office until the new constitution went into effect in 1868.
- <sup>30</sup> Jenkins was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and served following re-election in 1872 until his resignation on November 6, 1876.
- <sup>31</sup> Governor Brogden appointed Worth on November 10, 1876. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1876.
- <sup>32</sup> Bain died November 16, 1892.
- <sup>33</sup> Governor Holt appointed Tate on November 19, 1892, to replace Bain. Worth defeated him in a special election in 1894.
- <sup>34</sup> Lacy died February 21, 1929.
- <sup>35</sup> Governor Gardner appointed O'Berry on February 23, 1929, to replace Lacy. O'Berry served until his death on January 6, 1932.
- <sup>36</sup> Governor Gardner appointed Stedman on January 7, 1932, to replace O'Berry. He resigned effective November 21, 1932.
- <sup>37</sup> Governor Gardner appointed Johnson on November 7, 1932, to take office November 11. Johnson, however, failed to qualify at that time. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1932.
- <sup>38</sup> Hodges resigned in June, 1953.
- <sup>39</sup> Governor Umstead appointed Gill on June 29, 1953, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. Gill was elected to a full term in 1956 and served until his retirement in 1977.
- <sup>40</sup> Boyles was elected in November, 1976.

## Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction, under the leadership of the State Board of Education, establishes and administers overall policy for North Carolina's public schools. The N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose office was established in the state constitution, manages the department and administers the policies established by the board. The state board adopts rules and regulations for the states public schools that are consistent with other laws enacted by the General Assembly. Members of the board include the lieutenant governor, the state treasurer and eleven gubernatorial appointees, who are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The Superintendent of Public Instruction serves as secretary to the board.

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction was formed in December, 1852, although the current title and specific delineation of responsibilities were first set forth in the Constitution of 1868. The head of the department originally went by the title "superintendent of common schools," but that office was abolished in 1865. Today the superintendent of public instruction is elected by vote of the people to a four-year term. He or she is a member of the Council of State.

The Department of Public Instruction's primary mission is to ensure that a "general and uniform system of free public schools shall be provided throughout the State, wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students." The department allocates to local education agencies state funds appropriated by the General Assembly and federal public education funds to local public school systems across the state. Department staff monitor the expenditure of that money, draft rules and regulations, collect statistical data of both general and specific nature on schools, expenditures and student progress. The department provides local public school systems with consultant services on fiscal and curriculum issues. The three primary program areas are:

### ***Innovation and School Transformation***

This area encompasses the Office of Charter Schools, the Division of Accountability Services, the Division of Career-Technical Education, the Division of Comprehensive Support, the Division of Exceptional Children, the Division of K-12 Instructional Services and the Division of Talent Management and Development.

### ***Technology and Information Services***

This area includes the Agency Operations and Information Management, Chief Technology Office, N.C. WISE, Service Delivery and IT Operations Support.

### ***Financial and Personnel Services***

This area includes the Division of Financial Services, the Division of Human Resources, the Division of School Business and the Division of School Support.

### ***Boards and Commissions***

Basic Education Program Advisory Committee

Board of Governors for the Governor's Schools

Compliance Commission for Accountability

Council on Educational Services for Exceptional Children

Liaison Committee of the State Board of Education, Board of Governors, and Community Colleges

N.C. Professional Teaching Standards Commission

Principal Fellows Program

School Technology Commission

State Advisory Council on Indian Education

State Evaluation Committee on Teacher Evaluation

Textbook Commission

For more information on the N.C. Department of Public Instruction, call (919) 807-3450 or visit the department's Web site at <http://www.ncpublicschools.org>.

**June St. Clair Atkinson**  
***Superintendent of Public Instruction***

***Early Years***

Reared in Bedford County, Virginia.

***Educational Background***

Graduate, Staunton River High School, Moneta, Va., 1966; B.S. in Business Education, Radford University, 1969; M.S. in Vocational-Technical Education, Virginia Tech, 1974; Doctorate in Educational Leadership and Policy, N.C. State University, 1996.



***Professional Background***

State Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction, 2005-Present; Administrator, K-12 Instructional Services and Career-Technical Education; N.C. Department of Public Instruction, 1976-2004; Public High School Teacher, Roanoke, Va., and Charlotte, N.C.

***Political Activities***

N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2005-Present.

***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Past President, National Business Education Association; Past President, Southern Regional Education Board's High Schools that Work, Past/Present; National Association of State Career-Technical Education Directors; Delta Kappa Gamma.

***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

State Board of Education, N.C. Education Cabinet; N.C. Center for the Advancement of Teaching; N.C. Commission on School Technology; N.C. Workforce Development; N.C. Conference for Women; N.C. Council of Economic Development; N.C. Child and Family Leadership Council; N.C. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; N.C. Partnership for Children; N.C. Public School Forum; Business Education Technology Alliance.

***Personal Information***

Married, Dr. William Gurley. Member, First United Methodist Church of Cary.

**Superintendents of Public Instruction**

***Superintendent of Common Schools***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Calvin H. Wiley <sup>1</sup>	Guilford	1852-1865
Samuel S. Ashley <sup>2</sup>	New Hanover	1868-1871

Alexander McIver <sup>3</sup>	Guilford	1871-1875
James C. Reid <sup>4</sup>		1873
Kemp P. Battle <sup>5</sup>	Wake	1873
Stephen D. Pool <sup>6</sup>	Craven	1875-1876
John Pool <sup>7</sup>	Pasquotank	1876-1877
John C. Scarborough	Johnston	1877-1885
Sidney M. Finger	Catawba	1885-1893
John C. Scarborough	Hertford	1893-1897
Charles H. Mebane	Catawba	1897-1901

### *Superintendents of Public Instruction*

Thomas F. Toon <sup>8</sup>	Robeson	1901-1902
James Y. Joyner <sup>9</sup>	Guilford	1902-1919
Eugene C. Brooks <sup>10</sup>	Durham	1919-1923
Arch T. Allen <sup>11</sup>	Alexander	1923-1934
Clyde A. Erwin <sup>12</sup>	Rutherford	1934-1952
Charles F. Carroll <sup>13</sup>	Duplin	1952-1969
Andrew Craig Phillips <sup>14</sup>	Guilford	1969-1989
Bob R. Etheridge <sup>15</sup>	Harnett	1989-1996
Michael Edward Ward <sup>16</sup>	Wake	1996-2004
Patricia N. Willoughby <sup>17</sup>	Wake	2004-2005
June St. Clair Atkinson	Wake	2005-Present

<sup>1</sup> Wiley served until the office was abolished in 1865.

<sup>2</sup> Ashley was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and resigned effective October 1, 1871.

<sup>3</sup> Governor Caldwell appointed McIver on September 21, 1871, to replace Ashley. He took office October 1, 1871.

<sup>4</sup> Governor Caldwell apparently appointed Reid in late 1872 or early 1873, but no record exists that he ever qualified or took the oath of office.

<sup>5</sup> Governor Caldwell appointed Battle on January 14, 1873 to replace Reid. Battle took the oath of office on January 15. Alexander McIver, who was still serving under a previous appointment, challenged Battle's right to hold office. The North Carolina Supreme Court heard the case at its January, 1873, term. The court decided in favor of McIver. Justice Reade, who wrote and delivered the majority opinion, stated that since McIver had been duly appointed and qualified, and that since the officer-elect could not qualify, McIver was entitled to remain in office until the next election in August, 1874.

<sup>6</sup> Pool resigned effective June 30, 1876.

<sup>7</sup> Governor Brodgen appointed John Pool on June 30, 1876, to replace Stephen D. Pool. He took office July 1.

- <sup>8</sup> Toon was elected in the general elections of 1900 and served until his death on February 19, 1902.
- <sup>9</sup> Governor Aycock appointed Joyner on February 24, 1902, to replace Toon. He was elected in a special election in 1902 to complete Toon's unexpired term. He was re-elected to a full term in 1904 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation effective January 1, 1919.
- <sup>10</sup> Governor Bickett appointed Brooks on December 21, 1918, to replace Joyner. He took office January 1, 1919, and was elected in the general elections of 1920. Brooks served until his resignation on June 11, 1923.
- <sup>11</sup> Governor Morrison appointed Allen on June 11, 1923, to replace Brooks. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on October 20, 1934.
- <sup>12</sup> Governor Ehringhaus appointed Erwin on October 23, 1934, to replace Allen. He was elected in the general elections of 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1952.
- <sup>13</sup> Governor Scott appointed Carroll on August 20, 1952, to replace Erwin. He was elected in the general elections of 1952 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1969, when he retired from office.
- <sup>14</sup> Phillips was elected in 1968 and served following subsequent re-elections until his retirement in 1989.
- <sup>15</sup> Etheridge was elected in November, 1988. He was re-elected in 1992 and declined to run for re-election in 1996.
- <sup>16</sup> Ward was elected in November, 1996. He was re-elected in 2000 and resigned from office in 2004.
- <sup>17</sup> Willoughby was appointed in September, 2004, to serve the remainder of Michael Ward's term in office.

## Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General of North Carolina heads both the Department of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General. The attorney general, having originated during colonial times, is one of the oldest continuous offices in North Carolina state government. North Carolina's first constitution, written in 1776, made the attorney general part of the executive branch framework. When the General Assembly began reorganizing the executive branch in the early 1970s, it created the Department of Justice as one of the major departments in the Council of State.

The 1971 state constitution deleted all references to the Department of Justice and the State Bureau of Investigation. Instead, it simply requires an attorney general whose duties "shall be prescribed by law." [Article III, Section 7(2)] North Carolina's attorney general is elected every four years by vote of the people. The 1971 constitution elevated the attorney general to full, voting membership in the Council of State. Until then, the attorney general had served only as legal advisor to the council.

The historical roots of North Carolina's current Office of the Attorney General lie buried deep in English common law. As far back as the Middle Ages, the English crown conducted its legal business through attorneys, sergeants and solicitors. At that time, the crown did not act through a single attorney at all. Instead, the king appointed numerous legal representatives and granted each authority to appear only in particular courts, on particular matters or in the courts of particular geographical areas. The total number of attorneys representing the crown gradually decreased over time as individual attorneys were assigned broader duties.

By the latter part of the fifteenth century, the title Attorney General was used to designate William Husee as a legal counsel for the crown. It may have been as late as 1530, however, before a single attorney held the title of Attorney General. Attorneys general throughout the sixteenth century still shared the role of legal representative to the crown with other legal agents. It was not until the seventeenth century that the office assumed its modern form and the attorney general became, at least in practice, the crown's preeminent legal counsel.

Although the early attorneys and other legal representatives of the crown occupied much the same position as comparable legal representatives of individuals, their professional development soon diverged from that of private counsel because of the peculiar role of the crown in legal proceedings. The king held "prerogative" and, in theory, was always present in his courts. Since the monarch could not literally appear in every court in the kingdom personally, the attorney general and his predecessors evolved as a legal-administrative mechanism to protect the crown's interests. Consequently, the king's counsel enjoyed superior status to that of attorneys for individuals. Unlike an attorney representing a private party, the attorney general or king's attorney was not an officer of the courts and, therefore, was not subject to the

usual disciplinary authority the courts held over individual attorneys. As a representative of the crown, the attorney general was subject only to the control of the crown.

The office of Attorney General was transported intact from England to the American colonies. Here, attorneys general of the colonies served as representatives of the attorney general of England. Not surprisingly, these colonial attorneys general possessed the common law powers of the attorney general in England. During the early colonial period, North Carolina and South Carolina comprised a single colony and shared an attorney general. By 1767, North Carolina had its own attorney general, who was selected from among the lawyers practicing in North Carolina. North Carolina's attorney general exercised the same power and authority that attorneys general and solicitors general possessed in England. By the time the American Revolution brought independence to the former colonies, the office of attorney general was firmly established in the American states.

After the Revolution, the newly-formed states continued to appoint or elect attorneys general with virtually the same powers and duties as their English and colonial predecessors. The most striking change to the office was that the people, not a hereditary monarch, held sovereignty over the laws and courts. The office of Attorney General has, in one form or another, continued into the modern era in almost all American states. Attorneys general still exercise many of the same duties and powers delegated to their colonial predecessors. In 1985, North Carolina's General Assembly re-affirmed the common law powers of the Office of the Attorney General.

The attorney general's administrative powers and duties are specified in the General Statutes of North Carolina. The attorney general is responsible for representing the State of North Carolina in all actions in the Appellate Court Division the state is either interested in or a part to. When requested by the governor or either house of the General Assembly, the Office of the Attorney General represents the state before any other court or tribunal in any case or matter — civil or criminal — in which the State may be a party or interested. The attorney general, when requested by the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, Utilities Commission, Banking Commission, insurance commissioner or superintendent of public instruction prosecutes or defends all suits related to matters concerning their departments. The Office of the Attorney General represents all state institutions whenever requested to do so by the official head of that institution.

The attorney general consults with and advises judges, district attorneys, magistrates and municipal and county attorneys upon request. The attorney general also renders legal opinions, either formally or informally, upon all questions of law submitted by the General Assembly, the governor or any other state officer.

The Office of the Attorney General, in the public interest, may intervene in proceedings before any courts, regulatory officers, agencies or bodies — either state

or federal — on behalf of the consuming public of the state. The Office of the Attorney General has the authority to originate proceedings before these same courts, officers, agencies or bodies on behalf of the state, its agencies or its citizens in any and all matters of public interest. The Office of the Attorney General administers the operations of the North Carolina Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice is divided into two main program areas — Legal Services and Law Enforcement. The Legal Services Area is organized into the following divisions:

### ***Administrative Division***

The Administrative Division includes six separate legal sections, each of which is responsible for particular clients or areas of the law.

The Mental Health/Medical Facilities Section represents various divisions of the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, the University of North Carolina's hospitals and the Office of the State Controller.

The Health and Public Assistance Section represents the Department of Health and Human Services' Divisions of Social Services and Medical Assistance, as well as all the department's health-related programs.

The Tort Claims Section represents the state in tort and workers compensation claims. It also handles collection actions for the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina Community College System.

The Services to State Agencies Section provides legal services to the Department of State Treasurer, the Division of Retirement Systems, the Office of State Personnel, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Agriculture, the General Statutes Commission, the Wildlife Resources Commission and numerous licensing boards.

The Elections Section represents the State Board of Elections and advises numerous state and local officials on legal matters related to elections.

The Real Estate Commission Section represents the North Carolina Real Estate Commission and handles cases involving licensed real estate brokers.

### ***Civil Division***

Consisting of seven sections, this division handles civil claims and litigation principally arising from state construction contracts, real property acquisitions, highway right-of-way condemnation and the enforcement of laws governing labor matters, insurance, motor vehicles and state taxation. The section also assists in environmental enforcement matters and provides representation to certain state agencies in workers compensation and tort claims cases.

The Property Control Section represents the Department of Administration, the North Carolina Ports Authority, the Railway Commission, the N.C. Museum of

Art, the N.C. Building Commission and other agencies. Its staff advises state agencies on real property, public building construction law and public procurement.

The Revenue Section represents the N.C. Department of Revenue. Its duties include instituting legal actions to collect taxes from individual and corporate taxpayers. Section attorneys also defend ad valorem tax valuations of public service companies before the Property Tax Commission and handle all responsibilities of the Attorney General under G.S. 36A-53 regarding the protection of charitable trusts. The section defends the Department of Revenue in state and federal litigation by taxpayers seeking tax refunds.

The Labor Section acts as legal advisor to the N.C. Department of Labor and handles cases arising from enforcement of occupational safety and health matters and labor laws governing child labor, minimum wage, overtime and unpaid wages.

The Insurance Section advises the N.C. Department of Insurance and the State Health Plan. Section attorneys litigate cases arising from enforcement of the state's insurance laws.

The Transportation Section acts as legal advisor to the Secretary of Transportation and the State Board of Transportation and provides legal representation to the N.C. Department of Transportation in such matters as condemnation litigation, bids for highway construction and contracts.

The Western Office handles condemnation cases for the Department of Transportation, tort claims and workers' compensation cases, license revocation or suspension cases for the Division of Motor Vehicles, environmental enforcement cases for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, as well as certain administrative hearings for state agencies located in western North Carolina.

### ***Consumer Protection Division***

The Consumer Protection Division represents the interests of North Carolina consumers in maintaining a free, fair and competitive marketplace and protecting the natural environment. The section protects the public against price fixing, price gouging, restraint of trade and other anti-competitive practices. It also protects the public from fraud, deception and other unfair trade practices. The section assists thousands of North Carolinians each year with consumer complaints. The Consumer Protection Division also represents consumers in utility matters before the North Carolina Utilities Commission and the state courts.

### ***Criminal Division***

This division incorporates all sections of the department that deal with criminal matters. Its staff advises and represents state agencies such as the Department of Correction and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Criminal Division is broken down into several sections in order to provide specialized support.

The Special Prosecutions Section prosecutes, or assists in the prosecution of, criminal cases upon request of district attorneys and upon the approval of the attorney general. It also serves as legal advisor to the State Bureau of Investigation.

The Correction Section provides legal counsel to the Department of Corrections on matters involving prison regulations, personnel and statutory interpretations.

The Crime Control and Motor Vehicles Section provides legal counsel to the N.C. State Highway Highway Patrol and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The section also furnishes legal assistance to the Division of Motor Vehicles. Among other things, it represents the division in appeals to superior court involving the suspension or revocation of drivers licenses, appeals of assessments for overweight vehicles and insurance case appeals potentially resulting in the loss of vehicle plates.

The Federal Habeas Section represents North Carolina in appeals of criminal convictions to the federal courts.

The Appellate Section supervises and prepares criminal briefs in all criminal appeals to state and federal appellate courts.

### ***Law Enforcement and Prosecutions Division***

This division of attorneys provides legal advice to the majority of local law enforcement agencies that do not have legal advisors. Division attorneys also represent the Sheriffs' and Criminal Justice commissions, other boards and commissions and respond to frequent citizen inquiries about law enforcement practices and procedures.

### ***Environmental Division***

The Environmental Division provides legal representation to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the state's primary environmental regulatory agency, and its component divisions. The division also provides legal representation to citizen commissions operating in the environmental area. The division advises the Department of Administration in its environmental duties, particularly with regard to outer continental shelf development for oil and gas and administration of the state's Environmental Policy Act. Representation includes all aspects of civil and administrative litigation, legal advice and representation during commission meetings. The division prepares enforcement documents for issuance by DENR and provides legal services in contested cases, civil injunctive actions, penalty collection actions and judicial reviews.

The Environmental Division has three operating sections: the Water and Land Section, the Groundwater and Solid Waste Section and the Air and Natural Resources Section. Each section is a major participant in the development of the state's environmental programs, particularly in those areas where the state administers major federal programs such as water quality and air quality as permitted under the

Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act, underground storage tanks programs, EPA Superfund and RCRA in the hazardous and solid waste areas and safe drinking water regulation.

### ***Special Litigation Division***

The Special Litigation Division consists of the Special Litigation Unit, the Education Section and the Solicitor General's Office. The Special Litigation Unit represents the state and its officials and employees in complex or controversial civil litigation. The Education Section represents the State Board of Education, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Board of Community Colleges, the Department of Community Colleges and the Education Assistance Authority. It also handles litigation for the University of North Carolina system and consults with local school boards and local school officials. The Solicitor General's Office supervises briefing and argument of all civil appellate cases.

### ***Victims and Citizens Services Section***

The Victims and Citizens Services Section provides direct assistance to victims, particularly victims of crime, domestic violence and elder abuse. The section works in collaboration with various state, local and nonprofit agencies by providing guidance and information to citizens. The section leads the Department of Justice on policies concerning and initiatives in open government, victims rights, senior citizens rights, child victims rights, domestic violence, child abuse prevention and hate crimes. Additionally the section maintains a child identification kit program that has fingerprinted more than 40,000 North Carolina children since its inception. The section also serves victims of crime through its participation in the criminal appellate brief process. When appropriate the section coordinates its policy and initiatives into legislation. The section has forged partnerships and associations with sections within the Department of Justice, organizations, law enforcement agencies and other agencies in order to provide direct assistance to victims of crime, domestic violence and to answer citizen complaints and inquires. To that end this section is at the forefront of the department to guarantee that crime victims have been afforded their rights. The section continues to work on legislation that will help increase victims' understanding of the criminal justice system and to work with law enforcement and other actors in the criminal justice system to do so.

### ***Law Enforcement Area***

The Law Enforcement Area of the N.C. Department of Justice includes:

**State Bureau of Investigation:** The State Bureau of Investigation provides effective administration of the state's criminal laws, works to prevent crime wherever possible and ensure the swift apprehension of criminals. The bureau assists local law enforcement in identifying criminals, provides expert scientific analysis of evidence and investigates and prepares evidence to be used in court. The State Bureau

of Investigation lends its assistance whenever requested by the attorney general, the governor, sheriffs, police chiefs, district attorneys or judges.

The State Bureau of Investigation has three major areas of operation: Field Investigations, the Crime Laboratory and the Division of Criminal Information. The bureau operates one of the most advanced crime laboratories in the nation. The Division of Criminal Information maintains and operates a statewide database that helps law enforcement agencies across the state in the performance of their duties. Data stored in the SBI system includes motor vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, wanted and missing persons alerts, stolen property notifications, outstanding arrest warrants, stolen vehicle reports, firearms registration, drug-trafficking intelligence and parole and probation histories. The division pioneered the use of computers in state law enforcement and continues to provide a state-of-the-art computer filing system, information retrieval and communications network to qualified law enforcement agencies throughout North Carolina.

**Division of Training and Standards:** The Division of Training and Standards includes the N.C. Justice Academy, the Criminal Justice Standards Division, the Sheriffs' Standards Division and the Information Systems Section. The Division of Training and Standards' primary goal is to ensure and advance the competence and integrity of the criminal justice profession in North Carolina.

The Justice Academy, located in Salemburg, N.C., and a council to guide its development were created in 1973 by an act of the General Assembly. The academy develops and conducts training courses primarily for local criminal justice agencies, as well as providing the resources and facilities for training personnel from various state criminal justice agencies. The N.C. Department of Correction, for example, has provided basic officer training at the Salemburg campus since 1974.

In 1974, the Board of Trustees of the Southwood College and the Sampson County Board of Commissioners donated the 95-acre Southwood campus to the state for use as a site for the new academy. Salemburg has hosted an educational facility on the campus since 1875, starting with the establishment of Salem Academy, followed by Pinelands School for Girls, Edwards Military Academy, and Southwood College, a private two-year, post-secondary institution.

With the establishment of the N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training and Standards Commission in 1979, the academy's oversight council was eliminated and its role in support of commission-mandated curriculum grew rapidly. The academy now develops and maintains mandated certification curriculums in basic law enforcement training, basic jailer training, criminal justice instructor training, radar enforcement and many advanced instructor areas.

Academy staff train thousands of criminal justice personnel both at the Salemburg campus and throughout the state. Numerous state and local agencies make use of the campus itself, its learning resource center and its professional staff for basic and

in-service training. The academy supports every aspect of the state's criminal justice system by providing programs and working with other agencies to upgrade the system's practices and personnel.

**Sheriffs' Standards Division:** Established by act of the General Assembly in 1983, the Sheriffs' Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission. The commission establishes minimum employment, training and retention standards for sheriff's deputies and jailers throughout the state. It also enforces those standards statewide. The division certifies sheriff's deputies and jailers, as well as administering accreditation procedures for schools and certifying instructors who teach in commission-mandated training programs. The division administers the Sheriffs' Supplemental Pension Fund, which has paid benefits to more than 65 retired sheriffs' since the fund's creation in 1985.

**The Criminal Justice Standards Division:** Established by act of the General Assembly in 1971, the Criminal Justice Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. The commission was formed in 1979 when the General Assembly consolidated the original Criminal Justice Standards Council and the Justice Academy Council into a single, more powerful commission. Its responsibilities include establishing and enforcing minimum employment, training and retention standards for law enforcement officers, correction officers, youth correction officers, local detention officers, radar operators and criminal justice instructors and schools.

The division administers seven criminal justice officer certification programs encompassing some 27,000 certified officers as well as eight other specialty certification programs, including the Radar Operator Certification Program. Programs of the Company and Railroad Police Act, which the General Assembly completely revised in 1992, are also administered by the Criminal Justice Standards Division.

### ***Boards and Commissions***

General Statutes Commission

N.C. Alarm Systems Licensing Board

N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards

N.C. Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission

Private Protective Services Board

For more information about the Office of the Attorney General and the N.C. Department of Justice, call (919) 716-6400 or visit the department's Web site at [www.jus.state.nc.us](http://www.jus.state.nc.us).

## **Roy Asberry Cooper, III** **Attorney General**

### ***Early Years***

Born in Nashville, Nash County, June 13, 1957, to Roy A., Jr., and Beverly Batchelor Cooper.

### ***Educational Background***

Northern Nash Sr. High School, 1975; Bachelor of Arts (Morehead Scholar), UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.

### ***Professional Background***

N.C. Attorney General, 2001-Present.

### ***Political Activities***

N.C. Attorney General, 2001-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-2000 (N.C. Senate Majority Leader, 1997-2000); Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-91.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Sunday School Teacher and Elder, White Memorial Presbyterian Church; Co-Chair, Capital Campaign, Barium Springs Home for Children; Elementary and Middle School Tutor.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

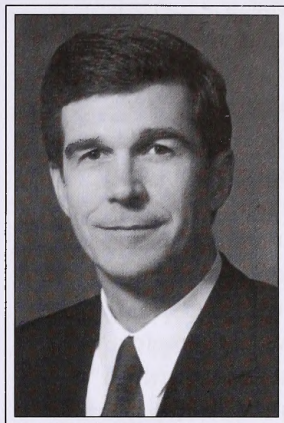
Law Enforcement Training and Standards; Juvenile Justice Board; Governor's Crime Commission.

### ***Honors and Awards***

N.C. Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers Award; Crime Victims Assistance Network Award; N.C. Press Association Lassiter Award.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Kristin B. Cooper. Three children. Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.



# Attorneys General of North Carolina

## *Colonial*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Durant <sup>1</sup>	1677-1681
William Wilkison <sup>2</sup>	1694
John Porter, Jr. <sup>3</sup>	1694-1695
Henderson Walker	1695
Thomas Abington <sup>4</sup>	1696
Richard Plater <sup>5</sup>	1696-1703
Christopher Gale <sup>6</sup>	1704-1705
Thomas Snoden <sup>7</sup>	1705-1708
Christopher Gale <sup>8</sup>	1708-1710
Edward Bonwicke <sup>9</sup>	1711-1714
Daniel Richardson <sup>10</sup>	1714-1724
John Worley <sup>11</sup>	1716
James Stanaway <sup>12</sup>	ca. 1720
John Montgomery <sup>13</sup>	1723
William Little <sup>14</sup>	1724
Thomas Boyd <sup>15</sup>	1724-1725
William Little	1725-1731
John Connor <sup>16</sup>	1731
John Montgomery <sup>17</sup>	1731-1741
John Hodgson <sup>18</sup>	1734
Joseph Anderson <sup>19</sup>	1741-1742
John Montgomery	1742-1743
Joseph Anderson <sup>20</sup>	1743-1747
Thomas Child <sup>21</sup>	1747-1752
George Nicholas <sup>22</sup>	1752-1756
Charles Elliot <sup>23</sup>	1756
Robert Jones, Jr. <sup>24</sup>	1756-1759
Thomas Child <sup>25</sup>	1759-1761
Robert Jones, Jr. <sup>26</sup>	1761-1766
Marmaduke Jones <sup>27</sup>	1766-1767
Thomas McGuire <sup>28</sup>	1767-1776

## *State*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Waightstill Avery <sup>29</sup>	Burke	1777-1779
James Iredell <sup>30</sup>	Chowan	1779-1782
Alfred Moore <sup>31</sup>	Brunswick	1782-1791
John Haywood, Jr. <sup>32</sup>	Halifax	1792-1795

*State (continued)*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Blake Baker <sup>33</sup>	Edgecombe	1795-1803
Henry Seawell <sup>34</sup>	Wake	1803-1808
Oliver Fitts <sup>35</sup>	Warren	1808-1810
William Miller <sup>36</sup>	Warren	1810
Hutching G. Burton <sup>37</sup>	Warren	1810-1816
William P. Drew <sup>38</sup>	Halifax	1816-1824
James F. Taylor <sup>39</sup>	Wake	1825-1828
Robert H. Jones <sup>40</sup>	Warren	1828
Romulus M. Saunders <sup>41</sup>	Caswell	1828-1834
John R. J. Daniel	Halifax	1835-1841
Hugh McQueen <sup>42</sup>	Chatham	1841-1842
Spier Whitaker	Halifax	1842-1846
Edward Stanley <sup>43</sup>	Beaufort	1846-1848
Bartholomew F. Moore <sup>44</sup>	Halifax	1848-1851
William Eaton, Jr. <sup>45</sup>	Warren	1851-1852
Matthew W. Ransom <sup>46</sup>	Northampton	1853-1855
Joseph B. Batchelor <sup>47</sup>	Warren	1855-1856
William H. Bailey <sup>48</sup>	Mecklenburg	1857
William A. Jenkins <sup>49</sup>	Warren	1857-1862
Sion H. Rogers <sup>50</sup>	Wake	1863-1868
William M. Coleman <sup>51</sup>		1868-1869
Lewis P. Olds <sup>52</sup>	Wake	1869-1870
William M. Shipp <sup>53</sup>	Lincoln	1870-1873
Tazewell L. Hargrove	Granville	1873-1877
Thomas S. Kenan	Wilson	1877-1885
Theodore F. Davidson	Buncombe	1885-1893
Frank I. Osborne	Mecklenburg	1893-1897
Zebulon V. Walser <sup>54</sup>	Davidson	1897-1900
Robert D. Douglas <sup>55</sup>	Guilford	1900-1901
Robert D. Gilmer	Haywood	1901-1909
Thomas W. Bicket <sup>56</sup>	Franklin	1909-1917
James S. Manning	Wake	1917-1925
Dennis G. Brummitt <sup>57</sup>	Granville	1925-1935
Aaron A. F. Seawell <sup>58</sup>	Lee	1935-1938
Harry McMullan <sup>59</sup>	Beaufort	1938-1955

*State (continued)*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William B. Rodman, Jr. <sup>60</sup>	Beaufort	1955-1956
George B. Patton <sup>61</sup>	Macon	1956-1958
Malcolm B. Seawell <sup>62</sup>	Robeson	1958-1960
Wade Bruton <sup>63</sup>	Montgomery	1960-1969
Robert Morgan <sup>64</sup>	Harnett	1969-1974
James H. Carson, Jr. <sup>65</sup>	Mecklenburg	1974-1975
Rufus L. Edmisten <sup>66</sup>	Wake	1975-1985
Lacy H. Thornburg <sup>67</sup>	Jackson	1985-1993
Michael F. Easley <sup>68</sup>	Brunswick	1993-2000
Roy A. Cooper	Nash	2001-Present

*Colonial*

- <sup>1</sup> Durant was probably appointed by Jenkins, possibly as early as 1673 or 1674. (He was serving by 1676.) When conflict between Eastchurch and Jenkins broke out, Durant went to England to plead Jenkin's case, not very successfully since Eastchurch was commissioned. Durant did not return to the colony until December, 1677, but apparently once again served as attorney general. He was still serving in November, 1679, and probably continued serving until 1681 or later.
- <sup>2</sup> Little is known of Wilkinson's service as attorney general except that he was suspended from office in 1694 by Governor Harvey for unspecified "Misdemeanors."
- <sup>3</sup> Porter was appointed by Harvey to replace Wilkinson and qualified before the court. He probably served until Walker took office in 1695.
- <sup>4</sup> Abington served as attorney general for two indictments during the February, 1696, court.
- <sup>5</sup> Plater was appointed by Governor Harvey and qualified before the court. He was still serving in October, 1703.
- <sup>6</sup> When Gale was appointed is not known. The first record of his service is at the General Court for July, 1704, and he was still serving in October, 1705.
- <sup>7</sup> Snoden began serving during the fall term of the General Court for 1705 and was still serving in 1708.
- <sup>8</sup> Gale was again acting as attorney general by October, 1708. There are no court records available for 1709 and 1710 and the records for the First Court in 1711 indicate that Bonwicke was attorney general.

- <sup>9</sup> Bonwicke was serving by March, 1711, and records from the Receiver General's office indicate that he was still serving in June, 1714. By that October, however, he was no longer in office.
- <sup>10</sup> Richardson was apparently appointed by Governor Eden sometime during the summer of 1714. He qualified before the General Court on October 26, 1714 and served until 1724 when he was replaced by Little.
- <sup>11</sup> Worley's name appears in Hawks' list of attorneys general with the date, August 2, 1716, following it. Since there are no records which indicate that he served, it is assumed that this is an appointment date. Hawks, *History of North Carolina*, II, 140.
- <sup>12</sup> Instructions issued to Governor Burrington by the Lords Proprietors indicate that James Stanaway was appointed attorney general; however, there is no evidence to indicate that he served.
- <sup>13</sup> Montgomery is reported to have been appointed attorney general in 1723. No evidence, however, could be found to indicate that he served at this time.
- <sup>14</sup> Little was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Richardson and qualified before the Council. His resignation was announced at a council meeting on November 7, 1724.
- <sup>15</sup> Boyd was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Little and qualified before the council. He served until Little took over in 1725.
- <sup>16</sup> Connor was appointed by Governor Burrington and qualified before the council. He served only until Montgomery arrived.
- <sup>17</sup> Montgomery was appointed by the crown and qualified before the council. He was suspended by Burrington on September 29, 1734, but was either restored to office by Johnston or never left, since he was considered the attorney general in November. He continued serving until 1741 when he was appointed acting chief justice.
- <sup>18</sup> Hodgson was appointed by Burrington following the suspension of Montgomery and apparently qualified before the council. He served only until Governor Johnston took office in November, 1734.
- <sup>19</sup> Anderson was appointed acting attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery became chief justice. He served until Montgomery returned to service in 1742.
- <sup>20</sup> Anderson was appointed permanent attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery was commissioned chief justice. He qualified before the council and continued serving until Child took office in 1747.
- <sup>21</sup> Child was appointed by the crown and qualified on May 16, 1747. He served until he returned to England in 1752.

- <sup>22</sup> Nicholas was apparently appointed to serve when Child left North Carolina to go to England. He was reported ill in October, 1755. There is no evidence that anyone else was appointed until 1756.
- <sup>23</sup> Elliot was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Nicholas and apparently qualified before Dobbs. He only served a few months before he died.
- <sup>24</sup> Jones was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Elliott and presumably qualified before him. He served until Child took over in 1761. Commission to Robert Jones, Jr., October 4, 1756, Commissions, 1754-1767.
- <sup>25</sup> Child was commissioned by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until he resigned in 1761.
- <sup>26</sup> Jones was appointed by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until his death on October 2, 1766.
- <sup>27</sup> Jones was appointed by Governor Tryon to replace Jones and served until McQuire took office in 1767.
- <sup>28</sup> The crown commissioned McGuire to replace Jones and he qualified before the council. He presumably served until the Revolution.

### *State*

- <sup>29</sup> Avery resigned on May 8, 1779.
- <sup>30</sup> Iredell was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Thomas McQuire, who had declined to serve. He was later elected by the General Assembly.
- <sup>31</sup> Moore's resignation was presented to the council on April 9, 1791, but no one was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy.
- <sup>32</sup> Haywood was elected to replace Moore and resigned following his election as judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity on January 28, 1795.
- <sup>33</sup> Baker was elected to replace Haywood and resigned on November 25, 1803.
- <sup>34</sup> Seawell was elected to replace Baker and resigned on November 30, 1808.
- <sup>35</sup> Fitts was elected to replace Seawell and resigned on July 6, 1810.
- <sup>36</sup> Miller was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Fitts.
- <sup>37</sup> Burton resigned November 21, 1816.
- <sup>38</sup> Drew was elected to replace Burton and resigned in November, 1824.
- <sup>39</sup> Taylor was elected to replace Drew and died in late June, or early July, 1828.
- <sup>40</sup> Jones was appointed by governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Taylor.

- <sup>41</sup> Saunders was elected to replace Taylor. On December 16, 1834 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons declaring that the office of Attorney General was vacant because Saunders held a commission from the federal government, which was in violation of Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1790. (The law prohibited dual office holding by a public official except in special cases.) Saunders wrote to Alexander Williams, Speaker of the House, the following day requesting that he be given "permission to be heard at the bar of the House upon the subject of the Resolution." The request was granted. Despite testimony by Saunders on his own behalf, the House voted 68-60 to uphold the resolution. On December 31, 1834, Saunders sent in his resignation.
- <sup>42</sup> McQueen's resignation was received by the House of Commons on November 25, 1842.
- <sup>43</sup> Stanley resigned on May 8, 1848.
- <sup>44</sup> Moore was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Stanley. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and resigned in May, or June, 1851.
- <sup>45</sup> Eaton was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Moore.
- <sup>46</sup> Ransom was elected by the General Assembly to replace Moore and resigned on May 2, 1855.
- <sup>47</sup> Batchelor was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Ransom. He resigned November 26, 1856. Council Minutes, May 25, 1855, Council Journal, 1855-1889; Batchelor to Bragg, November 26, 1856, Bragg Letter Book, 1855-1857, 600.
- <sup>48</sup> Bailey was elected by the General Assembly to fill the unexpired term of Batchelor. Commission dated January 5, 1857, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- <sup>49</sup> Jenkins was elected to replace Ransom. The office, however, was declared vacant on December 8, 1862 because Jenkins had accepted a commission in the Confederate Army.
- <sup>50</sup> Rogers was elected to replace Jenkins and served until the Constitution of 1868 went into effect. Commission dated January 6, 1866, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- <sup>51</sup> Coleman was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served until his resignation on May 29, 1869.
- <sup>52</sup> Olds was appointed by Governor Holden on June 1, 1869 to replace Coleman. At the State Republican Party Convention in 1870, he was defeated for nomination by Samuel F. Phillips.
- <sup>53</sup> Shipp was elected in the general elections in 1870 to complete Coleman's unexpired term, but was defeated for re-election in 1872.

- <sup>54</sup> Walser was elected in the general elections in 1896. He resigned effective November 24, 1900, following his defeat for re-election by Gilmer.
- <sup>55</sup> Douglas was appointed by Governor Russell on November 24, 1900 to complete Walser's term.
- <sup>56</sup> Bickett was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following re-election in 1912 until 1916, when he was elected governor of North Carolina.
- <sup>57</sup> Brummitt was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on February 5, 1935.
- <sup>58</sup> Seawell was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on January 16, 1935, to replace Brummitt. He was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served until April, 1938, when he was appointed to the State Supreme Court.
- <sup>59</sup> McMullan was appointed by Governor Hoey on April 30, 1938, to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1938 to complete Seawell's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1940 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on June 24, 1955.
- <sup>60</sup> Rodman was appointed by Governor Hodges on June 1, 1955, to replace McMullan and served until he resigned in August, 1956, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court.
- <sup>61</sup> Patton was appointed by Governor Hodges on August 21, 1956, to replace Rodman. He was elected in the general elections in 1956 and served until his resignation effective April 15, 1958.
- <sup>62</sup> Seawell was appointed by Governor Hodges on April 15, 1958, to replace Patton. He was elected in the general elections in 1958 to complete Patton's unexpired term and served until his resignation effective February 29, 1960.
- <sup>63</sup> Bruton was appointed by Governor Hodges on February 27, 1960 (to take office March 1) to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1960.
- <sup>64</sup> Morgan resigned August 26, 1974, to run for United States Senator.
- <sup>65</sup> Carson was appointed by Governor Holshouser on August 26 to replace Morgan.
- <sup>66</sup> Edmisten defeated Carson in a 1974 special election to complete Morgan's term. He was elected to a full term in 1976 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1985.
- <sup>67</sup> Thornburg was elected in the general elections in 1984.
- <sup>68</sup> Easley was elected in the general elections of 1992 and re-elected in the 1996 elections.

## Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

The Civil War devastated North Carolina's economy. Agriculture, the mainstay of the state's slightly more than one million people, was severely stricken. Crop quality tended to be poor and market prices low. A system of farm tenancy developed leading to smaller farms and decreased efficiency.

In an effort to fight these and other problems, farmers joined such organizations as the Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange) and the Farmers' Alliance. These populist groups gave farmers a united political voice, but were unable to solve many of the problems plaguing the state's agricultural economy. The solution for the majority of farmers was to establish a state government agriculture department. As early as 1860, Governor John E. Ellis had urged the General Assembly to set up a Board of Agriculture. Their attention instead riveted to the oncoming war, legislators ignored the request.

The foundation for establishment of an agriculture department was laid in 1868 when North Carolinians approved a new state constitution. The constitution provided: "There shall be established in the Office of the Secretary of State a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, and Immigration under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide." The new agency did not provide for the real needs of agriculture, however, and failed to win the favor of farmers who still wanted an independent department.

Farmers' pleas did not fall on deaf ears. In 1875 at a constitutional convention, delegates approved a petition calling upon the General Assembly to "establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry." In March, 1877, a bill establishing such a department was introduced in the General Assembly and passed. The original law established a Board of Agriculture to supervise the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's (NCDA) activities. One of the board's first tasks was to select a commissioner to act as the department's administrative head.

Colonel Leonidas LaFayette Polk of Anson County, a Civil War hero who had also been instrumental in the department's establishment, was named the first Commissioner of Agriculture. For a \$2,000 a year salary, Polk was charged to carry out the following:

**Find a means of improving sheep husbandry and curb high mortality rates caused by dogs.**

**Seek the causes of diseases among domestic animals, quarantine sick stock, and regulate transportation of all animals.**

Seek to check insect ravages.

Foster new crops suited to various soils of the state.

Collect statistics on fences in North Carolina with the object of altering the system in use.

Work with the United States Fish Commission in the protection and propagation of fish.

Send a report to the General Assembly each session.

Seek cooperation of other states on such matters as obstruction of fish in interstate waters.

Make rules regulating the sale of feeds and fertilizers.

In addition, the department was to establish a chemical laboratory at the University of North Carolina for testing fertilizers and to work with the U.S. Geological Survey in studying and analyzing natural resources.

The NCDA's first official home was the second story of the Briggs Building on Fayetteville Street in downtown Raleigh. Other department employees were located at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Chapel Hill and in other Raleigh office buildings.

The Board of Agriculture decided to bring all the divisions of the department together in 1881 and bought the National Hotel for \$13,000. The hotel was on Edenton Street, the present site of the Agriculture Building. The building was later enlarged and remained home to the NCDA until 1923, when the Edenton and Halifax streets parts of the building were demolished and the present neo-classic building erected. A five-story annex was added to the main building in 1954 to provide new quarters for the Natural History Museum and space for laboratories and offices.

Through the decades, the NCDA has expanded its services and responsibilities to meet agriculture's needs. The department now has 1,300 employees and 17 divisions. It enforces rules and regulations that protect people, farming and the environment.

The position of Commissioner of Agriculture became an elected office in 1899. Samuel L. Patterson of Caldwell County, who had served earlier by board appointment, became the first elected commissioner. The current commissioner, James A. Graham of Cleveland (Rowan County), has served since 1964.

The state Board of Agriculture is still the policy-making body of the department. It has 10 members, with the Commissioner of Agriculture serving as ex-officio chair. The department's name was modified in 1997 to include "and Consumer Services" in order to better reflect the modern role of the agency.

Agriculture is North Carolina's No. 1 industry, generating more than \$60 billion annually. One out of every five jobs in North Carolina is agriculturally-related.

North Carolina is the third most agriculturally diverse state in the nation and ranks first in the production of sweet potatoes, tobacco and turkeys. It ranks second nationwide in hogs, cucumbers for pickles, trout, poultry and egg products; fourth in commercial broilers, peanuts, blueberries, and rye; sixth in burley tobacco; seventh in apples and greenhouse and nursery sales; eighth in strawberries, peaches and watermelons; ninth in eggs; and tenth in cotton. Following are the various divisions of the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the services they offer:

### ***Agricultural Statistics Division***

Even though the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' original title included "statistics," the intent was mainly to collect statistics relating to farm fences. Commissioner Polk did try sending forms to farmers asking them to list their taxable assets and their crop production. Most forms, though, were never returned and the few that came in were, for the most part, incomplete.

By 1887, it was apparent to Commissioner John Robinson that a statistical service was needed. In that year's Biennial Report he wrote: "The means of acquiring statistical information are very inadequate. Such information is one of the necessities of the times. There are frequent calls upon this office for such statistics, the applicants thinking that we had the information for distribution, and they were warranted in expecting to find correct information in regard to agricultural products in this office."

In 1916, Frank Parker, a representative of the Federal Crop Reporting Service, began statistical work in cooperation with the NCDA & CS. Three years later, he moved his office to the Agriculture Building and became the first director of the Agricultural Statistics Division. The Farm Census began on a voluntary basis in 1918. It became state law in 1921. The Agricultural Statistics Division maintains county, state and federal crop and livestock statistics and rankings. It also assesses weather-related agricultural losses, such as those sustained through drought and floods.

### ***Agronomic Services Division***

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services demonstrated an interest in soils from its earliest years. Much of the soil work was conducted by the Office of the State Chemist. This office worked with the U.S. Bureau of Soils in surveying the soils of each county and collecting samples for analysis. In addition to chemical analysis, the office set up plot tests on each important soil type in the state. These plots demonstrated the benefits of various types of fertilizers and crop rotation.

It was 1938, however, before the General Assembly established a Soil Testing Division in the department. The division was set up to accept soil samples from growers and homeowners statewide for analysis and to furnish them with information on fertilizer needs. Seventy thousand tests were made on approximately 6,500 soil samples the first year.

The division now analyzes more than 300,000 samples a year for nutrients and nematodes. Soil management recommendations are made to improve crop production efficiency while also protecting the environment. Regional agronomists help growers solve field problems and carry out recommendations in the most effective way. The General Assembly appropriated \$7.5 million in 1992 to build a new agronomic laboratory in Raleigh for soil and waste testing. The 33,000 square-foot facility opened in May, 1994.

### ***Food and Drug Protection Division***

Under the first elected commissioner, Samuel L. Patterson, the department took on more regulatory duties. One of these was administration of the Pure Food Law, which the General Assembly passed in 1899. The law was intended to prevent adulteration and mislabeling of food and drink for both humans and animals. A statewide study in 1900 revealed that 50 percent of canned vegetables were adulterated with harmful preservatives. With the enforcement of the Pure Food Law, however, the percentage of adulteration dropped to 17 percent in four years.

Cattle and stock feeds were also inspected and found to be of a low grade. A few even contained poisonous substances. The department's first statewide analysis showed a large amount of worthless material used in stock feeds as filler.

In the 1940s pesticides began to appear in large numbers and in broader effectiveness. Various weed and grass killers, defoliating chemicals, chemicals to control the premature falling of fruits, and new and more powerful insect and rodent controlling chemicals added to the agricultural insecticides and fungicides already on the market in North Carolina. It was obvious these products needed special attention to assure reasonable effectiveness, safety and product quality. The General Assembly responded by passing the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947. Under this law, the NCDA & CS was charged with the registration of all pesticide brands to prevent mislabeling and adulteration. Examinations were made of pesticide labels to ensure that the percentage of each active ingredient and total inert matter were indicated and that other label statements were acceptable. In 1953, the department began licensing contractors and pilots for aerial application of pesticides.

The Pesticide Law, passed in 1971, gave the NCDA & CS authority to license pesticide applicators, dealers and consultants. It also allowed the Food and Drug Protection Division to collect samples and conduct inspections at all levels of

pesticide production, sales and use. The 1971 law also provided for a seven-member Pesticide Board which acts as a policy-making body.

The Food and Drug Protection Division assures consumers that foods, feeds, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides and automotive antifreezes are safe, wholesome and labeled properly. During 2003-04, the division collected and tested 15,000 samples of commodities and products subject to the N.C. Food and Drug Law.

### ***Food Distribution Division***

In 1944, the department began a cooperative effort with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to receive and distribute surplus agricultural commodities. Such commodities as evaporated milk, potatoes, beets, eggs and grapefruit juice were sent to public schools for supplementing meals. Not only did schools benefit from serving low cost meals, but the program helped hold agricultural prices at or above levels acceptable to producers.

Food Distribution provides 14 cents per plate in value in USDA commodities to 700,000 school children each day. It received, stored and distributed \$29.5 million worth of USDA commodities in 1994 to eligible recipients. Food is allocated to schools, needy families, soup kitchens, food banks, the elderly and charitable institutions.

In May, 1992, the division moved its administrative offices from the Agriculture Building in Raleigh to Butner. The new offices are larger and will save in operational cost. The division has warehouses in Butner and Salisbury for storage and distribution.

### ***Marketing Division***

Initially called the Division of Cooperative Marketing when it was established in 1913, the Marketing Division's early work involved compiling lists of farm product dealers and finding markets for North Carolina sweet potatoes, butter and apples. A market news service was launched for cotton and cottonseed. Several years later the division began helping local farmers organize into cooperative marketing organizations. A popular project initiated in the early 1900s was publication of the Farmer's Market Bulletin, later called Market News. The publication had articles on marketing conditions of certain crops as well as agricultural items for sale.

The Marketing Division continues to promote the sale of North Carolina products domestically and abroad. Staff work to develop and expand markets, report farm market prices on major commodities and determine and certify official grades of farm products produced for sale throughout the state. The division organizes special livestock sales, such as the Junior Livestock Show at the N.C. State Fair. It provides marketing advice and assistance, and arranges buyer-seller contacts, such as the "Flavors of Carolina" food product shows. The "Goodness Grows in North

Carolina" marketing program, which identifies Tar Heel products to consumers, has met with wide success and support.

Other division responsibilities include operation of regional farmers markets in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro and Raleigh. A fifth market opened in Lumberton in 1999. The division has regional fruit and vegetable marketing offices in Elizabeth City, Kinston and Roseboro. The division also administers the N.C. Egg Law and the Farm Products Marketing and Branding Law.

### ***Plant Industry Division***

Among the original duties given to the department were "investigations relative to the ravages of insects." Up until the late 1880s, however, department reports declared a "remarkable exemption of the crops of the State" from insect pests. The situation changed considerably around 1900 when pests such as the San Jose Scale, which attacked the state's fruit orchards, began to move in. The San Jose Scale was called the "worst enemy of the deciduous fruits."

The NCDA & CS responded to the crisis by hiring an entomologist to work in conjunction with the already-existing Commission for the Control of Crop Pests. An inspection program was launched, including nursery inspections. Nurseries found to have no pest problems were certified as pest-free. Another task of the entomologist's office was the establishment of an insect collection. The collection documented specimens of every type of insect found in the state and served as a useful tool in identifying pests for the public.

In 1916, the NCDA & CS established a honey and bee program. The legislature authorized the division to investigate bee diseases and ways to improve the industry.

The Plant Industry Division's duties and responsibilities have expanded to include the total area of plant protection. Programs dealing with insects, weeds and diseases have become more sophisticated and incorporate such tools as integrated pest management and biological pest control.

Staff examine fertilizer and seed for accurate labeling and product quality. Tall fescue is tested for tall fescue endophyte infection. The division administers plant pest laws, regulations that mandate programs to deal with pests such as the gypsy moth, sweet potato weevil and witchweed. The NCDA & CS inspects all plants shipped within the state and performs some inspections for interstate shipment under a cooperative arrangement with the federal government. It also administers the Plant Conservation Program, inspects plant nurseries and honey bees and oversees permitting of field releases of genetically-engineered organisms.

The Boll Weevil Eradication Program has proven to be one of the division's most successful programs. The boll weevil had decimated the state's cotton crop prior to program implementation in the early 1980s. Cotton acreage had plummeted to 45,000 acres statewide in 1978. The eradication program centered on trapping

the pest in cotton fields. North Carolina was declared weevil-free in March, 1987. Harvested acreage reached a high of 965,000 acres in 2001 as cotton prices and demand increased.

### ***Public Affairs Division***

The need for communication between the NCDA & CS and the public it served was evident from the department's beginning. In 1877, Commissioner Polk started a weekly farm paper called *The Farmer and Mechanic*. This paper eventually became independent and was replaced by *The Bulletin of the N.C. Department of Agriculture*. The Bulletin's initial purpose was to inform farmers of fertilizer analysis so they could judge their money value. Soon, though, *The Bulletin* expanded into all areas of agricultural production. It became necessary to hire a bulletin superintendent.

In 1914, an information office was established to coordinate a news service for the NCDA & CS and the N.C. State Agricultural & Engineering College (N.C. State University). This arrangement ended in 1925 when the Agricultural Extension Service, which had been a joint program of the department and college, was moved entirely to the college. The division then began publishing the *Agricultural Review*, a semi-monthly paper. The Review is now published once a month and has more than 50,000 subscribers.

Public Affairs has become the public relations liaison between the public, the media and the department. The division manages public relations for the N.C. State Fair and coordinates enshrinement ceremonies for the N.C. Agricultural Hall of Fame. Division personnel also write speeches and news releases.

### ***Research Stations***

Created in 1877 by the same act that created the NCDA & CS, the Experiment Station in Chapel Hill was the first such center devoted agricultural research in the South and only the second in the entire nation. It was directed to conduct experiments on plant nutrition and growth, ascertain which fertilizers were best suited to specific crops and conduct needed investigations on other agricultural topics.

The initial movement to establish field testing stations began in 1885 when the General Assembly directed the Board of Agriculture to secure prices on lands and machinery. The board obtained 35 acres on the north side of Hillsborough Street in Raleigh, and the job of clearing land, laying out test plots and constructing buildings began. The station was transferred from the NCDA & CS to the newly-created N.C. College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts (later N.C. State University) in 1889. The federal Hatch Act, which had provided \$15,000 to each state for agricultural research, had specified that the money be directed to the land grant college. In establishing the A&M College, the General Assembly had provided that the college would receive all land-grant benefits.

While the NCDA & CS maintained its associations with the station, it shifted its own efforts to establishing test farms in various locations statewide. The purpose was to experiment with different crop-fertilizer-soil combinations to find the most suitable for certain areas. The first two research stations were in Edgecombe and Robeson counties.

Today, 15 stations are conducting research on farming practices, livestock, poultry and crops. The stations are in Whiteville, Clayton, Castle Hayne, Clinton, Kinston, Fletcher, Waynesville, Oxford, Lewiston, Salisbury, Jackson Springs, Plymouth, Rocky Mount, Laurel Springs and Reidsville. The N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and N.C. State University operate the stations cooperatively. The NCDA & CS owns nine stations and provides administrative support. NCSU owns the other six and provides scientists for various research projects.

Three state farms are also being run jointly. The farms, located in Butner, Kinston and Goldsboro, are used for research, teaching and demonstration purposes. The Center for Environmental Farming Systems at Cherry Farm in Goldsboro was dedicated in February, 1994. Organic, no-till optimized yields and sustainable agriculture methods are studied at the 2,300-acre farm.

### ***Standards Division***

The first laws relating to petroleum products were passed in 1903, at which time heating oil — kerosene — was being used primarily for lighting. Some of this product contained such large amounts of sulphur that it was found to be a health hazard. It also caused various fabrics and other materials to deteriorate.

By 1917, the department was also given responsibility to enforce the gasoline law. This law applied to gasoline and other liquids used for heating or power purposes. When the program began, many companies were trying to sell low grades of gasoline for the same price as higher grades. The Standards Division today has one of the country's best gasoline and oil inspection programs. Motor fuels are tested for compliance with quality specifications and gasoline pumps are tested for octane levels and accuracy. Liquid petroleum gas and anhydrous ammonia installations are checked for compliance with safety codes.

The Standards Division is responsible for testing commercial weighing and measuring devices, such as scales, to ensure accuracy. Bar code scanners, such as those employed in retail stores, are also checked. The division is also responsible for providing precision mass, volume, temperature and length standard calibrations.

### ***North Carolina State Fair***

The State Agricultural Society sponsored the first State Fair, which was held in November, 1853, about 10 blocks east of the Capitol. In 1873, the fair was moved to a 53-acre lot on Hillsboro Road near the present Raleigh Little Theatre. The society spent about \$50,000 to develop the grounds. In all, the Agricultural Society sponsored the fair for 73 years, with interruptions during the Civil War and

Reconstruction. Among the fair's most famous guests during the era were Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 and William Jennings Bryan in 1907.

The State Agricultural Society asked the city and state for help in 1924. A State Fair Board was appointed and in a few years the fair was moved to its present site on the west side of Raleigh. In 1930, the State Fair was placed under the NCDA & CS's administration. For a few years the department leased out the operation commercially, but in 1937, Commissioner Kerr Scott decided that the NCDA & CS should manage the fair directly. Dr. J. S. Dorton was chosen as manager and the fair first began to show profits.

The State Fair has become North Carolina's biggest event, attracting about 750,000 people to the 10-day extravaganza each October. Feature attractions include livestock and horse shows, crafts, carnival food, free concerts, thrilling rides, contests and much more.

The fairgrounds operate year-round. The 344-acre site has eight different buildings and 50 permanent employees. A variety of events — including the Dixie Deer Classic, Southern Farm Show and horse shows — are held in the buildings.

### ***Structural Pest Control Division***

Public concern for the unethical practices of some exterminators led to the General Assembly's enactment of the N.C. Structural Pest Control Law in 1955. The law was intended to protect consumers, the environment and the good name of the structural pest control industry. The law created a policy-making board, the N.C. Structural Pest Control Commission, and gave the NCDA & CS responsibility for inspecting extermination work.

In 1967, the law was revised, abolishing the commission and creating a Structural Pest Control Division in the NCDA & CS. The division, which oversees applicator licensing and compliance, was given the responsibility of administering the law under the Commissioner of Agriculture. A Structural Pest Control Committee was established to make necessary rules and regulations and to hold hearings related to law violations.

### ***Veterinary Division***

Even though the original act establishing the NCDA & CS called for animal health protection, it was 1898 before a state veterinarian was appointed. Chosen for the position was Dr. Cooper Curtice of Columbia Veterinary College. Dr. Curtice launched an investigation of the cattle tick and was able to show that the parasite was a carrier of Texas fever. Not only was this the first step toward eradication of the fever; it was also the first time anyone had proven that parasites are capable of transmitting disease in mammals. Curtice's work set the pattern for similar investigations into human diseases.

Another threat to livestock at the time the veterinary program began was hog cholera, which had first been reported in the state in 1859. By 1877, it was killing one out of every nine hogs each year. Containing and eradicating the disease took many years of effort by the Veterinary Division's staff.

In the early days, the state veterinarian was not only concerned with animal protection, but also with livestock promotion. The idea was that more livestock would improve soil fertility and better livestock would increase profit. Eventually this responsibility was given to the NCDA & CS's Marketing Division.

In 1925, the department was charged with supervising slaughtering and meat-packing establishments in North Carolina. This service was not compulsory at that time, but it did enable any establishment that chose to use it to sell anywhere within the state without further inspection by a city or town.

The Veterinary Division is authorized to inspect livestock markets to see that animals have received proper tests and vaccinations and to insure that sick animals are not offered for sale. Nine animal disease diagnostic laboratories have been set up across the state to serve farmers, practicing veterinarians, animal health personnel and pet owners. Meat and poultry facility inspections have become compulsory. The division has been instrumental in combating various livestock diseases, including pseudorabies in swine, equine infectious anemia in horses and tuberculosis in cattle.

### ***Other Divisions***

Other divisions of the NCDA & CS coordinate the department's administration, fiscal management and personnel functions. The Administration Division includes offices of the Commissioner of Agriculture, deputy and assistant commissioners and a small farms and agriculture policy advisor.

Fiscal Management is responsible for the NCDA & CS's business affairs, including preparation and management of operating and capital improvement budgets, accounting, purchasing, auditing, property management and collections of assessment reviews for commodity associations. It also manages the N.C. Rural Rehabilitation Corp., which was transferred to the NCDA & CS in 1971. The Human Resources Management Division is responsible for providing support to the NCDA & CS's divisions in the areas of personnel administration including recruitment, interviewing and placement, personnel records management, policy development and more. Agriculture-Related Boards and Commissions

**Aquaculture Advisory Board**

**Board of Crop Seed Improvement**

N.C. Public Livestock Market Advisory Board  
Pesticide Advisory Committee  
N.C. Grape Growers Council  
Northeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board  
Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Commission  
Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board  
Grading Service Advisory Committee  
Tobacco Research Commission

For further information about the N.C. Department of Agriculture, call (919) 733-7125 or visit the department's Web site at [www.ncagr.com](http://www.ncagr.com).

## **Steve Troxler** ***Commissioner of Agriculture***

### ***Early Years***

Reared in Browns Summit, Guilford County.

### ***Educational Background***

B.S. in Conservation (Concentration in Environmental Studies), N.C. State University, 1974.

### ***Professional Background***

Commissioner of Agriculture, 2005-Present; Owner and Operator, Troxler Farms.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic and Community Service Organizations***

Century Member, Director and Secretary; Tobacco Growers Association of North Carolina; Member, N.C. Tobacco Research Commission; Member, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture; Member, Southern United States Trade Association.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Directors, North Central Farm Credit Association; Board of Supervisors, Guilford County Soil and Water Conservation District; Board Member and Vice President, Guilford County Farmers Organization; Guilford County Extension Advisory Board; State Extension Advisory Council at N.C. State University and N.C. A&T State University; Board Member, Guilford County Farm Bureau.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Conservation Guardian Award, Guilford County Soil Conservation Service; Phillip Morris Outstanding Young Tobacco Farmer Award; Outstanding Young Farmer



Award, North Carolina Jaycees; the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service's Outstanding Service Award.

### *Personal Information*

Wife, Sharon. Two children; one grandchild.

### *Commissioners of Agriculture<sup>1</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Leonidas L. Polk <sup>2</sup>	Anson	1877-1880
Montford McGhee <sup>3</sup>	Caswell	1880-1887
John Robinson <sup>4</sup>	Anson	1887-1895
Samuel L. Patterson <sup>5</sup>	Caldwell	1895-1897
James M. Newborne <sup>6</sup>	Lenoir	1897
John R. Smith <sup>7</sup>	Wayne	1897-1899
Samuel L. Patterson <sup>8</sup>	Caldwell	1899-1908
William A. Graham <sup>9</sup>	Lincoln	1908-1923
William A. Graham, Jr. <sup>10</sup>	Lincoln	1923-1937
William Kerr Scott <sup>11</sup>	Alamance	1937-1948
David S. Coltrane <sup>12</sup>	Wake	1948-1949
Lynton Y. Ballentine <sup>13</sup>	Wake	1949-1964
James A. Graham <sup>14</sup>	Rowan	1964-2000
Meg Scott Phipps	Alamance	2001-2003
W. Britt Cobb <sup>15</sup>	Wake	2003-2005
Seve Troxler	Guilford	2005-Present

<sup>1</sup> The Department of Agriculture was created by the General Assembly of 1876-77. In the bill creating the department, provisions were made for a Board of Agriculture whose members were to be appointed by the governor. The board's membership was then to elect a Commissioner of Agriculture, who would serve as head of the department. This arrangement continued until 1900, when the commissioner was elected by the General Assembly. In the General Assembly of 1899, a bill was passed which provided for the electing of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the general elections.

<sup>2</sup> Polk was chosen by the Board of Agriculture on April 2, 1877, and served until his apparent resignation in 1880.

<sup>3</sup> McGhee was apparently chosen by the Board of Agriculture to replace Polk and served until 1887.

<sup>4</sup> Robinson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on April 22, 1887, and served following subsequent re-elections by the board until 1895.

- <sup>5</sup> Patterson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on June 13, 1895.
- <sup>6</sup> Mewborne was elected by the Board on March 23, 1897, (to take office June 15, 1897) and served until his resignation effective January 1, 1898.
- <sup>7</sup> Smith was elected by the board on December 14, 1897, (to take office January 1, 1899) to complete the term of Mewborne.
- <sup>8</sup> Patterson was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was elected in the general elections in 1900 and served following re-election in 1904 until his death on September 14, 1908.
- <sup>9</sup> Graham was appointed by Governor Glenn on September 16, 1908, to replace Patterson. He was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on December 24, 1923.
- <sup>10</sup> William A. Graham, Jr. was appointed by Governor Morrison on December 26, 1923, to replace his father. He was elected in the general elections in 1924.
- <sup>11</sup> Scott was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation in February, 1948.
- <sup>12</sup> Coltrane was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 14, 1948, to replace Scott. He was elected in the general elections in 1948 to complete Scott's unexpired term.
- <sup>13</sup> Ballentine was elected in the general elections in 1948 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1964.
- <sup>14</sup> Graham was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 30, 1964 to replace Ballentine. He was elected in general elections in 1964 and retired in 2000.
- <sup>15</sup> Cobb was appointed by Gov. Michael Easley to replace Phipps in 2003.

## Department of Labor

The Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election by the people every four years of a Commissioner of Labor whose term of office runs concurrently with that of the governor. The commissioner is the administrative head of the Department of Labor and also serves as a member of the Council of State.

The original "Bureau of Labor Statistics," the historical precursor of the present N.C. Department of Labor, was created by the General Assembly of 1887, with provision for appointment by the governor of a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" for a two-year term. In 1899 another act was passed providing that the commissioner, beginning with the general election of 1900, be elected by the people for a four-year term.

For three decades, the department over which this newly-elected commissioner presided remained a very small agency of state government with limited duties and personnel. In 1925, the department employed a total of 15 people. In a general reorganization of the state's labor administration functions in 1931, the General Assembly laid the broad groundwork for the Department of Labor's subsequent, gradual development into an agency administering laws and programs affecting a majority of North Carolina citizens.

Today, the North Carolina Department of Labor is charged by statute with promoting the "health, safety and general well-being" of the state's more than four million working people. The many laws and programs under its jurisdiction affect virtually everyone in the state in one way or another. The General Statutes provide the commissioner with broad regulatory and enforcement powers with which to carry out the department's duties and responsibilities to the people.

The department's principal regulatory, enforcement and promotional programs are carried out by 11 bureaus, each headed by a bureau chief. These include the Apprenticeship and Training Bureau; the Boiler Safety Bureau; the Elevator and Amusement Device Bureau; the Mine and Quarry Bureau; the Employment Discrimination Bureau; the Wage and Hour Bureau; and the Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSH), which contains five different bureaus. Support services are handled by the Budget and Management, Human Resources and Communications divisions, Research and Policy along with the Information Technology and Publications bureaus, the departmental library and the legal affairs office.

Five statutory boards assist the commissioner with policy development and program planning. These are the Apprenticeship Council; the N.C. Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules; the Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council; the State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health; and the Agricultural Safety and Health Council.

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Board is a separate unit independent of the Department of Labor. The board hears appeals of citations and penalties imposed by the OSH Division. Its members are appointed by the governor. The Department of Labor's major bureaus and their regulatory functions include:

### ***Apprenticeship and Training Bureau***

The Apprenticeship and Training Bureau promotes and monitors a broad range of apprenticeship programs designed to train journeyman-level craftworkers to meet the demands of industries for high-skilled workers.

In 2003, over 13,000 citizens were served by this voluntary system of employee training that combines on-the-job training and related instruction to form a quality training system for employers throughout the state. The apprentice learning a trade is taught by a skilled journeyman.

This bureau encourages high school graduates to pursue apprenticeship training as a means of acquiring steady, fulfilling employment that offers excellent wages and career-development potential. Apprentices begin at a fixed percentage of journeyman pay and receive planned wage increases as they learn new skills. Apprenticeships combine structured on-the-job training with related technical training furnished by the individual employer or at a local community college or technical institute.

The bureau administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937. This federal law established uniform standards for quality training under approved apprenticeship agreements. The bureau establishes standards, approves apprenticeship programs that meet established criteria, serves as a records depository and issues completion certificates to citizens who complete apprenticeship training.

### ***Boiler Safety***

The Boiler Safety Bureau enforces North Carolina's Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act. This 1976 law expanded coverage of earlier statutes that had existed since 1935. The bureau regulates the construction, installation, repair, alteration, inspection and use of pressure equipment subject to the law. The bureau conducts periodic inspections of equipment under its jurisdiction and monitors inspection reports by certified insurance company inspectors. The bureau maintains records concerning the ownership, location and condition of pressure equipment being operated and issues inspection certificates to boiler owners and operators whose equipment is found to be in compliance with the act. More than 93,000 boilers and pressure vessels are currently on record with the division.

## ***Elevators and Amusement Devices***

The Elevator and Amusement Devices Bureau is responsible for the proper installation and safe operation of all elevators, escalators, workman's hoists, dumbwaiters, moving walks, aerial passenger tramways, amusement rides, incline railways and lifting devices for people with disabilities that operate in public establishments, except federal buildings and private residences.

More than 28,000 inspections are conducted annually by this bureau, which first undertook its periodic safety code inspection program in 1938. It now operates under a law passed by the General Assembly in 1986. Any company or persons wanting to erect any equipment under this bureau's jurisdiction (except amusement rides) must submit blueprints and applications for approval before any installation is begun. Any company or person wanting to operate amusement devices is required to submit a location notice in writing to the bureau's Raleigh office at least ten (10) days prior to the intended date of operation.

Once notified through the permit application or location notice processes, the bureau will issue an installation permit which must be posted on the job site. All new installations, as well as all alterations to existing equipment, are inspected. In addition, bureau personnel conduct regular, periodic inspections of all such operating equipment in the state and inspect amusement rides before they operate at each location.

Employers, institutions such as churches and private individuals who desire technical assistance in selecting and installing safe lifting devices for persons with disabilities can obtain information from the bureau. The bureau also offers architects and builders a service that reviews plans for code compliance on proposed installations of elevators and related equipment.

## ***Employment Mediation***

The Employment Mediation Bureau directs the department's efforts to resolve conflicts between employees and management in the workplace. Created by the General Assembly in 1941, the bureau seeks to broker voluntary, amicable and swift settlements of disputes between employers and employees, disputes that otherwise would likely result in strikes, work slowdowns or lockouts. The bureau's services include:

**Mediation:** Upon application by both parties, the Commissioner of Labor will assign a mediator to assist the parties in their collective bargaining process. This effort is voluntary and does not bind the parties in any way legally.

**Conciliation:** When there is an imminent or existing labor dispute, the commissioner may assign a conciliator to help adjust and settle the differences between the parties. The conciliation effort has no binding legal effect upon the parties.

**Arbitration:** In 1927, North Carolina was one of the first states to enact a Uniform Arbitration Act. The act establishes a formal procedure for voluntary, binding arbitration of questions in controversy between two or more parties. In 1945, the General Assembly established an arbitration service administered by the Commissioner of Labor, who appoints and maintains a voluntary arbitration panel.

The panel is composed of highly qualified and experienced individuals who have agreed to arbitrate controversies and grievances relating primarily to wages, hours and other conditions of employment. Assignment or selection of an arbitrator is made pursuant to provisions of a contract or voluntary agreement between the parties. In the event the parties cannot agree on the selection of an arbitrator, the N.C. Administrative Code authorizes the commissioner to appoint an arbitrator.

### ***Wage and Hour***

The Wage and Hour Bureau is responsible for enforcement of the North Carolina Wage and Hour Act, the Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act, Private Personnel Services Act and the Job Listing Services Act.

The Wage and Hour Act includes employee protection includes employee protections for minimum wage and overtime payments, payment of amounts promised where not required by law, youth employment and record-keeping. The minimum wage, overtime and youth employment provisions generally parallel the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and apply to all businesses whose annual dollar volume is less than \$500,000. The act requires all businesses, except public sector employers, to pay promised wages including vacation, sick leave, holiday pay, and rates of pay above the statutory minimum in accordance with employer policies or practices. The state's minimum wage rate is \$5.15 per hour and increases with changes in the federal minimum wage. Overtime is based on hours actually worked in a workweek and is generally paid for hours in excess of 40. Some exemptions and alternate methods of calculation are allowed. Written notification of promised wage amounts, including changes, is required. Youth employment certificates are required for all youth under the age of 18; restrictions on hours of work and occupations apply to youth under 18. Some exemptions are allowed for public sector, domestic, and agricultural employers

The Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act establishes procedural standards to be followed by employers who conduct drug testing of applicants and employees. The Act does not include employee protections from adverse actions by employers as a result of drug testing.

The Private Personnel Services and Job Listing Services Act establish license, certification and notification requirements of agencies that hold themselves as providing information or services leading to employment of an applicant.

### ***Employment Discrimination***

This bureau enforces the Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act. This law protects employees who in good faith file or initiate an inquiry in relation to worker's compensation claims, or exercise their rights under the state's Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Mine Safety and Health Act, the Wage and Hour Act, service in the National Guard, genetic testing, possessing the sickle cell trait or hemoglobin C trait or participation in the Juvenile Justice System.

Investigators from this bureau impartially examine all written complaints filed with the department under the act. If a complaint does not have merit, a right-to-sue letter is issued to the complainant, who may then pursue the claim through litigation. If the complaint is found to be valid by the bureau, the department attempts conciliation through informal means prior to issuing a right-to-sue letter or taking the complaint to court. In addition to its other duties, the bureau investigates worker complaints and collects back wages due employees.

### ***Mines and Quarries***

The Mine and Quarry Bureau enforces the 1975 Mine Safety and Health Act of North Carolina and conducts a broad program of inspections, education and training, technical assistance and consultations to implement provisions of the act.

Previous North Carolina law on the operations and inspection of mines and quarries in the state dates back to 1897. In 1977 the U.S. Congress enacted the federal Mine Safety and Health Act, requiring mine and quarry operators to meet specific standards designed to achieve safe and healthful working conditions for the industry's employees.

The Mine and Quarry Bureau assists operators in complying with the provisions of the federal act, which requires them to train their employees in safe working procedures. Some 440 private sector mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pit operations employing more than 4,650 citizens are under the division's jurisdiction. There also are approximately 300 public sector mines in North Carolina operated by the N.C. Department of Transportation. These mines are not under Department of Labor jurisdiction, but personnel from public sector mines do participate in training programs conducted by the Mine and Quarry Bureau.

### ***Occupational Safety and Health***

The Occupational Safety and Health Division administers and enforces the 1973 Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina, a broadly-inclusive law which applies to most private sector employment in the state and to all agencies of state and local government.

North Carolina currently conducts one of 26 state-administered OSHA programs in the nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Division, through its Safety Compliance and Health Compliance bureaus, conducts more than 5,000 inspections a year. The division conducts investigations of complaints made by workers, investigations of work-related accidents and deaths, general schedule inspections of randomly-selected firms and follow-up inspections of firms previously cited for OSHA violations. Inspection schedules are coordinated through the Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau. Worker complaints about unsafe or unhealthy working conditions should be reported to the Occupational Safety and Health Division in writing, by phone or on-line at the N.C. Labor web site.

In addition to enforcing state OSHA safety and health standards, the North Carolina program offers free consultative services to the state's 220,000 private businesses and public employers under its jurisdiction through its Consultative Services Bureau. The division also offers engineering, standards interpretation and educational assistance through its Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau. By making full use of these non-enforcement services, employers may bring their establishments into full compliance with OSHA standards. Employers may contact the bureaus to receive free aid, including technical assistance or on-site visits. Another feature of the OSH Division includes recognizing organizations with excellent safety and health performance through the Safety Award and Carolina Star programs.

The North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health standards parallel federal OSHA standards. North Carolina workplace safety standards may be stricter than the federal standards, but they can not be less strict. Serious violations of OSHA standards can result in monetary fines. When issuing citations for non-conformance with state standards, the division provides employers with dates by which the violations must be abated.

The 1986 General Assembly enacted a law that requires housing provided to migrant agricultural laborers to be registered with and inspected by the state.

### ***Labor-Related Boards and Commissions***

Apprenticeship Council

Agricultural Safety and Health Council

North Carolina Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules  
 Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council  
 State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health

For further information on the N.C. Department of Labor, call 1-800-NC-LABOR or visit the department's Web site at: <http://www.nclabor.com/>.

## Cherie Killian Berry *Commissioner of Labor*

### *Early Years*

Born in Newton, Catawba County, on December 21, 1946, to Earl and Lena Carrigan Killian.

### *Educational Background*

Graduated, Maiden High School, Maiden, 1965; Lenoir Rhyne College, 1967; Gaston Community College, 1969; Oakland Community College, 1977.

### *Professional Background*

Commissioner of Labor, 2001-Present.

### *Political Activities*

Commissioner of Labor, 2001-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-2001.

### *Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions*

Former Member, N.C. Economic Development Board; Former Co-Chair, Welfare Reform Study Commission; Former Member; Joint Legislative Study Commission on Job Training Programs.

### *Honors and Awards*

1997 Friend of the Working People Award, N.C. State AFL-CIO; 1997 Chairman's Award, N.C. Employment Security Commission; 2003 Carolinas Associated General Contractors Pinnacle Award.

### *Personal Information*

Married to Norman H. Berry, Jr.



## *Commissioners of Labor<sup>1</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Wesley N. Jones <sup>2</sup>	Wake	1887-1889
John C. Scarborough <sup>3</sup>	Hertford	1889-1892
William I. Harris <sup>4</sup>		1892-1893
Benjamin R. Lacy <sup>5</sup>	Wake	1893-1897

***Commissioners of Labor (continued)***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
James Y. Hamrick <sup>6</sup>	Cleveland	1897-1899
Benjamin R. Lacy <sup>7</sup>	Wake	1899-1901
Henry B. Varner <sup>8</sup>	Davidson	1901-1909
Mitchell L. Shipman	Henderson	1909-1925
Franklin D. Grist	Caldwell	1925-1933
Arthur L. Fletcher <sup>9</sup>	Ashe	1933-1938
Forest H. Shuford <sup>10</sup>	Guilford	1938-1954
Frank Crane <sup>11</sup>	Union	1954-1973
William C. Creel <sup>12</sup>	Wake	1973-1975
Thomas A. Nye, Jr. <sup>13</sup>	Rowan	1975-1977
John C. Brooks <sup>14</sup>	Wake	1977-1993
Harry E. Payne, Jr. <sup>15</sup>	New Hanover	1993-2000
Cherie K. Berry	Catawba	2001-Present

<sup>1</sup> The General Assembly of 1887 created the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the act establishing this agency, provision was made for gubernatorial appointment of a commissioner to a two-year term. In 1899 the General Assembly passed another act that allowed the General Assembly to elect the next Commissioner of Labor during that session. The legislation also mandated that future commissioners be elected in the general elections - beginning in 1900 - for a four-year term.

<sup>2</sup> Jones was appointed by Governor Scales on March 5, 1887, for a two-year term.

<sup>3</sup> Scarborough was appointed by Governor Fowle on February 15, 1889, for a two-year term. He was apparently re-appointed in 1891 and resigned in December, 1892.

<sup>4</sup> Harris was appointed by Governor Holt on December 20, 1892, to replace Scarborough.

<sup>5</sup> Lacy was appointed by Governor Carr on March 2, 1893, for a two-year term. He was re-appointed on March 13, 1895.

<sup>6</sup> Hamrick was appointed by Governor Russell on March 8, 1897 for a two-year term.

<sup>7</sup> Lacy was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899.

<sup>8</sup> Varner was elected in the general elections of 1900.

<sup>9</sup> Fletcher was elected in the general elections of 1932. He resigned effective September 12, 1938.

<sup>10</sup> Shuford was appointed by Governor Hoey on September 12, 1938, to replace Fletcher. He was elected in the general elections of 1938 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on May 19, 1954.

- <sup>11</sup> Crane was appointed by Governor Umstead on June 3, 1954, to replace Shuford. He was elected in the general elections of 1954.
- <sup>12</sup> Creel died August 25, 1975.
- <sup>13</sup> Governor Holshouser appointed Nye to fill Creel's unexpired term.
- <sup>14</sup> Brooks was elected in 1976 and served through 1992.
- <sup>15</sup> Payne was elected in 1992 and began serving as commissioner on January 11, 1993. He was re-elected in 1996.

## Department of Insurance

North Carolina's General Assembly established the N.C. Department of Insurance on March 6, 1899. The department's legal mandate included licensing and regulating insurance companies operating within the state's borders. Prior to the formation of the Department of Insurance, the N.C. Department of the Secretary of State had the responsibility of regulating the state's insurance industry.

The General Assembly itself selected the first Commissioner of Insurance, James R. Young of Vance County. The General Assembly authorized a referendum to amend the state's constitution in 1907 to provide for the election of the Commissioner of Insurance by the vote of the people of North Carolina. Since then, Commissioners of Insurance have been elected to four-year terms.

The Department of Insurance regulates the various kinds of insurance sold in North Carolina, as well as the companies and agencies that sell these policies. The department:

- Regulates the formation and operation of insurance companies in North Carolina.

- Enforces the minimum financial standards required by law for licensing and continued operations of insurers.

- Regulates the premium rates insurers charge their customers, the language in the insurance policies they issue and their risk classification systems.

- Requires that insurers and agents make periodic financial disclosures.

- Conducts audits of insurers to monitor their solvency.

- Licenses and regulates agents, brokers and claim adjusters.

- Prescribes and defines what kinds of insurance may be sold in North Carolina.

- Provides information to insurance consumers about their rights and responsibilities under the terms of their policies.

- Prohibits unfair and deceptive trade practices by or among people in the insurance industry.

The Department of Insurance also licenses and regulates bail bondsmen, motor clubs, premium finance companies and collection agencies. The department provides staff support to the North Carolina State Building Code Council, the Manufactured Housing Board, the North Carolina Home Inspectors Licensure Board, the State Fire and Rescue Commission, the Public Officers' and Employees' Liability Insurance

Commission, the Arson Awareness Council and the Code Officials Qualifications Board.

The department provides training for fire and rescue squad workers and certification of fire departments for purposes of fire insurance ratings. The Department of Insurance is divided into the following entities:

### ***Administration Division***

This division provides research for the Commissioner of Insurance when setting policy and goals and priorities for the Department of Insurance. The division also administers the department's budget and personnel operations.

### ***Public Services Group***

This group consists of four separate divisions. The Agents Services Division regulates and issues licenses for insurance agents, adjusters, brokers and appraisers. The division additionally reviews license applications and licensing examinations and maintains a file on every licensed insurance professional doing business in North Carolina.

The Consumer Services Division assists North Carolina consumers by answering their insurance questions and resolving their insurance problems. A staff of consumer specialists advises and acquaints consumers with courses of action they may pursue to resolve their particular insurance problem.

The Investigations Division is responsible for investigating criminal violations of North Carolina's insurance laws. Requests for investigations come from within the department, consumers, law enforcement agencies, local, state and federal agencies and insurance companies. The Investigations Division is also responsible for licensing and regulating insurance premium finance companies, professional bail bondsmen and runners, collection agencies and motor clubs and investigating all complaints involving these entities.

### ***Company Services Group***

The responsibilities of the Financial Evaluation Division are to monitor the solvency of all insurance companies under the supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance; to review and recommend for admission out-of-state, domestic and surplus lines companies seeking to transact business in the state; to examine and audit domestic and foreign insurance organizations licensed in North Carolina; and to ensure the financial solvency and employee stability of self-insured workers compensation groups in the state.

The Actuarial Services Division assists in the review of rate, form and statistical filings. In addition, this division provides actuarial studies for financial evaluation work and is involved in special projects and studies.

The Information Systems Division manages the department's information technology resources, including data processing, word processing, office automation, data communications and voice communications.

The Administrative Supervision Division closely monitors the financial condition and operations of domestic insurance companies to determine whether a troubled entity can be prevented from going into formal delinquency proceedings by returning the insurer to sound financial condition and good business practices.

### ***Technical Services Group***

The Property and Casualty Division reviews homeowners, automobile, workers compensation and other personal, commercial property or casualty insurance policies, rates and rules.

The Life and Health Division reviews rate, rule and policy form filings made by life and health insurance companies. The division also licenses third-party administrators (TPAs) and regulates companies selling viatical settlements.

The Market Examinations Division conducts on-site examinations of the market practices of domestic and foreign insurers and their representatives.

The Managed Care and Health Benefits Division monitors and regulates the activities of health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organization (PPO) health plans and multiple employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs). The division's emphasis is on how the activities of these arrangements affect North Carolina consumers. This regulation is carried out through on-site examination of company operations and review of company information regarding managed care.

The Seniors' Health Insurance Information Program has trained thousands of adults in every North Carolina county to counsel other older adults in the areas of Medicare regulations, Medicare supplement insurance, long-term care insurance and claims procedures.

### ***Office of General Counsel***

The Office of General Counsel advises department personnel on legal matters and acts as liaison to the Office of Attorney General.

### ***Office of the State Fire Marshall (OSFM)***

The Office of the State Fire Marshall has six divisions carrying out the commissioner's responsibility as State Fire Marshall. The Engineering Division has primary responsibility for administering the state building code. This division also serves as staff to the North Carolina Building Code Council, the North Carolina Code Officials Qualifications Board and the Home Inspectors Licensure Board. The division is divided into seven sections: code consultation, electrical, mechanical, modular, inspector certification, accessibility and code council. The division provides

code interpretations to city and county inspection officials, architects, engineers, contractors, material suppliers and manufacturers, other state agencies, attorneys and the general public, administers certification of code officials, reviews building plans and inspects electrical systems in new or renovated state-owned buildings.

The Manufactured Building Division works to ensure that construction standards for manufactured homes are maintained and that warranty obligations under state law are met. This division monitors manufacturers' handling of consumer complaints; licenses the makers of manufactured homes, dealers and set-up contractors; and acts as staff for the North Carolina Manufactured Housing Board.

The State Property Fire Insurance Fund Division administers the self-insurance fund for state-owned property and vehicles and assists local governments with property and casualty insurance programs. The program also provides professional liability coverage for law enforcement officers, public officials and employees of any political subdivision of the state. The program provides staff, administration and research services to the Public Officers and Employees Liability Insurance Commission.

The Fire and Rescue Services Area, consisting of three divisions, administers the Firemen's Relief Fund; develops and carries out training for fire departments and rescue squads; provides staff to the Fire and Rescue Commission; and works to improve fire and rescue protection in the state in association with the North Carolina Firemen's Association and the North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads.

### ***Insurance-Related Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Building Code Council

N.C. Code Officials Qualification Board

N.C. Manufactured Housing Board

N.C. Home Inspections Licensure Board

N.C. Fire and Rescue Commission

N.C. Public Officers and Employees Liability Insurance Commission

N.C. Arson Awareness Council

For more information about the Department of Insurance's services, call Consumer Services at (919) 733-2032 or Toll-free (800) 546-5664. You can also visit the N.C. Department of Insurance's Web site at [www.ncdoi.com](http://www.ncdoi.com).

## James Eugene Long

### *Commissioner of Insurance*

#### *Early Years*

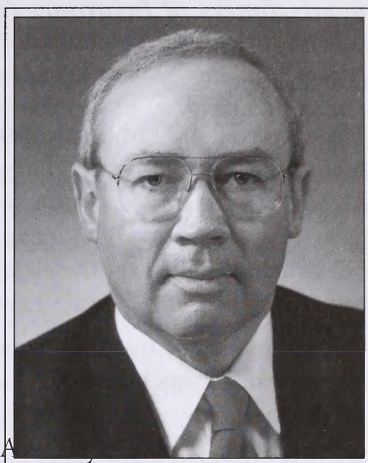
Born in Burlington, Alamance County, March 19, 1940, to George Attmore and Helen Brooks Long.

#### *Educational Background*

Williams High School, Burlington, 1958; North Carolina State University, 1958-62; B.A., Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1963; Juris Doctor, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1966.

#### *Professional Background*

Commissioner, N.C. Department of Insurance; A



#### *Political Activities*

N.C. Commissioner of Insurance and N.C. State Fire Marshal, 1985-present. Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971-73 and 1975; Legislative Counsel to the Speaker of the House.

#### *Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic and Community Service Organizations*

Chair, NC Safe Kids; Member, NC Prevention Partners; Past President, National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

#### *Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions*

N.C. Arson Awareness Council; N.C. Manufactured Housing Board; N.C. Council of State.

#### *Honors and Awards*

POWER Award, N.C. Prevention Partners, 2007; Chairman's Award, Safe Kids of North Carolina, 2007; Leadership Award, N.C. Fire and Life Safety Educators, 2007.

#### *Personal Information*

Married, Mary Margaret O'Connell. Two children. Seven grandchildren. Episcopal.

### *Commissioners of Insurance<sup>1</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
James R. Young <sup>2</sup>	Vance	1899-1921
Stacey W. Wade <sup>3</sup>	Carteret	1921-1927
Daniel C. Boney <sup>4</sup>	Surry	1927-1942
William P. Hodges <sup>5</sup>	Martin	1942-1949
Waldo C. Cheek <sup>6</sup>	Moore	1949-1953
Charles F. Gold <sup>7</sup>	Rutherford	1953-1962
Edwin S. Lanier <sup>8</sup>	Orange	1962-1973
John R. Ingram <sup>9</sup>	Randolph	1973-1985

*Commissioners of Insurance (continued)*

Name	Residence	Term
James E. Long <sup>10</sup>	Alamance	1985-Present

- <sup>1</sup> The General Assembly of 1899 created the Department of Insurance with provisions that the first commissioner would be elected by the current General Assembly with future commissioners appointed by the governor for a four-year term. (Public Laws, 1899, Chapter 54.) In 1907, the General Assembly passed a bill which provided for the election of the commissioner in the general elections, beginning in 1908. (Public Laws, Chapter 868).
- <sup>2</sup> Young was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was appointed by Governor Aycock in 1901 and served following re-appointment in 1905 until 1908 when he was elected in the general elections.
- <sup>3</sup> Wade was elected in the general elections of 1920 and served following re-election in 1924 until his resignation on November 15, 1927.
- <sup>4</sup> Boney was appointed by Governor McLean on November 15, 1927, to replace Wade. He was elected in the general elections of 1928 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on September 7, 1942.
- <sup>5</sup> Hodges was appointed by Governor Broughton on September 10, 1942, to replace Boney. He was elected in the general elections of 1944 and served following re-election in 1948 until his resignation in June, 1949.
- <sup>6</sup> Cheek was appointed by Governor Scott on June 14, 1949, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1950 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1952 and served until his resignation effective October 15, 1953.
- <sup>7</sup> Gold was appointed by Governor Umstead on November 16, 1953, to replace Cheek. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete Cheek's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1956 and served following re-election in 1960 until his death on June 28, 1962.
- <sup>8</sup> Lanier was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 5, 1962 to replace Gold. Lanier was elected in the general elections of 1962 to complete Gold's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1964 and served until he declined to run for re-election in 1972.
- <sup>9</sup> Ingram was elected in 1972 and served until 1984.
- <sup>10</sup> Long was elected in 1984 and was re-elected in 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004. He died Feb. 2, 2009.

## Department of Administration

The N.C. Department of Administration, which marked its 50th anniversary in 2007, is often referred to as the “business manager” of state government. Created in 1957, the department provides numerous services for state government agencies. The department oversees such operations as building construction, purchasing and contracting for goods and services, maintaining facilities, managing state vehicles, policing the State Government Complex, acquiring and disposing of real property and operating auxiliary services such as courier mail delivery and the sale of state and federal surplus property.

The department offers other services, including public service telecasts provided by the Agency for Public Telecommunications. The department assists North Carolina’s military veterans through the Division of Veterans Affairs.

In addition to its role as a service provider to other state agencies, the Department of Administration provides staff support to several councils and commissions which advocate for the special needs of North Carolina’s citizens. These programs include the N.C. Human Relations Commission, the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs, The Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office and the N.C. Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission. The Department of Administration was re-established by the Executive Organization Act of 1971, to bring more efficient and effective management to state government. Prior to the act’s enactment, more than 300 agencies reported directly to the governor. Recognizing the difficulty of providing good management under those conditions, state legislators re-created the Department of Administration. The act called for the department to “serve as a staff agency to the governor and to provide for such ancillary services as other departments of state government might need to ensure efficient and effective operations.”

The North Carolina Department of Administration’s mission is to provide high-quality services effectively, efficiently and economically to its customers – the citizens, agencies and communities of North Carolina. The department is committed to quality, service, excellence and integrity.

The Department of Administration strives to serve as a role model of state government, working to ensure that taxpayers’ dollars are used wisely and that good management is pervasive. The department’s Human Resources Management Office offers training to top-level managers in the skills they need to make their agencies operate efficiently and effectively. The department is led by the Secretary of Administration, an appointee of the governor. There are several officers who report directly to the secretary, including the Deputy Secretary for Government Operations, The Deputy Secretary for Internal Services and Programs, the General Counsel, the Assistant Secretary and the Public Information Officer. The department includes the following divisions:

### ***Agency for Public Telecommunications***

The Agency for Public Telecommunications operates public telecommunications facilities and provides state agencies with communications services designed to enhance public participation in government. The agency operates a television and radio production studio that offers media production, teleconferencing and public service telecasts, such as OPEN/net. Programs are transmitted via cable, satellite and other communications technologies.

### ***North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs***

The Commission of Indian Affairs advocates for the rights of American Indian citizens, including the implementation or continuation of programs that benefit them. The commission provides aid and protection for American Indians; assists American Indian communities in social and economic development; promotes unity among all American Indians; and encourages the right of American Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions they consider sacred and meaningful.

### ***State Capitol Police***

The State Capitol Police, a law enforcement agency with police powers throughout Raleigh, provides security and property protection for state government facilities in the city. The agency protects employees, secures state-owned property, assists visitors to state facilities, investigates crimes committed on state property and monitors burglar and fire alarms.

### ***State Construction Office***

The State Construction Office is responsible for the administration of planning, design and construction of all state facilities, including the university and community college systems. It also provides the architectural and engineering services necessary to carry out the capital improvement program for all state institutions and agencies.

### ***North Carolina Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission***

The North Carolina Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission is an advocacy agency that advises the governor on the needs of women in North Carolina as well as administers state funding and provides technical assistance to local non-profits/governmental agencies that serve domestic violence, sexual assault victims and displaced homemakers. The agency staffs the statewide Council for Women, which address the issues concerning education and employment of women in North Carolina. Additionally, the agency staffs the Domestic Violence Commission, which assesses statewide needs related to domestic violence and assures that necessary services, policies and programs are provided to those in need.

### ***Facility Management Division***

The Facility Management Division provides preventive maintenance and repair services to the State Government Complex and some facilities used by government workers in outlying areas. Services include construction, renovation, housekeeping, landscaping, steam plant, HVAC and elevator maintenance, pest control, parking supervision and lock shop operations.

### ***Office of Fiscal Management***

The Office of Fiscal Management accounts for all fiscal activity of the department in conformity with the requirements of the Office of State Budget and Management, the Office of State Controller, the Department of State Auditor and federal funding agencies. The office files timely financial reports; invoices user agencies for central services; and recommends and administers fiscal policy within the department.

### ***Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Office***

HUB serves as an advocate for businesses owned by minorities, women and persons with disabilities in their efforts to conduct business with the State of North Carolina. The Hub Office provides vendors access to on-line vendor registration, conducts on-line HUB certification and provides technical assistance and training on how to conduct business with government purchasing and construction arms. Its core functions include increasing the amount of goods and services acquired by the state from HUBs; ensuring the absence of barriers that reduce the participation of HUBs; and encouraging state purchasing offices to identify prospective HUB vendors and service providers.

### ***North Carolina Human Relations Commission***

The Human Relations Commission provides services and programs aimed at improving relationships among all citizens of the state, while seeking to ensure equal opportunities in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodation, recreation, education, justice and governmental services. The commission also enforces the North Carolina Fair Housing Law.

### ***Human Resources Management Office***

The Human Resources Management Office provides a range of services for the Department of Administration and the Office of Lieutenant Governor. These services encompass all major areas of public personnel administration in accordance with the requirements of the State Personnel Act. The Personnel Division is responsible for employee selection and recruitment, position management, training and development, employee and management relations and health benefits administration.

### ***Mail Service Center***

The Mail Service Center is a full-service, centralized mail operation for state government that includes the processing and delivery of outbound and inbound U.S. mail and interoffice mail for state offices in Wake County and courier mail services for state agencies, community colleges, public school systems and the university system in all 100 counties. Located off Blue Ridge Road in Raleigh, the Mail Service Center is the result of the July 1999 consolidation of 26 mailrooms out of 39 in state government in Raleigh.

### ***Management Information Systems Division***

The Management Information Systems Division provides a central resource of management consulting services with emphasis on improving operations, reducing costs and improving service delivery for all divisions in the department. This office develops integrated data processing plans and provides implementation guidance, consultation and assistance to the department.

### ***Motor Fleet Management Division***

The Motor Fleet Management Division provides passenger vehicles to state agencies for employees in the performance of their duties. This division is a receipt-supported operation that purchases, maintains, assigns and manages the State's centralized fleet of approximately 8,500 vehicles and enforces state policy and regulations concerning the use of the vehicles.

### ***Division of Non-Public Education (DNPE)***

The division serves as a liaison between state government, conventional private elementary and secondary schools, home schools and the general public. DNPE provides oversight to North Carolina's private elementary and secondary schools. The division is responsible for verifying, by periodic inspection of certain school records, that all such schools meet statutory requirements. DNPE maintains current statistical data on each private elementary and secondary school in the state. That data is published annually as the *N.C. Directory of Non-Public Schools*.

### ***State Parking System Office***

This office is responsible for planning, developing and operating parking in the State Government Complex, which includes about 7,200 spaces and two visitor lots. The office also administers the state employees' commuting program in the Downtown Complex and works closely with parking coordinators in the various state government departments.

### ***Public Information Office***

The Public Information Office helps the department enhance its communications with the people of the state, employees and other governmental and partner agencies. Responsibilities include assistance with public inquiries, media relations, news releases, publications, graphics, editing, publicity, speech writing and counseling the secretary's executive staff, division directors and employees on the best way to communicate with the public.

### ***Division of Purchase and Contract***

The Division of Purchase and Contract is the central purchasing authority for all state departments, institutions, agencies, universities and community colleges. It also makes certain services available to local governments, public school systems, private colleges and universities and other non-state entities. The State of North Carolina purchases a wide variety of products and services with a total value of more than \$4 billion annually.

### ***State Property Office***

The State Property Office is responsible for state government's acquisition and disposition of all interest in real property whether by purchase, sale, exercise of power of eminent domain, lease or rental. The office maintains a computerized inventory of land and buildings owned or leased by the State and prepares and maintains floor plans for state buildings.

### ***Surplus Property Division***

This Division operates both the State and Federal Surplus Property programs. The State Surplus Property program sells supplies, materials and equipment owned by the state - including motor vehicles and jets, plus jewelry and other seized property -- that are surplus, obsolete or unused. It is a receipt-support business that returns about \$20 million to state coffers annually. The Federal Surplus Property program acquires and donates available federal surplus property to eligible state recipients, such as government agencies, non-profit educational institutions and public health facilities. Operation costs for this program are funded by receipts from sales.

### ***Division of Veterans Affairs***

The Division of Veterans Affairs assists North Carolina military veterans, their dependents and the dependents of deceased veterans in obtaining and maintaining those rights and benefits to which they are entitled by law.

### ***Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office***

The Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office seeks to tap the productivity of the youth of North Carolina through participation in community services and leadership development. Experiential education opportunities are provided to young adults through an internship program. The office provides advocacy for individuals in need of child or youth services in the state and makes recommendations to the governor, the General Assembly and other policy-making groups.

### ***Administration-Related Boards and Commissions***

Board of Public Telecommunications Commissioners

Governor's Advocacy Council for Children and Youth

Martin Luther King Jr. Commission

North Carolina Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokee

North Carolina Capital Planning Commission

North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs

North Carolina Council for Women

North Carolina Domestic Violence Commission

North Carolina Minority Capital Projects Advisory Board

North Carolina State Building Commission

North Carolina State Youth Advisory Council

Council State Youth Council

Veterans Affairs Commission

License to Give Trust Fund Commission

For more information about the N.C. Department of Administration, call (919) 807-2425. You can also visit the department's Web site at [www.doa.nc.gov0](http://www.doa.nc.gov0).

## **Britt Cobb**

### ***Secretary of Administration***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Elm City, Wilson County, on November 15, 1949, to Willard Britt and Mary Edwards Cobb.

#### ***Educational Background***

Elm City High School, 1967; B.S., in Business, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; International Marketing, American Graduate School of International Management, 1976.

#### ***Professional Background***

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 2006-Present; Deputy Secretary, N.C. DOA, 2005-2006; N.C. Commissioner of Agriculture, 2003-2005; Interim N.C. Commissioner of Agriculture, 2003.

#### ***Political Activities***

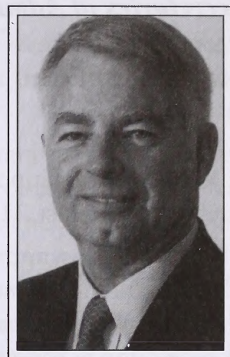
Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 2006-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Past President, N.C. World Trade Association; Rotary Club of Raleigh; National Association of State Chief Administrators.

#### ***Personal Information***

Wife, Ann Gillen Cobb; Member, First Baptist Church of Raleigh.



### ***Secretaries of Administration***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Paul A. Johnston <sup>1</sup>	Orange	1957-1960
David S. Coltrane <sup>2</sup>	Wake	1960-1961
Hugh Cannon	Wake	1961-1965
Edward L. Rankin, Jr. <sup>3</sup>	Wake	1965-1967
Wayne A. Corpening <sup>4</sup>	Forsyth	1967-1969
William L. Turner	Wake	1969-1973
William L. Bondurant <sup>5</sup>	Forsyth	1973-1974
Bruce A. Lentz <sup>6</sup>	Wake	1974-1977
Joseph W. Grimsley	Wake	1977-1979
Jane S. Patterson (acting) <sup>7</sup>	Wake	1979-1980
Joseph W. Grimsley <sup>8</sup>	Wake	1980-1981
Jane S. Patterson <sup>9</sup>	Wake	1981-1985
Grace J. Rohrer	Orange	1985-1987
James S. Lofton	Wake	1987-1993
Katie G. Dorsett	Guilford	1993-2000

*Secretaries of Administration (continued)*

Name	Residence	Term
Gwynn T. Swinson	Wake	2001-2006
Britt Cobb <sup>10</sup>	Wake	2006-Present

- <sup>1</sup> Johnston was appointed by Governor Hodges and served until his resignation effective August 31, 1960.
- <sup>2</sup> Coltrane was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Johnston. He was reappointed by Governor Sanford on January 6, 1961, and served until November, 1961, when he was appointed chair of the Advisory Budget Commission.
- <sup>3</sup> Rankin was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Coltrane and served until his resignation effective September 30, 1967.
- <sup>4</sup> Corpening was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Rankin and served until the end of the Moore Administration. Press Release, September 14, 1967; Moore Papers, Appointments, 1965-1968.
- <sup>5</sup> Bondurant was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Turner and resigned effective June 21, 1974.
- <sup>6</sup> Lentz was appointed by Governor Holshouser to replace Bondurant. Copy of Commission to Lentz, July 1, 1974, Division of Publications, Department of the Secretary of State, Raleigh.
- <sup>7</sup> Patterson served as acting departmental secretary when Grimsley took a leave of absence to serve as campaign manager for Governor Hunt.
- <sup>8</sup> Grimsley resigned effective August 1, 1981, following his appointment as secretary for the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.
- <sup>9</sup> Patterson was appointed by Governor Hunt to replace Grimsley.
- <sup>10</sup> Cobb was appointed by Governor Easley to replace Swinson.

## Department of Commerce

When it was established as part of the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971, the Department of Commerce (DOC) consisted almost entirely of regulatory agencies and the Employment Security Commission.

While those responsibilities continue to be a very important part of DOC's role in state government, the department over the years has evolved into the state's lead agency for economic, community and workforce development. The department promotes a wide variety of opportunities to improve the economy of the entire Tar Heel State, rural and urban areas alike. Promoting tourism, exporting, film production, community revitalization and industry recruitment are some of the activities the department undertakes. The Secretary of Commerce is appointed by the governor. Three assistant secretaries and two executive directors help with the department's operations. The department's operating budget currently totals more than \$600 million and over 3,300 full-time staff. Department functions include:

The Assistant Secretary for Community Development directly administers the following programs:

### *Division of Community Assistance*

The Division of Community Assistance assists local governments across the state through economic development, community development, growth management and downtown revitalization. DCA has four major components: the N. C. Main Street Program, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, local government services and the 21st Century Communities initiative.

The North Carolina Main Street Program helps cities maintain a thriving downtown through a four-part self-help process involving organization, promotion, design and economic restructuring.

The Community Development Block Grant Program is a federally-funded program that assists local governments with community and economic development projects that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income families.

The Division of Community Assistance assists local governments generally with their planning and growth management needs. In ten counties, the DCA administers the 21st Century Communities initiative, an effort to assist local communities in achieving readiness in economic development by working in partnership to develop strategic plans for economic growth.

The Executive Director for Policy and Employment administers the following programs:

### ***Workforce Development***

The 38-member North Carolina Commission on Workforce Development is an external oversight board that is staffed by the Department of Commerce. The commission and its staff are responsible for recommending policies and strategies that will enable the state's workforce to compete in the current and future global economy. The commission makes its recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly, the Department of Commerce and the various education and workforce agencies of state government in an effort to create an effective, coherent and comprehensive workforce system. Under the terms of the federal Workforce Investment Act, the One-Stop Career Center Governance and Support Unit provides oversight and technical assistance to the state's JobLink Career Center System and advises the Workforce Development Institute on system-wide training needs.

### ***Division of Employment and Training***

The Division of Employment and Training administers a statewide system of workforce programs that prepare North Carolina's citizens facing economic disadvantage, job loss and other serious barriers to employment for participation in the workforce. The programs provide high-support training and other services that result in increase employment and earnings, increased educational and occupational skills and decreased welfare dependency. The statewide system is designed to improve the quality of the workforce as well as the state's competitiveness in a global economy. Workforce programs administered through the division include the federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998, which provides services to adults, dislocated workers and low-income youth; the federal Welfare-to-Work grant program, designed to provide employment and training services to the hardest-to-serve welfare recipients and non-custodial parents; and the North Carolina Employment and Training Grant Program that provides resources to complement Workforce Investment Act programs. National Emergency Grants funded by the Workforce Investment Act provide funding to retrain workers displaced by NAFTA from specific textile and apparel firms and to provide relief employment for those impacted by Hurricane Floyd.

The Assistant Secretary for Economic Development administers the following programs:

### ***Commerce Finance Center***

The Commerce Finance Center offers "one-stop financing" assistance for businesses that locate or expand operations in the Tar Heel State. The center administers the tax credits available to new and expanding industries under the William S. Lee Quality Jobs and Business Expansion Act. It also offers direct grant and loan funding to businesses locating or expanding in North Carolina through the Industrial Competitive Fund, the Industrial Development Fund, the Utility Fund,

the Business Energy Loan Fund and the Community Development Block Grant Program. The agency also administers the Industrial Revenue Bond program for the state.

### ***Division of Business and Industry Development***

The Division of Business and Industry Development leads North Carolina's business and industrial recruitment efforts. Its staff works closely with other public and private development organizations to attract new industries to the state. This includes efforts aimed at recruiting foreign-owned firms to North Carolina. The division operates international offices in Duesseldorf, Hong Kong, Toronto and Tokyo. The division also offers retention and expansion services to companies currently located in North Carolina. These programs are staffed by industrial developers located in nine offices spread throughout the seven regions of the state: Asheville, Bryson City and Lenoir in the Western Region; Charlotte in the Carolinas Region; Greensboro in the Piedmont Triad Region; Raleigh in the Research Triangle Region; Fayetteville in the Southeastern Region; Greenville in the Global TransPark Region; and Edenton in the Northeastern Region.

### ***International Trade Division***

The International Trade Division assists primarily small and mid-sized North Carolina firms in marketing their goods and services outside of the United States. It seeks to facilitate exporting by North Carolina companies, educate companies that are not currently engaged in the global marketplace to the opportunities available and stimulate demand for North Carolina products in international markets. Industry consultants located in Raleigh accomplish these activities with the assistance of five foreign trade offices located in Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Toronto, and Mexico City. The division also offers specialized services to the state's furniture industry through the North Carolina Furniture Export Office in High Point.

### ***Division of Information Technology Services (ITS)***

The Division of Information Technology Services offers technology products and services to North Carolina state government agencies and to county and municipal governments. Services offered by the division include: telecommunication services; mainframe and client-server computing; management of local and wide-area networks; system design and implementation; application development and support; office automation and personal computer support services. ITS also develops policies and standards for state government technology for adoption by the Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) and provides staff support to the commission.

The Executive Director for Policy and Employment administers the following programs:

### ***Economic Policy and Research Division***

The Economic Policy and Research Division develops policy studies and may make policy recommendations to improve the well-being of the people of the state. The division collects and maintains data on the state's economy; monitors and analyzes global, national, state and regional economic trends; does background research on industries to support recruitment and economic development efforts; and performs economic impact analysis and provides relevant and timely information in support of policy analysis, strategic planning and economic development. This information is provided to all divisions within the department. The division produces quarterly community investment reports and monthly layoffs and closing reports and maintains the department's county profiles, state comparisons and industry profiles web pages. The division also staffs the Economic Development Board.

### ***Board of Science and Technology***

The General Assembly established the N.C. Board of Science and Technology in 1963 to encourage, promote and support scientific, engineering and industrial research applications in North Carolina. The board works to investigate new areas of emerging science and technology and conducts studies on the competitiveness of state industry and research institutions in these field. The board also works with the General Assembly and the Governor to put into place the infrastructure that keeps North Carolina on the leading edge of science and technology. Seventeen members sit on the board, drawn from universities, corporations, non-profit organizations and government agencies from across the state.

The Executive Director of Tourism, Film and Sports Development administers the following programs:

### ***Division of Tourism***

This division undertakes a broad range of marketing activities in cooperation with local and regional economic development and tourism promotion organizations. The common goal is to increase tourism in the state. This includes an increasing emphasis on international marketing. The division partners with the Economic Development arm of the department to maintain a presence in overseas offices in Duesseldorf, London, Dubai, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Toronto, and Mexico City. The division also administers a grants program to assist local areas in making improvements to promote tourism in their locale and operates a program to promote Heritage Tourism in the state. The division also has staff in eight welcome centers on interstate highways in the state to assist travelers to North Carolina.

### ***North Carolina Film Office***

The office promotes North Carolina as a location for television, motion picture and advertising productions. The office offers location scout services to producers and supports the state's four regional film commissions in their efforts to increase film production in the state.

### ***Division of Sports Development***

The Division of Sports Development promotes North Carolina as a leading site for sports events involving amateur and professional organizations. The office works with local government and corporate allies to serve as a clearinghouse for sporting activities in North Carolina and to assist sports organizations and promoters in making North Carolina a host site for leading amateur and professional sports events.

Assistant Secretary for Administration administers the following programs:

### ***Executive Aircraft Operations***

The Executive Aircraft Operations maintains two airplanes and two helicopters that are used to transport industrial development clients and consultants, film producers, sporting event promoters and state personnel on official business.

### ***Fiscal Management Division***

The Fiscal Management Division is responsible for the accounting, budgeting and purchasing functions of the department.

### ***Human Resources***

The Human Resources Office performs personnel functions for the department, including recruitment and employee relations, position classification and fringe benefit administration.

### ***Management Information Systems Division (MIS)***

The Management Information Systems Division (MIS) is responsible for all information technology services within the department. This includes LAN management, project management functions for applications development, maintenance of personal computers and peripherals and graphics design and reproduction.

### ***Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park***

The Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park works to promote fishing and marine industries and serves as a location for seafood processing plants, boat builders, fishing supplies and other marine-related businesses.

### ***Oregon Inlet Project***

The Oregon Inlet Project leads the state's efforts to stabilize the channel in Oregon Inlet through the construction of jetties.

The following agencies report directly to their respective Boards and Commissions, rather than to the Secretary of Commerce. They receive administrative oversight from the Department through the Assistant Secretary for Administration:

### ***Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission***

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission controls the sale of alcoholic beverages in the state through operation of a centralized warehouse, oversight of local government-operated retail sales outlets, and permitting of facilities authorized to sell alcohol in bulk or by the drink.

### ***Banking Commission***

The Banking Commission, is responsible for chartering and regulating North Carolina's state banks and trust companies, as well as registration and licensing of various financial institutions operating in the state, including check-cashers, consumer finance companies, mortgage bankers and mortgage brokers, money transmitters and refund anticipation lenders.

### ***Cemetery Commission***

The Cemetery Commission regulates and monitors the activities of all state-licensed cemeteries.

### ***Credit Union Commission***

The Credit Union Commission regulates and monitors the operations of all state-chartered credit unions.

### ***Employment Security Commission***

The Employment Security Commission administers the state's unemployment insurance program. It also offers job placement and referral services to all North Carolina citizens and maintains the state's labor market information service.

### ***Industrial Commission***

The N.C. Industrial Commission administers the Workers' Compensation Act for all employees and employers in the state to protect Tar Heel workers and employers against loss due to work-related injury or disease. The Industrial Commission also has jurisdiction over tort claims against the state and claims by families of law enforcement officers, fire fighters and rescue squad workers.

***Public Staff of the Utilities Commission***

The public staff reviews, investigates and makes recommendations to the North Carolina Utilities Commission on the reasonableness of rates and adequacy of service provided by all public utilities in the state. The staff is also charged with ensuring the consistency of public policy assuring an energy supply adequate to protect public health and safety.

***Rural Electrification Authority***

The Rural Electrification Authority ensures that customers in predominantly rural areas of the state have access to adequate, dependable, affordable electric and telephone service.

***Savings Institutions Commission***

The Savings Institutions Commission regulates and monitors the operations of all state-chartered savings institutions.

***Utilities Commission***

The Utilities Commission regulates the rates and services offered by more than 1,200 utility companies in North Carolina. Companies under the jurisdiction of the commission include electric companies, local and long-distance telephone companies, natural gas companies, household goods motor freight carriers, motor passenger carriers, companies providing private pay phone service, water and sewer companies consisting of approximately 1,500 systems and ferryboat operators.

***Economic Development Allies***

***N.C. Partnerships for Economic Development:*** The seven partnerships work on a regional basis to serve North Carolina's 100 counties in promoting economic development marketing, strategies and opportunities. Partnership offices are located in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Elizabethtown, Kinston and Edenton.

***State Ports Authority:*** The Ports Authority staff operates and promotes the use of North Carolina's port facilities including deep-water ports at Morehead City and Wilmington; intermodal terminals in Charlotte and Greensboro; and the harbor at Southport. The State Ports Authority Board of Directors governs the authority. The Secretary of Commerce serves as an ex-officio member of the board.

***Commerce-Related Boards and Commissions***

Cape Fear Navigation and Pilotage Commission

Community Development Council

Economic Development Board

Employment Security Commission Advisory Council

Energy Policy Council

Entrepreneurial Development Board  
 Morehead City Navigation and Pilotage Commission  
 N.C. Mutual Burial Association Commission  
 N.C. National Park, Parkway and Forest Development Council  
 N.C. Seafood Industrial Park Authority  
 N.C. Small Business Council  
 N.C. Sports Development Commission  
 N.C. State Ports Authority  
 N.C. Travel and Tourism Board

For more information about the Department of Commerce, call (919) 733-4151 or visit the department's Web site at: [www.nccommerce.com/en](http://www.nccommerce.com/en) For more information about the Employment Security Commission, call (919) 733-7546 or visit the commission's Web site at [www.esc.state.nc.us](http://www.esc.state.nc.us).

## **James T. Fain III** *Secretary of Commerce*

### *Early Years*

Born May 22, 1943 in Hendersonville, Henderson County, to James T. and Thomasina Shepherd Fain, Jr.

### *Educational Background*

1961 Hendersonville High School; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; Master in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975.

### *Professional Background*

Secretary of Commerce, 2001-Present; Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, N.C. Department of Commerce, 1999-2001.

### *Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations*

Foundation Board, N.C. Museum of Art; Trustee, Rex Hospital, Raleigh; Member, Downtown Raleigh Alliance Board.

### *Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions*

Member, N.C. Ports Authority; Member, N.C. Biotech Center; Member, N.C. Economic Development Board.



*Honors and Awards*

A.E. Finley Award, Greater Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, 1999; Individual Award for Support of the Arts, Wake County Arts Council, 1996.

*Personal Information*

Married to Peggy Ann Rhodes Fain; Two children; Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Raleigh.

*Secretaries of Commerce<sup>1</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Irving Aldridge <sup>2</sup>	Wake	1972-1973
Tenney I. Deane, Jr. <sup>3</sup>	Wake	1973-1974
Winfield S. Harvey <sup>4</sup>	Wake	1973-1976
Donald R. Beason <sup>5</sup>	Wake	1976-1977
Duncan M. Faircloth <sup>6</sup>	Wake	1977-1983
C.C. Hope	Mecklenburg	1983-1985
Howard Haworth <sup>7</sup>	Guilford	1985-1987
Claude E. Pope <sup>8</sup>	Wake	1987-1989
James T. Broyhill <sup>9</sup>	Caldwell	1989-1990
Estell C. Lee <sup>10</sup>	New Hanover	1990-1993
S. Davis Phillips <sup>11</sup>	Guilford	1993-1997
E. Norris Tolson <sup>12</sup>	Edgecombe	1997-1998
Rick Carlisle <sup>13</sup>	Orange	1998-2000
James T. Fain III	Wake	2001-Present

<sup>1</sup> The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Commerce," with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the Governor. The Department of Commerce was reorganized and renamed by legislative action of the 1989 General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> Aldridge was appointed by Governor Scott.

<sup>3</sup> Deane was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Aldridge. He resigned in November, 1973.

<sup>4</sup> Harvey was appointed on December 3, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Deane.

<sup>5</sup> Beason was appointed on July 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harvey.

<sup>6</sup> Faircloth was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Beason.

<sup>7</sup> Haworth was appointed January 5, 1985, to replace Hope.

<sup>8</sup> Pope was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Haworth.

<sup>9</sup> Broyhill was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Pope.

- <sup>10</sup> Lee was appointed by Governor Martin April 1, 1990 to replace Broyhill.
- <sup>11</sup> Phillips was appointed by Governor Hunt January 11, 1993, to replace Lee.
- <sup>12</sup> Gov. Hunt appointed Tolson on January 17, 1997, to replace Phillips.
- <sup>13</sup> Gov. Hunt appointed Carlisle secretary on January 17, 1998, to replace Tolson.

## Department of Correction

The Department of Correction is responsible for the care, custody and supervision of all individuals sentenced after conviction of a felony or serious misdemeanor in North Carolina. Sentences range from probationary terms served in the community to active prison sentences served in one of the state's 75-plus prison facilities.

North Carolina's General Statutes direct the department to provide adequate custodial care, educational opportunities and medical and psychological treatment services to all incarcerated persons while at the same time providing community-based supervision and some needed social services to clients on probation, parole or post-release supervision.

The Department of Correction was established in 1972 by authority of the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control. The act provided for merging the Parole Commission and the Advisory Board of Correction to form a new department made up of the Divisions of Prisons; Adult Probation and Parole; and Youth Development.

The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor and serves at his pleasure. The secretary is responsible for the supervision and administration of all department functions except that of the Parole Commission, which has sole authority to release eligible incarcerated offenders prior to the expiration of their sentence.

In July, 1974, the department was renamed the Department of Correction, the Parole Commission was expanded from three to five members and further consolidation of responsibilities and functions occurred. In 1975, the Division of Youth Development was transferred administratively to the Department of Human Resources, leaving the Department of Correction its current administrative configuration.

The history of corrections in North Carolina reflects the continued development and refinement of the prison, probation and parole segments of the department.

The Division of Prisons was organized in the late 1860s and early 1870s with the opening of a large prison farm in Wake County and the construction of Central Prison in Raleigh. This was a result of the "Reconstruction Constitution" of North Carolina which was accepted by the United States Congress in 1868. In 1899, Caledonia Prison Farm was purchased from Halifax County. This arrangement continued until 1933 when the General Assembly transferred supervision of the three state prisons and the various county prisons to the State Highway and Public Works Commission. This merger of the highway and prison systems was motivated

by the steadily worsening economic and social conditions caused by the Depression. Under this arrangement, prisons were supported by appropriations from the Highway Fund while prisoners were extensively employed on road work.

The Division of Prisons remained under total administrative control of the Highway and Public Works Commission until 1955 when the director of prisons was granted the ability to set divisional rules, regulations and policies to include the hiring, promotion and dismissal of employees. At the same time, the General Assembly formed the Prison Reorganization Commission to study the relationship between prisons and the highway system. The commission recommended that a separate prison department be formed and legislation was enacted forming the Prison Department in 1957.

Also in 1957, landmark legislation was enacted authorizing a statewide system of work release. North Carolina thus became the first state prison system in the nation to allow inmates to work at private employment during the day and return to confinement in the evening. Today, North Carolina has approximately 1,000 individuals participating in the work release program.

The Prison Department remained a separate entity under the Prison Commission until the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control was formed in 1972.

Probation was first initiated in the United States in 1878 in Massachusetts. In 1919, North Carolina enacted its first probation laws, but limited probation to first-offender female prostitutes and certain juveniles under the supervision of female officers. In 1937, legislation was enacted forming the Probation Commission to supervise a statewide network of male and female offenders reporting to probation officers. In 1972, the commission was disbanded when the Division of Adult Probation and Parole was formed within the newly-created department. At first, probation officers retained a strictly probation supervision caseload; but by mid-1974 they were carrying parole caseloads as well. Currently, probation and parole officers carry a combination of probation and parole caseloads, as well as cases where prisoners are on both probation and parole simultaneously.

Parole began as a system of pardons and commutations granted by the Governor in the original Constitution of North Carolina in 1776. This system was maintained in the Reconstruction Constitution of 1868. In 1919, the General Assembly established an Advisory Board of Pardons which made parole recommendations to the Governor. This board was reduced to the Commissioner of Pardons in 1925, the Officer of Executive Counsel in 1929 and the Commissioner of Pardons in 1935. It was this 1935 legislation that created the position of parole officers under the supervision of the commissioner.

The 1953 session of the General Assembly abolished the Office of Commissioner and established a Board of Paroles consisting of three members. At the same time, a constitutional amendment was approved in the 1954 general election to give the board full authority to grant, revoke or terminate paroles.

The 1974 General Assembly enlarged the board members to five full-time members and transferred administration and supervision of parole officers to the Division of Adult Probation and Parole. The Structured Sentencing Act enacted by the General Assembly abolished parole for crimes committed on or after October 1, 1994. As a result of the declining number of paroles, the General Assembly reduced the number of parole commissioners from five to three in 1999. The Division of Adult Probation and Parole was renamed the Division of Community Corrections in 1998.

The General Statutes establishing the Department of Correction direct the secretary to provide for the general safety of North Carolina's citizens by operating and maintaining prisons; supervising probationers and parolees; and providing certain rehabilitative and educational programs to individuals supervised by the department. The department is divided into three major operational sections: the Division of Prisons, the Division of Community Corrections and the Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency. The Secretary of Correction and his immediate administrative staff are responsible for the major planning, fiscal, personnel and records-keeping functions of the department:

### ***Research and Planning***

The planning functions include policy development, federal grant development and administration, liaison with the General Assembly and providing statistical information, analysis and evaluation.

### ***Engineering***

This section is the department's capital program manager and manager of physical plant operations. Engineering provides a full range of architectural, engineering and construction services to all DOC divisions. Construction services include extensive use of supervised inmate labor, extending the department's resources and creating the opportunity for inmate rehabilitation through job training.

### ***Extradition***

This section coordinates the transfer of fugitives back to the state for the Department of Correction, as well as to local law enforcement throughout the state. This includes escapees from prison and absconders from supervision.

### ***Purchasing and Auxiliary Services***

This section is responsible for purchasing goods and services, warehousing and delivery of goods, transportation, communications and security installations, departmental mail services and real and personal property lease acquisitions.

### ***Fiscal Operations***

This section includes budget development and administration, regular and grant accounting, work release and Inmate Trust Fund accounting, as well as internal auditing procedures.

### ***Personnel***

The Personnel Section is responsible for personnel functions including payroll, maintenance of employee records, and other matters associated with human resource management. It also includes the development of staff positions, the posting of position vacancies and the actual hiring of new staff.

### ***Staff Development and Training***

This section administers and provides basic training and certification for all new staff, advanced training in particular skill areas, and in-service training where needed for re-certification or continuing education.

### ***Correction Enterprises***

Correction Enterprises is a self-sustaining industrial program that trains inmates as productive workers by utilizing their labor to manufacture products and provide services for sale to tax-supported agencies. Correction Enterprises returns part of its net profits to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund of North Carolina, in addition to paying for incentive wages for all inmate jobs in North Carolina prisons and industrial expansion costs.

### ***Management Information Systems***

This section provides assistance to Correction employees and others in the area of information needed to appropriately manage offenders, including recording pertinent data about offenders; tracking their movements; and charting their progress in programs and other rehabilitative efforts.

### ***Victims Services***

Established in December, 2001, the Office of Victim Services provides direct services in response to victim inquiries and develops programs, policies and procedures relating to the department's victims issues.

### ***Citizen Services***

Established in 1998, the Citizen Services call center operates the department's toll-free telephone number and serves as a clearinghouse for information about the department. The section is now a part of the Public Affairs Office.

### ***Inmate Grievance Resolution Board***

The Inmate Grievance Resolution Board advises the secretary concerning the varied and many complaints and grievances filed by inmates. The findings of this commission may be affirmed in whole or in part, and modified or rejected by the secretary as necessary.

### ***Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission***

The commission has the sole authority for determining which eligible offenders should be released from prison prior to the completion of their active sentence and for setting the terms and conditions of their supervision period. The commission is also responsible for setting the conditions of post-release supervision for eligible offenders who receive supervision following completion of their active structured sentence.

### ***Division of Prisons***

The Division of Prisons is charged with the direct care and supervision of inmates. Currently, the division operates 79 prison facilities.

This division receives felons and misdemeanants sentenced by the court to a period of active incarceration. Sentences range from a minimum of 90 days for certain misdemeanors to death or life imprisonment for serious crimes. The Structured Sentencing Act has had a tremendous impact on the prison system, with prison beds now designated for more serious and violent inmates. Structured sentencing has also allowed the prison system to better predict what type of offenders will be entering the system and how long they will remain incarcerated.

Classification within the system depends upon the seriousness of the crime, the willingness of the inmate to obey rules and regulations and the perceived potential for escape. The division provides appropriately secure facilities in three inmate custody levels:

***Close custody:*** Inmates need extra security but do not need the more stringent security of maximum custody. Basic education, counseling and work programs are available to inmates in close custody.

**Medium custody:** Units have all programs and activities operating within the unit under the supervision of armed personnel, except for certain work assignments. Programs include academic and vocational education, substance abuse treatment, psychological and other counseling programs and varied work assignments.

The division retains responsibility for supervising individuals who were convicted under previous sentencing laws and who are eligible for discretionary release by the Parole Commission. Also, the division supervises offenders who are eligible for post-release supervision after completion of their active structured sentence.

The Division of Community Corrections administers the state-county Criminal Justice Partnership Program which provides funds for locally-managed, community-based sanction programs. These programs are designed to assure offender accountability in the community; divert lower-risk offenders from prison; and offer rehabilitative opportunities to offenders.

For more information on the Department of Correction, call (919) 716-3700 or visit the department's Web site at [www.doc.state.nc.us](http://www.doc.state.nc.us).

## **Theodis Beck** **Secretary of Correction**

### ***Educational Background***

Graduated, South French Broad High School, 1966; B.A. in Sociology, North Carolina Central University, 1970; A.A.S. in Business Administration, Asheville Buncombe Community College, 1978; Graduate, N.C. Government Managers Program.

### ***Professional Background***

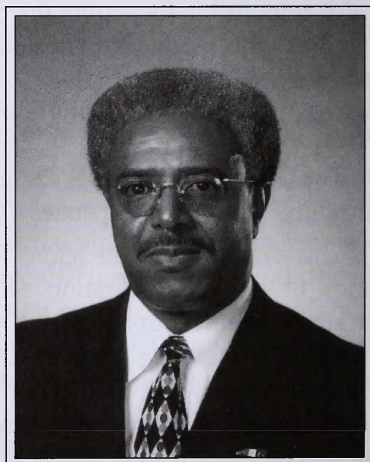
Secretary of Correction, 1999-Present.

### ***Organizations***

National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice; President, Association of State Correctional Administrators; American Correctional Association; Member, Governor's Crime Commission; Member, State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

### ***Military Service***

U.S. Army, 1970-72 (active) and 1975-97 (reserve).



*Personal Information*

Married to Linda Jean Chiles Beck. Two adult children.

*Secretaries of Correction<sup>1</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
George W. Randall <sup>2</sup>	Wake	1972
Ralph D. Edwards <sup>3</sup>	Wake	1972-1973
David L. Jones <sup>4</sup>	Cumberland	1973-1977
Amos E. Reed <sup>5</sup>	Wake	1977-1981
James C. Woodard <sup>6</sup>	Johnston	1981-1985
Aaron J. Johnson <sup>7</sup>	Cumberland	1985-1992
V. Lee Bounds <sup>8</sup>		1992-1993
Franklin E. Freeman, Jr. <sup>9</sup>	Wake	1993-1997
R. Mack Jarvis <sup>10</sup>		1997-1998
Theodis Beck <sup>11</sup>	Wake	1999-Present

<sup>1</sup> The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control" with provision for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1974, the name was changed to the Department of Correction.

<sup>2</sup> Randall was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his death on December 4, 1972.

<sup>3</sup> Edwards was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Randall.

<sup>4</sup> Jones was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Edwards.

<sup>5</sup> Reed was appointed on January 17, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Jones.

<sup>6</sup> Woodard was appointed January 12, 1981, to replace Reed.

<sup>7</sup> Johnson was appointed on January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Woodard.

<sup>8</sup> Bounds was appointed on March 2, 1992, by Governor Martin to replace Johnson.

<sup>9</sup> Freeman was appointed on January 15, 1993, by Governor Hunt.

<sup>10</sup> Jarvis was appointed on January 17, 1997, by Governor Hunt after Secretary Freeman was promoted to chief of staff for the governor.

<sup>11</sup> Beck was appointed on April 19, 1999, by Gov. Hunt. Deputy Secretary Joseph L. Hamilton served as acting secretary from Oct. 1, 1998, until Secretary Beck's appointment.

## Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

The 1977 General Assembly passed legislation to restructure and rename the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs as the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The department was created April 1, 1977, by transferring law enforcement and public safety agencies from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the State Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

The duties of this department are to provide law enforcement and emergency services to protect against crime and against natural and man-made disasters; to serve as the state's chief coordinating agency to control crime and protect the public; to assist local law enforcement and public safety agencies; and to work for a more effective and efficient criminal justice system. In addition, the department coordinates the state's response to any emergency that requires the response of more than one sub-unit of state government. In 1980, the department was given the authority to direct the allocation of any or all available state resources from any state agency to respond to an emergency.

The department consists of the Office of the Secretary and nine divisions: Alcohol Law Enforcement, Butner Public Safety, Civil Air Patrol, Emergency Management, Governor's Crime Commission staff, Law Enforcement Support Services, N.C. National Guard, State Highway Patrol and Victim's Compensation Services. Several commissions advise the secretary of the department and the governor including: the Governor's Crime Commission, the Victims Compensation Commission, the Boxing Advisory Commission and the State Emergency Response Commission. The Office of the Secretary also includes several administrative sections that support the divisions: Fiscal, Information Systems, Human Resources and Public Affairs.

### ***Alcohol Law Enforcement Division***

As a result of legislation in 1977, the Enforcement Division of the State Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The primary responsibilities of the Alcohol Law Enforcement Division (ALE) are to enforce the state's Alcoholic Beverage Control laws and the ABC Commission's administrative rules, and to enforce the laws regarding the sale of controlled substances, tobacco and lottery tickets to minors.

Agents provide licensed alcohol, lottery and tobacco sales outlets with the latest information on changes in the governing statutes and administrative rules, and inspect the premises, books and records of licensed alcohol and lottery sales outlets. They also conduct investigations and prepare criminal and administrative cases; present evidence in court and administrative hearings; conduct alcohol and lottery permit application investigations; execute ABC and N.C. Education Lottery

Commission orders; investigate citizen complaints and conduct undercover investigations. ALE agents are sworn peace officers, with the statewide authority to arrest and take investigatory and enforcement actions for any criminal offense.

Education and training are also important duties of an Alcoholic Law Enforcement agent. Agents routinely conduct training programs for employees of alcohol, tobacco and lottery sales outlets; present classes to youth groups and civic organizations; and teach ABC, gambling and drug law investigative techniques at local and state law enforcement training programs. All newly appointed ALE agents undergo specialized basic training during the ALE Training Academy. This training includes physical fitness conditioning, defensive tactics, firearms training, training on relevant laws and administrative rules, criminal investigation, interview and interrogations, and undercover operations.

This division is headed by a director, two deputy directors, district supervisors and their assistants. For administrative purposes, the field is divided into nine geographically distinct districts, each containing a district office and managed by a district supervisor.

In 1997, ALE was given responsibility of enforcing the prohibition of tobacco sales to minors and agents routinely conduct undercover minor compliance checks statewide to reduce tobacco sales rates to minors. In addition, the division is charged with licensing and regulating charitable bingo in the state. Duties include reviewing initial applications for compliance with the bingo statutes, issuing renewal licenses annually, conducting annual audits of the finances of licensed entities and investigating bingo-related criminal complaints.

The ALE also oversees the North Carolina Center for Missing Persons. The center, which acts as the state clearinghouse for information on missing persons, was transferred in 1999 to ALE from the Division of Emergency Management. In 2003, the center was given the responsibility for issuing Amber Alerts for endangered missing children under the age of 18. In 2007, the center became one of the first agencies in the country to develop a program (known as Silver Alert) to locate missing persons age 18 or older who are believed to have dementia or other cognitive impairments.

With the passage of the law creating the North Carolina Education Lottery the ALE Division was given the responsibility of conducting background investigations for lottery retailer applications. ALE agents assist the N.C. Education Lottery Commission staff with training; conduct inspections of lottery outlets; investigate lottery-related citizen complaints; conduct undercover minor compliance checks to assure that sales to citizens less than 18 do not occur and other gambling-related investigations.

In 2004, the General Assembly abolished the North Carolina Boxing Commission and moved the licensing and regulatory functions for the professional

boxing industry to the Division of Alcohol Law Enforcement. In 2007, legislation was passed adding licensing and regulation of the sport of Mixed Martial Arts and creating the Boxing Advisory Commission. Both boxing and mixed martial arts are major spectator sports in the state and ALE is charged with enforcing and regulating this industry. The boxing section now licenses and regulates professional boxing, kickboxing, mixed martial arts and toughman contests across the state.

### ***Butner Public Safety Division***

The Butner Public Safety Division traces its roots back to the Camp Butner Fire Department set up in 1942 when Camp Butner was established as a U.S. Army Training Camp. In 1947, John Umstead, brother of Governor William B. Umstead, led a move in the General Assembly to build a new facility for the mentally ill. Camp Butner was purchased from the federal government for \$1 as the site for this complex.

The Camp Butner Fire Department became part of the John Umstead Hospital in the Department of Human Resources. The staff consisted of 18 men. As the Butner complex and the community grew, the staff was trained as both fire fighters and policemen and became known as the public safety department. It was then transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1981 and its name was changed to the Butner Public Safety Division.

Butner Public Safety officers provide police and fire protection for the state hospitals, federal correctional facility, other state facilities and the 4,600-acre National Guard training range, as well as for residents and businesses in the town of Butner.

This division is commanded by a public safety director, chief of fire services, chief of police services and chief of institutional and administrative services. The four platoons are commanded by captains, with lieutenants serving as fire officers and police officers as support staff. Butner Public Safety has a 55-member force including 49 sworn officers and 6 non-sworn personnel which includes the investigative, support, communications, logistics, fire inspections and Central Regional Hospital staff. The duties of these officers are unique. One hour they may be called to fight a raging fire and the next hour these same officers may be called to capture a bank robber.

### ***Civil Air Patrol Division***

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) was established nationally on December 1, 1941 as an all volunteer auxiliary of the United States Army Air Corps. It was a part of the Civil Defense structure and shortly thereafter became involved in the war effort. In 1948, Congress made the Civil Air Patrol an official auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

The North Carolina Wing of the Civil Patrol became part of state government in 1953 and in 1971 was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

In 1977 CAP was transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. One of the purposes of the Civil Air Patrol Division is to respond to requests for assistance in natural or man-made disasters or emergency situations.

There are 39 squadrons in the North Carolina Wing with over 1,300 volunteer members across the state. Although the wing is partially funded by the state, the department has no operational control over it. Members of CAP are volunteers who operate their own aircrafts at their own expense; however, membership dues, donations, estates, state funds and Air Force reimbursements account for a large portion of the wing's budget. The Civil Air Patrol fulfills three primary functions: providing emergency services, training cadets and providing aerospace education.

The Civil Air Patrol is most involved in emergency services which entails search and rescue missions for missing persons or downed aircraft and providing disaster relief assistance during emergencies. CAP volunteers play a vital role in the state's emergency response plan. Pilots and aircraft transport personnel, provide aerial searches, photo reconnaissance, communications and other domestic support functions in emergency situations.

The Cadet Training Program offers young people an opportunity to develop their potential through aerospace activities, leadership opportunities and character education with an emphasis on a drug-free ethic. This program challenges cadets to live the CAP core values; integrity, volunteer service, excellence and respect. Self discipline and teamwork are also emphasized. Cadets develop a sense of duty to their community by contributing to CAP's real-world emergency services and humanitarian efforts.

Aerospace education and training is designed to inform the public about aerospace activities. The CAP supports aerospace education workshops for teachers at colleges and universities throughout the United States. These programs prepare teachers to teach aerospace education into their traditional classroom subjects.

### ***Emergency Management Division***

The evolution of emergency management in North Carolina began with passage of the Emergency Management Act of 1977. Prior to that, the Emergency Management Division went through two transitions from Civil Defense to Civil Preparedness. Both Civil Defense and Civil Preparedness focused primarily on war-related disasters, but also supported local law enforcement and fire departments in the event of a major catastrophe. With the increased exposure of people and property to extremely high-risk situations due to our technological advancement, the need for a central coordinating agency to preserve and protect the citizens of North Carolina from all types of disasters, natural and man-made, soon became apparent.

The State Civil Defense Agency was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971 and transferred again in 1977 to the Department of

Crime Control and Public Safety, where it was named the Division of Emergency Management. The division is charged with coordinating response and relief activities in the event of a major emergency or disaster using a four-phase approach to emergency situations: preparedness, response, recover and mitigation.

This division's major emergency response functions are carried out by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) which is composed of top-level management representatives from each state agency involved in response activities. During an emergency, the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety is the governor's authorized representative to call and direct any state agency to respond to the emergency. The SERT directs on-site response activities when two or more state agencies are involved and will, upon request, direct the total response including local, state, federal and private resources. By providing support to local governments through response efforts, planning and training, the Division of Emergency Management carries out its theme of cooperation, coordination and unity.

### ***Governor's Crime Commission***

The Governor's Crime Commission embodies the former Law and Order Committee created in 1968 in the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Law and Order Committee was transferred to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1977. The Governor's Crime Commission serves by statute as the chief advisory board to the governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety on crime and justice issues and policies.

The 44-member commission has representatives from all parts of the criminal justice system, local government, the legislature and other citizens. This commission is supported by a staff in the Governor's Crime Commission Division and has been a unique forum for criminal justice in North Carolina. Throughout its history, the Governor's Crime Commission has served in a leadership role in criminal justice planning, issue analysis, program development and coordination. The Crime Commission has been a force behind many successful statewide programs such as driving-while-impaired legislation, community service restitution, crime prevention and community watch, rape victim assistance, victim compensation and sentencing reform.

The commission currently oversees crime-related federal grant programs for the state. These programs include the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program, the Justice Assistance Program, the Victim of Crime Act Program and the Drug Control and System Improvement Program. The commission administers approximately \$25 million in federal funds and \$10 million in state funds for criminal justice improvement programs. The Governor's Crime Commission Division serves as staff to the commission. The staff is responsible for researching the issues

under review by the commission and writing the resulting reports to the governor. The staff also administers crime-related federal grant programs for the state.

In an effort to streamline management, the Crime Prevention Division returned to its original home in the Governor's Crime Commission in 1999. The division was originally created using GCC funding and staff in 1979 to motivate citizens in every home and community to actively join in the fight against crime. The Crime Prevention Division provides technical assistance and crime prevention awareness materials free of charge to citizens, local law enforcement agencies and other groups. Among the programs promoted and coordinated by the division are Crime Stoppers, Community Watch, Business Crime Prevention, Sexual Assault Prevention, Crimes Against the Elderly, Church Watch, Crime Prevention in Public Housing and others.

### ***Highway Patrol Division***

In 1929, the General Assembly of North Carolina created the State Highway Patrol. Chapter 218 of the Public Laws of 1929 provides:

*"That the State Highway Commission of North Carolina is hereby authorized and directed to create under its control and supervision a division of the State Highway Patrol, consisting of one captain with headquarters in the State Highway Building at Raleigh, and one lieutenant and three patrolmen in each of the nine state highway division districts of the state."*

The Highway Patrol was given statutory responsibility to patrol the highways of the state, enforce the motor vehicle laws and assist the motoring public. The State Highway Commission appointed a captain as commanding officer of the State Highway Patrol and nine lieutenants. These ten men were sent to Harrisburg, Pa., to attend a two-week training school for state police. The captain and the nine lieutenants returned to North Carolina and made plans for recruiting 27 patrolmen, three for each of the nine highway districts in the state.

The year 1929 was the first time in North Carolina history that all members of a law enforcement unit were required to go through a training school to study the laws they would be called on to enforce. Of the original 400 applicants who applied for admission to the patrol, only 67 were ordered to report to Camp Glenn, an abandoned army encampment near Morehead City. The school ran for six weeks and the names of the 27 men with the highest records were posted on the bulletin board as the first State Highway Patrolmen. Others who had come through the training course with credit were put on a reserve list to be called into service as openings occurred.

On July 1, 1929, 37 members of the patrol took their oaths of office in the hall of the House of Representatives in the North Carolina Capitol. From this original authorized strength of 37, the State Highway Patrol's membership has increased, reflecting growth in the state's population, interstate and state highways, and registered vehicles and licensed drivers.

Throughout its long history, the State Highway Patrol has had many homes. In 1933, the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Highway Commission to the State Revenue Department. On July 1, 1941, the General Assembly created the Department of Motor Vehicles and the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Revenue Department to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The patrol was transferred from the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1973 to the Department of Transportation. In 1977, the patrol was transferred from the Department of Transportation to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

As the primary traffic law enforcement agency in North Carolina, the chief responsibility of the State Highway Patrol is safeguarding life and property on the state's highways. The duties and responsibilities of the patrol are governed by the General Statutes and consist of regularly patrolling the highways and enforcing all laws and regulations pertaining to travel and use of vehicles upon the highways.

Additional duties may be assigned by the governor and the secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety such as providing manpower and support for civil disturbances, nuclear accidents, chemical spills and natural disasters. The patrol also provides security for the governor and his family.

The year 1977 also brought a change in location and facilities for the Patrol's training schools. Camp Glenn was the site for training the first class of Highway Patrol recruits, but there was no permanent training site until 1946, when classes were held at the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. When the Patrol outgrew that site, several locations throughout the state were considered as possible training sites and the Governor Morehead School for the Blind located at 3318 Garner Road in Raleigh was selected.

In the fall of 1982, the Highway Patrol State Auxiliary, an organization of patrol wives and widows, decided to place a monument at the training center in memory of the troopers killed in the line of duty. After a fund-raising campaign to pay for its construction, on May 18, 1986, Governor James G. Martin accepted the memorial on behalf of the state during dedication ceremonies. The inscription on the monument was written by Latish Williams, an employee of the Patrol Headquarters staff:

*In memory of those who lost their lives in the line of duty, we hope you see their faces and hearts in this stone of beauty. In dedication and honor to those who die throughout the years, we stand before this memorial and hold back the tears. Over the years, we lost brave troopers who were our comrades and friends. We dedicate this monument in their honor knowing that when one dies, life begins.*

### ***Law Enforcement Support Services***

Law Enforcement Support Services (LESS) is a unique state program that provides excess equipment from the U.S. Department of Defense free of charge to state and local law enforcement agencies for use in law enforcement activities. Under the provisions of the National Defense Appropriations Act of 1989, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety was designated as the North Carolina agency that would handle distribution of military surplus items to local and state law enforcement agencies.

LESS was formally created in 1994 to provide a coordinated means for law enforcement agencies to obtain excess property. In addition to distributing federal surplus equipment, the division is the state point of contact for the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program and maintains a pool of equipment to loan law enforcement agencies. LESS provides a means for law enforcement agencies to purchase equipment using federal government contracts, and maintains and delivers logistics support items to law enforcement agencies during hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, snow storms, man-made disasters and other emergencies.

### ***National Guard***

Since the colonial era of this nation's history, there have been citizen soldiers who worked at their trades, jobs, farms, professions and other livelihoods, while also serving as members of organized militia units. When needed, these citizen-soldiers assisted in the defense of life, property and their community. The North Carolina National Guard has its roots in this tradition.

The National Guard today is the organized militia of the state and the governor is the commander-in-chief. The National Guard is also a part of the Armed Forces' reserve force structure with the president as commander-in-chief. This relationship gives the Guard a federal as well as a state mission making it unique among the armed forces.

As the state military, the Guard has a long history of service to the people of the state. On countless occasions, the Guard has provided assistance to state and local authorities when natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, fires and tornadoes occurred and during civil disturbances and other law enforcement emergencies that required additional trained manpower to supplement state and local resources.

In 1806, under the authority of the Militia Acts of 1792 and 1795 passed by the U.S. Congress, the General Assembly passed a law establishing the Adjutant General's Department. The militia then began to become better organized and trained. For many years the State Guard, as it was then known, had no federal recognition and at the time of the Spanish American War in 1898, it was discovered that the president of the United States had no authority to order the Guard into federal service. Under the Acts of Congress of June 3, 1916, a definite place in the National

Defense structure was created for the Guard, and the State Guard became the National Guard.

Since this change in the federal laws, the National Guard has become an integral part of the country's first line of defense. With the backing of the federal government and laws passed by the respective states based upon various National Defense Acts, the National Guard has continuously, through its training, developed a high standard of efficiency. In 1947, the Army Air Corps was designated as the United States Air Force and became a separate component of the armed services. At the same time, the National Guard of the United States was divided into the Army and Air National Guard. Today the Guard is recognized as an important part of the Army and Air Force of the United States. The N.C. National Guard consists of 11,500 guardsmen, with just over 10,000 soldiers and 1,500 airmen.

As a part of the reserve of the U.S. Armed Forces the Guard has been called to active federal service during every major conflict since the Revolutionary War. During the Civil War, N.C. state militia served with noted distinction for the Confederacy. In World War II the 30<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division was established and served gallantly, breaking the Hindenburg line. This division fought across Europe and was designated by S.L.A. Marshall, the military historian, as the best Infantry Division in the European Theater. The N.C. Guard had a lesser role in Korea, but then N.C. Guardsmen volunteered for tours in Vietnam where only several thousand Guardsmen nationally were called into service. With the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990 the Guard contributed over 3,000 Guardsmen to Operation Desert Shield/Storm and continued to contribute units to operations in Bosnia, Croatia, Haiti, Somalia, Macedonia, Kuwait and points around the globe for the next 10 years.

After the terrorists attacks on September 11, 2001 the N.C. National Guard had some of the first soldiers and airmen in Afghanistan to engage in combat against the Taliban. The 30<sup>th</sup> Brigade Combat Team (BCT) was the first such team to deploy and control its own area of operations in Iraq, combating insurgents and helping the people of Iraq establish a democratic government, build schools and improve infrastructure. Since, 2001 the N.C. National Guard has contributed over 12,000 soldiers and airmen to the Global War on Terror and many of these citizen-soldiers and airmen deployed more than once.

This high operational tempo has become the new norm for the N.C. National Guard. Prior to September 11, 2001 the National Guard was considered as a cold war strategic resource, something to be used in a long term conflict with the old Soviet Union. Today the N.C. National Guard plays a key role in the national defense strategy.

The Guard has received hundreds of millions of dollars in equipment in recent years including the new Abrams Battle Tank, and the Bradley Fighting vehicle and the Apache Longbow attack helicopter. The force structure of the Guard has transformed, allowing it to maximize capabilities and streamline command and

control to accomplish a myriad of missions. From headquarters down to the lowest level, the Guard units now match those same formations in the active Army. This transition has been one of the largest and most complex undertakings in the areas of personnel, equipment and facilities since the retirement and restructure of the 30<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division of 1971.

The N.C. National Guard continues to provide support to domestic operations in North Carolina and other areas around the country. For instance, the Guard sent over 900 Guardsmen, multiple aircraft and communications equipment to Mississippi and Louisiana after Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Since the beginning of Operation Jump Start in 2006, the Guard has had a constant presence along the Mexican border supporting the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol during operations to assist enforcement of the U.S. - Mexican Border policy. The way the N.C. Guard responds to domestic emergencies has matured as well, with the development of "Force Packaging", the ability to customize Guard support to civilian authorities. The Force Packages are designed to match the emergency support functions required by Emergency Management. The working relationship with state, regional and local responders has made the state a model for the nation in domestic response.

The N.C. National Guard also conducts several programs that serve the people of the state. The Tarheel Challenge Academy is a disciplined military-style residency school that helps teenagers that may need that environment to succeed. The Starbase program brings math and science into classrooms around the state in an exciting, hands-on atmosphere. The Counterdrug Task Force (CDTF) continues in its 17<sup>th</sup> year supporting federal, state and local law enforcement in domestic anti-drug operations and training. The drug demand reduction team from the CDTF continues to work with schools, community groups and the general public in educating them on the dangers of using illegal drugs. The N.C. National Guard trains and conducts fire fighting operations with the Mobile Aerial Fire Fighting System installed in the Air National Guard C-130 Cargo Aircraft. As one of only four units in the nation equipped to conduct this challenging mission, the N.C. National Guard is a key player in battling forest fires around the country. A full-time 22 man Civil Support Team stands ready to deploy anywhere in the state within hours of notification to provide real time analysis and response to incidents with weapons of mass destruction. In addition, designated N.C. National Guard units are prepared to respond to state and national emergencies within 24 hours providing security and support operations to local law enforcement as needed.

With the global security threat to the homeland and the need for U.S. forces around the world, the N.C. National Guard will continue to be a leader in operations both domestically and internationally. These men and women continue the tradition of bravery, honor and service from the past while taking on the challenges of the future in service to our state and nation.

## ***Victim and Justice Services Division***

The Victim and Justice Services division reimburses citizens who suffer medical expenses and lost wages as a result of being an innocent victim of a crime committed in North Carolina. The Crime Victims Compensation program compensates innocent victims up to \$30,000 to restore their physical and mental health and replace lost income for those victims who cannot work. If the victim dies as a result of the crime, an additional \$5,000 may be paid to the survivors for funeral expenses. The program pays funds only after other resources such as insurance, Medicaid, Worker's Compensation and court-ordered restitution have been exhausted. Victims of assault, child sexual abuse, domestic violence and drunk driving, as well as the families of homicide victims, are all eligible to apply for financial help. Many of the victims represent North Carolina's most vulnerable populations. The Rape Victim Assistance program provides financial assistance to victims of rape by reimbursing the cost of emergency medical treatment and evidence collection.

This program has served thousands of people since its inception in 1981 by helping victims to recover and restore their lives through crucial financial assistance in the aftermath of crime. Division staff also conduct workshops for law enforcement officers on managing occupational stress by using the services of a licensed psychologist to counsel police officers.

## ***Crime and Public Safety-Related Boards and Commissions***

Governor's Crime Commission

Boxing Advisory Commission

Victims Compensation Commission

State Emergency Response Commission

For more information about the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, call (919) 733-2126 or visit the department's Web site at [www.nccrimecontrol.org](http://www.nccrimecontrol.org).

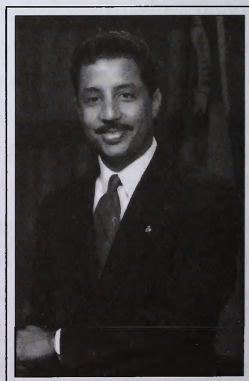
## **Bryan E. Beatty** ***Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety***

### ***Early Years***

Born March 10, 1958, in Englewood, NJ, to O.K. and Ellestine Dillard Beatty.

### ***Educational Background***

Salisbury High School, Salisbury, 1976; B.A., Political Science, State University of New York, 1980; Law Enforcement Certification, N.C. State Bureau of Investigation, 1981; J.D., School of Law, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1987.



*Political Activities*

Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 2001-Present; Director, N.C. State Bureau of Investigation; Deputy Attorney General, N.C. Department of Justice.

*Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic and Community Service Organizations*

100 Black Men of American, Triangle East Chapter.

*Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions*

Chair, State Emergency Response Commission; Governor's Crime Commission; N.C. Lottery Commission.

*Secretaries of Crime Control and Public Safety<sup>1</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
J. Phillip Carlton <sup>2</sup>	Wake	1977-1978
Herbert L. Hyde <sup>3</sup>	Buncombe	1979
Burley B. Mitchell <sup>4</sup>	Wake	1979-1982
Heman R. Clark <sup>5</sup>	Cumberland	1982-1985
Joseph W. Dean <sup>6</sup>	Wake	1985-1992
Alan V. Pugh <sup>7</sup>	Randolph	1992-1993
Thurman B. Hampton <sup>8</sup>	Rockingham	1993-1995
Richard H. Moore <sup>9</sup>	Granville	1995-1999
David E. Kelly <sup>10</sup>	Brunswick	1999-2000
Bryan E. Beatty	Wake	2001-Present

<sup>1</sup> The General Assembly of 1977 abolished the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and created the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

<sup>2</sup> Carlton was appointed on April 1, 1977, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 1, 1979, following his appointment to the N.C. Court of Appeals.

<sup>3</sup> Hyde was appointed on January 2, 1979, by Governor Hunt to replace Carlton.

<sup>4</sup> Mitchell was appointed on August 21, 1979, to replace Hyde. He resigned in early 1982 following his appointment to the N.C. Supreme Court.

<sup>5</sup> Clark was appointed in February 2, 1982, by Governor Hunt to replace Mitchell.

<sup>6</sup> Dean was appointed January 7, 1985 by Governor Martin.

<sup>7</sup> Pugh was appointed June 1, 1992, to serve the remainder of the Martin Administration.

<sup>8</sup> Hampton was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on February 3, 1993. He resigned September 30, 1995.

<sup>9</sup> Moore was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on December 1, 1995.

<sup>10</sup> Kelly was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on Nov. 23, 1999.

## Department of Cultural Resources

When the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources was created in 1971, it became the first state government cabinet-level department for cultural affairs established in the U.S. The purpose of the department is to enhance the cultural climate of North Carolina by providing access to the arts, historical resources and libraries. Cultural Resources interprets “culture” as an inclusive term for the many ways people have of understanding their history, values and natural creativity. By emphasizing the richness of North Carolina traditions, history and art, the department works to preserve and protect the state’s cultural heritage for future generations.

The department consists of three major offices: Archives and History, Arts, and Libraries. Each office oversees numerous sections. The Office of Archives and History is made up of the Division of Historical Resources, Division of State Historic Sites and Properties, and Division of State History Museums. The Office of Arts includes the North Carolina Arts Council, North Carolina Museum of Art, and North Carolina Symphony. The State Library of North Carolina includes the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The department’s Web site is [www.ncculture.com](http://www.ncculture.com).

### *The Office of Archives and History*

Founded in 1903 as the North Carolina Historical Commission, the North Carolina Office of Archives and History is the agency responsible for stewardship of the state’s past. The mission of the office is to collect, preserve and utilize the state’s historic resources so that present and future residents may better understand their history. To that end, the office safeguards the documentary and material evidence of past generations for the education of all citizens and the protection of their democratic rights.

The agency provides leadership and assistance to encourage the preservation of historical resources by government agencies, private individuals, businesses and non-profit organizations throughout the state. Archives and History looks to the future as it endeavors to save what is important from the past and present for the education and fulfillment of all North Carolinians. The character, cultural identity and direction of North Carolina emerge from its historic heritage.

Among the agency’s oldest programs is the North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program, administered jointly with the Department of Transportation since 1935. The program, overseen by an advisory committee of scholars, identifies and marks sites of statewide historical significance by means of cast aluminum signs on posts alongside the state’s highways. The 1500<sup>th</sup> marker, where Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke the words “I have a dream,” was unveiled in Rocky Mount in 2007. Among the newer initiatives, with annual competitions since 1997, National History

Day promotes interest in history among students and encourages them to develop skills in historical research and presentation.

The Education Branch, housed in the office of the Deputy Secretary, works with all divisions of Archives and History to provide educational activities and materials to constituents of all ages. In addition to the National History Day program, the branch oversees the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies.

The Office of Archives and History maintains service branches in Asheville and Greenville, offering professional expertise in historic resource management. The Eastern Office specializes in assistance with historic preservation. The Western Office specializes in archival management, preservation and site operations. In addition, the Eastern Civil War Office is located in Goldsboro. For more detailed information about the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, including hours, directions, names of staff members, events listing and news updates, see the agency's Web site at [www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us](http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us).

### ***Division of Historical Resources***

The Archives and Records Section is responsible for promoting and safeguarding the documentary heritage of the state, particularly as it pertains to public records. The section conducts statewide archival and records management programs that help collect, reference and preserve records of state and local governments and public universities. Open to the public five days a week, the North Carolina State Archives houses over 55,000 cubic feet of permanently valuable materials containing millions of individual items. Of note is North Carolina's original copy of the Bill of Rights and the 1663 Carolina Charter. The Government Records Branch provides and administers records management services to state government agencies, local governments and state-supported institutions of higher education. Its holdings are housed in three records storage facilities with a total capacity of approximately 220,000 cubic feet. The section administers the Outer Banks History Center, a regional research facility in Manteo.

The Historical Publications Section serves to stimulate historical investigation, promote knowledge of the history of the state, and encourage the study of North Carolina history. Two ongoing projects are the editing and publication of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina [Second Series]* and *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865*, a comprehensive Civil War roster. Among the section's bestselling titles are ones on pirates and coastal history. Of particular interest to scholars are documentary volumes of the papers of James Iredell and Zebulon Baird Vance. The section publishes the *North Carolina Historical Review*, established in 1924 as a medium of publication and discussion of history in North Carolina. The *Review*, issued quarterly, is the definitive source for the study and understanding of the state's history. *Carolina Comments* is the quarterly newsletter of the Office of Archives and History.

The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office assists citizens, private institutions, local governments and agencies of state and federal government in the identification, evaluation, protection and enhancement of properties significant in North Carolina history. The agency administers the National Register of Historic Places program. The chief services of the office include the statewide survey of historic buildings and districts, environmental review of state and federal actions affecting historic and archaeological properties, technical assistance to owners in the restoration of historic properties, processing of taxpayer applications for the state and federal tax credit certifications for the rehabilitation of historic structures, grant assistance for historic preservation projects, and technical assistance to local preservation commissions. The office has produced a series of publications based upon its survey work, notably guides to historic architecture of the entire state.

The Office of State Archaeology coordinates and implements a statewide program of prehistoric, historic and underwater archaeology. The office has professional staff in Raleigh, Asheville, Kure Beach (adjacent to Fort Fisher near Wilmington) and Greenville. The office's Research Center provides access to the state's archaeological heritage. The Underwater Archaeology Unit, established in 1967, has grown to be a nationally-respected program. The unit has documented more than 5,000 shipwrecks in North Carolina waters. None of these underwater archaeological sites has had more impact than the shipwreck discovered near Beaufort Inlet in 1996. The site dates to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and is the oldest wreck found in state waters. Since its discovery, archaeologists have rescued 100,000 artifacts as they work to confirm that the shipwreck is that of the pirate Blackbeard's flagship, *Queen Anne's Revenge*.

### ***Division of State Historic Sites and Property***

Established as a section in 1955, the mission of the Division of Historic Sites and Properties is to preserve, develop, operate, maintain, and interpret a system of sites of statewide significance for the state's citizens and visitors. Accordingly, the division manages 27 sites encompassing approximately 3,000 acres of land and embracing several centuries of North Carolina history.

A total of 22 of these sites are organized by geographic region. In the East are Aycock Birthplace, Historic Bath, Bentonville Battlefield, Brunswick Town, CSS Neuse/Caswell Memorial, Historic Edenton, Fort Fisher, Historic Halifax, and Somerset Place. In the Piedmont are Alamance Battleground, Bennett Place, Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum, Duke Homestead, House in the Horseshoe, Historic Stagville, and Town Creek. In the West are Fort Dobbs, Home Creek Farm, Polk Memorial, Reed Gold Mine, Vance Birthplace and Thomas Wolfe Memorial.

The remaining five sites are administered directly through division headquarters and include the following: the North Carolina State Capitol, Tryon Palace Historic

Sites and Gardens, USS Battleship North Carolina, Roanoke Island Festival Park, and the North Carolina Transportation Museum.

The **North Carolina State Capitol**, completed in 1840, is one of the finest and best preserved examples of a major civic building in the Greek Revival style of architecture.

**Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens** provides daily tours of North Carolina's restored colonial capitol and governor's residence in New Bern, originally completed in 1770 for Governor William Tryon. The site also includes the John Wright Stanly House (ca. 1779), the Dixon-Stevenson House (ca. 1830), the New Bern Academy (ca. 1809), and 14 acres of period-inspired gardens. The North Carolina History Education Center will open on the six-acre Barbour Boat Works shipyard tract in 2010, New Bern's 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The staff researches, collects, preserves, and interprets the material culture relating to the time period from 1770-1865. Recent initiatives have included revised presentations for the costumed interpreters and in-depth research on the regions' African-American history.

The **USS Battleship North Carolina**, berthed on the Wilmington waterfront, has provided two distinctly different services. In her first life, from 1941 to 1947, the vessel was a battle-tested veteran of World War II. In her second life, launched in October 1961, she is North Carolina's memorial to its World War II veterans, a tourist attraction, and a museum.

**Roanoke Island Festival Park** in Manteo blends history, education, and the arts in celebration of Roanoke Island, the site of England's first attempt to colonize North America in the 1580s. The park's attractions include the Elizabeth II, a replica sixteenth-century sailing vessel; the Roanoke Adventure Museum; and outdoor pavilion; and an art gallery.

The **North Carolina Transportation Museum** at Spencer Shops is housed in what once was Southern Railway's largest repair facility, acquired by the state in 1977. In 1996, the centennial year of the shops, the roundhouse opened to the public. Presently, the major focus is the rehabilitation of the back shop for exhibits.

### ***Division of State History Museums***

The Division of State History Museums collects and preserves artifacts and other historical materials relating to the history and heritage of North Carolina in a local, regional, national, and international context to assist people in understanding how the past influences the present. The Division interprets the state's history through exhibitions, educational programs, and publications available to the visitor on-site or through distance-learning technologies. Permanent exhibits include the *North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame*; *A Call to Arms: North Carolina Military History Gallery*; and *Pleasing to the Eye: The Decorative Arts of North Carolina*. The museum offers short-term exhibits that range from music and fashion to waterfowl culture. The

museum regularly hosts traveling exhibits about a variety of topics, such as the American Revolution and Cherokee pottery.

Founded in 1902 by Fred Olds and long known as the Hall of History, the Museum of History was moved to its present quarters in April 1994. One aspect of the museum's mission is to interpret North Carolina history through the acquisition, preservation, and presentation of artifacts. The museum's collection contains more than 150,000 artifacts representative of North Carolina's past. The staff includes specialists in design, artifact identification and provenance, conservation and restoration techniques and historical context. Curators specialize in fields such as agriculture and industry, community history, costume and textiles, folklife, furnishings and decorative arts, military history and political and socioeconomic history. Educational programming, tailored to both students and teachers, is structured to complement the standard course of study in state history from grades K-12. The museum hosts regular events for all ages, such as Family Days, a lunchtime speakers program, musical performances, and lectures. Capitol Area Visitors Services, also housed in the museum, provides information and assistance to more than 376,000 annual visitors to Raleigh's state-owned cultural attractions.

The **Museum of the Albemarle** tells the story of the people who have lived in the Albemarle region — from American Indians to the first English-speaking colonists to farmers and fishermen. In 2006, the museum opened a new building on the waterfront in Elizabeth City. The **Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex** in Fayetteville interprets the history and culture of southern North Carolina from prehistory to the present. The **Mountain Gateway Museum and Heritage Center** in Old Fort interprets the mountain region's history from the earliest inhabitants through the settlement period and into the twentieth century.

The **North Carolina Maritime Museum**, with locations in Beaufort and Southport, is driven by its mission to preserve and interpret all aspects of North Carolina's rich maritime heritage through educational exhibits, programs, and field trips. The museum has an active boatbuilding program and offers environmental education programs, including one at Cape Lookout.

The **Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum** in Hatteras focuses on the maritime history of the Outer Banks and the Graveyard of the Atlantic.

### ***The Office of the Arts***

North Carolina is a state of cultural firsts: the firsts in the U.S. to devote public funds for an art collection, the first local arts council, the first state-supported arts school, and the first to provide continuous funding to a state symphony. These programs, which provide education, entertainment, and vast enjoyment for millions of students, parents, and visitors each year, are created through the divisions of the North Carolina Arts Council; the North Carolina Museum of Art and its operating

entity, the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art; and the North Carolina Symphony.

### ***North Carolina Arts Council***

North Carolina had long been recongnized for rich traditions in crafts, literature, historical drama, and music when, by executive order in 1964, Governor Terry Sanford created the North Carolina Arts Council to strengthen North Carolina's creativity, invention, and prosperity. Under Dan K. Moore, the Arts Council became a statutory state agency in 1967. Today, the mission of the Arts Council is to make North Carolina a better state through the arts. The Arts Council provides technical assistance, information resources, and over 1,000 grants each year to non-profit organizations and artists. It has a 24-member board appointed by the Governor, a 26-member staff, and serves as the steward of state and federal funds appropriated for arts. The Arts Council is recognized nationally for its innovative leadership. Program areas include:

*Artists and Organizations:* Works directly with artists and arts organizations in film, literary, performing, and visual arts to build capacity and encourage development of high quality artistic productions and services. Provides funding, resources, and technical support. Develops and administers opportunities, such as the Poet Laureate program, that highlight the state's artistic assests.

*Community Arts Development:* Integrates arts and living traditions into local and regional planning efforts statewide, working from grassroots level up to design and implement initiatives that showcase local arts and cultural resources, strengthen community idenity, and support sustainable place-based economic development. Consults in a variety of technical assistance areas including organizational development, arts traditions, heritage and cultural tourism development, facility planning, exhibit conceptualization and design, and partnership and resource indentification.

*Arts Participation and Learning:* Creates opportunities for citizens to participate in the arts by providing programs and technical and financial resources to arts organizations and learning institutions. Advances life-long learning experiences through arts in education for pre K-12, adult learning, accessibility for people with disabilities, and audience development.

*Marketing:* Provides citizens and visitors opportunities to learn about the state's rich arts and cultural assests and encourages participation through themed tours of the state, such as Blue Ridge Music, Cherokee Heritage, performing arts, literature, festivals, and other arts attractions. Manages the Web site [www.ncarts.org](http://www.ncarts.org) as the primary resource on the arts in North Carolinaaaa for artists, arts organizations, other state agencies, visitors, and the general public. Compiles and maintains data and resource information.

### ***North Carolina Museum of Art***

The North Carolina Museum of Art houses one of the finest collections of art in the Southeast, a collection that includes paintings and sculpture representing 5,000 years of artistic achievements from ancient Egypt to the present. When the General Assembly appropriated one million dollars in 1947 "to purchase an art collection for the state," North Carolina became the first state in the nation to devote public funds for that purpose. With that first appropriation, the museum acquired 139 European and American paintings including works by Rubens, Canaletto, Gainsborough, Copley and Homer. This appropriation attracted a gift from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, which donated most of the museum's collection of Italian Renaissance and Baroque art.

Over the decades the museum's collection has grown considerably. Major works by such European masters as Cranach the Elder, Aertsen, Canova, Monet and Pissarro have been added to the core collection. The modern collection features an exceptional group of German Expressionist paintings, as well as notable works by Hartley, O'Keeffe, Benton, Giacometti, Kline, Motherwell, Diebenkorn and Bearden. The museum also collects the art of our own time including important works by Wyeth, Stella, Murray, Katz, Kuitca and three contemporary German masters: Baselitz, Kiefer and Richter. The collection also has extended its reach to embrace Egyptian and Classical art and the art of Africa, Oceania and Ancient America. A gallery of Jewish ceremonial art is one of the only two such displays in a general art museum in the nation.

Docents conduct tours of the permanent collection and tours of special exhibitions for groups, including school children that visit the museum for tours geared to their curriculum. The museum presents lectures, concerts, films, classes, workshops for children and seminars for teachers. During warm weather months, the museum's Joseph M. Bryan, Jr., Theater is the setting for a wide range of popular outdoor programs and events.

Founded and administered by the North Carolina Art Society until 1961, the museum is today a division of the Department of Cultural Resources. Annual operating support is provided through state appropriations and contributions from the private sector administered by the North Carolina Museum of Art Foundation. A full-service restaurant and a gift shop are available to visitors. Admission to the museum is free; however, there may be an admission charge for special exhibitions or programs.

### ***North Carolina Symphony***

Founded in 1932, the North Carolina Symphony has the distinction of being the first orchestra in the country to receive continuous state funding. When the 1943 General Assembly passed what it called the "Horn-Tootin' Bill," the symphony began taking the orchestra to the people of the state, a tradition that continues

today. In its role as North Carolina's premier performing arts organization, the North Carolina Symphony travels more than 14,000 miles during the regular season each year, performing in large and small communities from the mountains to the coast. Presenting approximately 175 concerts throughout the state, the orchestra reaches 50,000 children and more than 225,000 adults each year.

Under the leadership of Music Director and Conductor Grant Llewellyn and Resident Conductor William Henry Curry, the North Carolina Symphony ranks as one of the nation's major orchestras, presenting the finest in live, symphonic music. In addition to its outstanding reputation, the symphony also has one of the most extensive music education programs in the country. Approximately 40 of its yearly concerts are given free of admission to school children throughout the state in their home communities.

Along with its statewide concerts, the orchestra presents 75 classical and pops concerts each year in the Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill and Cary metropolitan area. The North Carolina Symphony is a full-time, professional orchestra with 69 members, currently based in Raleigh's world-class Meymandi Concert Hall, one of the nation's premier acoustical environments. The symphony's summer home is Koka Booth Amphitheatre at Regency Park in Cary.

This highly-respected orchestra has appeared twice at Carnegie Hall in New York City and once each at Orchestra Hall in Chicago and the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. World-renowned soloists and conductors, including André Watts, Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg, Doc Severinsen, Raymond Leppard and Lynn Harrell, regularly perform with the North Carolina Symphony. The symphony has produced four recordings: one of Durham composer Robert Ward's compositions; one of holiday pops music; an all-Beethoven recording; and a recording of patriotic works entitled *American Favorites*. Two new recordings for BIS Records are due in 2009 and 2010.

### ***State Library of North Carolina***

The State Library has a long and proud history, beginning with its founding in 1812 as a collection of books in the office of the Secretary of State and the appointment of the first full-time State Librarian in 1843. Another historical milestone was the establishment of the North Carolina Library Commission in 1909. Its primary mission was to provide assistance, advice, and counsel to all libraries, all communities that proposed to establish libraries, and all persons interested in the best means of establishing and administering libraries. By action of the General Assembly in 1955, the State Library and the Library Commission were merged to form a single State Library. Today, the State Library is a division of the Department of Cultural Resources. The State Library Commission, a 15-member group of

citizens and professional librarians, advises the Secretary of Cultural Resources and the State Librarian on priorities and policy issues.

The State Library of North Carolina focuses its services to the people of the state in three ways: (1) by working in partnership with local communities to develop public library services statewide; (2) by developing library networks and coordinating efforts among all types of libraries to provide access to electronic information resources through a modern telecommunications infrastructure; and (3) by operating the State Library, which provides services to a constituency that includes government officials, business people and the general public with an emphasis on genealogy researchers and blind and physically handicapped people in North Carolina.

The **Library Development Section** works closely with local communities to ensure that every public library in the state offers the best possible service. The section staff also works with libraries in North Carolina's public schools, colleges and universities to strengthen library services statewide. The consultant staff provides continuing education, consulting assistance and other types of support to local library staff, library board members and local officials. A rich array of statewide programs support the efforts of local libraries. In addition, section staff manage statewide programs that strengthen services offered by local libraries as well as the State Aid to Public Libraries program and the federally-funded Library Services Technology Act, two grant programs aimed at strengthening local library services.

The Internet is transforming the way that North Carolina's libraries do business. The new telecommunications technologies are removing barriers created by rural isolation, poverty, and institutional resources. The State Library provides a variety of programs and services to help local public libraries close the "digital divide" in their community by providing access to the Internet to people of all ages. Another innovative program — NC LIVE — provides access to magazine articles and reference books online to library patrons in all 100 counties. StartSquad.org is an Internet portal designed by the state's librarians to provide a well-organized selection of Web sites for children in preschool through middle school, and NCECHO.org links a wealth of information about North Carolina's history and culture in its libraries, museums, archives, and historical societies.

The **Library Services Section** maintains resource collections and provides library and information services to state government and the general public. Research collections include the state's official, permanent depository collection of state government publications and laws, and extensive genealogy research collection, and historical North Carolina newspapers, magazines, and other state and county records and documents. Staff provides information, reference, and basic research services regarding North Carolina government, people, places, history, culture, demographic and statistical data, and genealogy, as well as information and instructional programs related to library research and resources. Staff provides consultation to state agencies on issues related to cataloging, classifications, metadata,

access, digitization, digital information management, and preservation of print and digital resources.

The Library also provides library programs and services to North Carolinians who cannot read standard print due to visual or physical disability. Special collections of public library books and magazines in large print, Braille, and audio formats are circulated to users throughout the State.

### ***Special Programs***

In addition to the many programs and services already under way through the various divisions of the N.C. Cultural Resources, the department also sponsors cultural programs targeted to special populations including people of color, the disabled and residents of correctional institutions. The department's goal is to assure that the richness of North Carolina's cultural heritage should be available to everyone.

### ***Culture-Related Boards and Commissions***

Edenton Historical Commission

Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee

Governor's Business Council on Arts and Humanities Board

Historic Bath Commission

Historic Hillsborough Commission

Historic Murfreesboro Commission

John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission

Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) Advisory Committee

National Register Advisory Board

North Carolina Art Society Board

North Carolina Arts Council Board

North Carolina Awards Committee

North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Commission

North Carolina Historical Commission

North Carolina Museum of Art Board

North Carolina Museum of History Associates

North Carolina Public Librarian Certification Commission

North Carolina State Library Commission

North Carolina Symphony Foundation, Inc.

North Carolina Symphony Society Board

Roanoke Island Historical Association Board

Roanoke Island Commission

State Capitol Advisory Committee

State Historical Records Advisory Board

Tryon Palace Commission

USS North Carolina Battleship Commission

Vagabond School of Drama Board

For more information on the Department of Cultural Resources, call (919) 807-7250 or visit the department's Web site at [www.ncculture.com](http://www.ncculture.com).

## **Lisbeth Evans**

### ***Secretary of Cultural Resources***

#### ***Early Years***

Born to James Winfred and Trudie Clark Evans on September 7, 1952, in Clarkton, Bladen County.

#### ***Educational Background***

Clarkton High School, 1970; B.S., Wake Forest University, 1974; MBA, Babcock School of Management, Wake Forest University, 1978.

#### ***Professional Background***

Secretary, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources.

#### ***Political Activities***

Chair, N.C. Democratic Party, January, 1996, to February, 1998; Chair, Women's Campaign Fund.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Board of Trustees, Wake Forest University.

#### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Directors, Golden L.E.A.F., Inc (Long-Term Economic Advancement Foundation).; Board of Trustees, N.C. School of the Arts; Board of Trustees, UNC-TV.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

2006 Women of Achievement Award, General Federation of Women's Clubs of N.C.; Public Service Award, YWCA of Winston-Salem; Richardson L. Preyer Award, Leadership North Carolina.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, James Tate Lambie. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, Augsburg Lutheran Church.



*Secretaries of Cultural Resources<sup>1</sup>*

Name	Residence	Term
Samuel T. Ragan <sup>2</sup>	Moore	1972-1973
Grace J. Rohrer <sup>3</sup>	Forsyth	1973-1977
Sara W. Hodgkins <sup>4</sup>	Moore	1977-1985
Patric G. Dorsey <sup>5</sup>	Craven	1985-1993
Betty R. McCain <sup>6</sup>	Wilson	1993-2000
Lisbeth C. Evans <sup>7</sup>	Forsyth	2001-Present

<sup>1</sup> The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the Department of Art, Culture and History with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The Organization Act of 1973 changed the name to the Department of Cultural Resources.

<sup>2</sup> Ragan was appointed by Governor Scott.

<sup>3</sup> Rohrer was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Ragan.

<sup>4</sup> Hodgkins was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Rohrer.

<sup>5</sup> Dorsey was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Hodgkins.

<sup>6</sup> McCain was appointed January 11, 1993 by Governor Hunt.

<sup>7</sup> Evans was appointed January 10, 2001, by Governor Easley.

## Department of Environment and Natural Resources

The N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources has a long and diverse history. When North Carolina began enforcing game laws in 1738, acting years before statehood became a fact, the process began to form what we know today as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

By 1850, the state had embarked on an ambitious earth sciences program to include not only physical sciences but also agricultural and forestry functions. In 1823, the North Carolina Geological Survey was formed, later expanded, and in 1905 renamed the N.C. Geological and Economic Survey — the forerunner organization to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

State direction on environmental matters picked up speed as the 20th Century dawned. As early as 1899, the State Board of Health was given some statutory powers over water pollution affecting sources of domestic water supply. The state's power to control the pollution of North Carolina's water resources has remained constant since.

The state employed its first graduate forester in June of 1909, leading to the creation of the North Carolina Forest Service (known today as the Division of Forest Resources) in 1915. When it was established, the service's only task was to prevent and control wildfires.

Also in 1915, the state parks system was born when Governor Locke Craig moved the General Assembly to save Mount Mitchell before loggers could ruin it. Legislators created Mount Mitchell State Park in response to the governor's request. That same year federal and state laws were passed to protect watersheds and streams. The assembly established the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board, charging it with the stewardship and management of the state's fishery resources. The board has the administrative power to regulate fisheries, enforce fishery laws and regulations, operate hatcheries and carry out shellfish rehabilitation activities.

By 1925, the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey took another step in its evolution, becoming the Department of Conservation and Development. The new department consolidated many natural resource functions. Its original focus was on geology, but its involvement in managing many other associated natural resources also grew. Although the Depression slowed business at all levels, public programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were a boon to North Carolina's natural resource programs. More than 76,000 CCC workers fanned out across the state, constructing fire towers, bridges, erosion control dams and buildings, planting trees and fighting forest fires. Many of the facilities in our state parks built by the CCC are still in use today.

The Division of Forest Resources established its nursery seedling program in 1924, adding a management branch in 1937 and creating a State Parks Program as a branch operation in 1935. A full-time Superintendent of State Parks was hired

and the stage was set for parks management to develop into division status by 1948.

By the late 1930s, interest had declined in managing the state's geological and mineral resources, the function that has sparked the organizational push for natural resource management in the first place. Geological and mineralogical investigations at both federal and state levels were poorly supported financially. From 1926-1940, the Division of Mineral Resources was literally a one-man show, operated by the State Geologist.

The war years (1938-1945) provided new impetus for state involvement in managing North Carolina's geological and mineral resources thanks to the need for minerals to meet wartime shortages.

The state and the U.S. Geological Survey undertook an ambitious cooperative effort in 1941, beginning with a ground water resources study. That effort continued through 1959, when the Department of Water Resources was formed. Also in 1941, North Carolina conducted a far-ranging study of geology and mineral resources in the western regions of North Carolina in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A long legislative struggle that lasted three full sessions of the General Assembly brought the state's first comprehensive, modern water pollution control law in 1951. The cornerstone of North Carolina's early 19th Century effort to affect our environmental lifestyle - water and geology - was finally being forged into law.

The N.C. 1951 State Stream Sanitation Act (renamed in 1967 as the Water and Air Resources Act) became the bedrock for today's complex and inclusive efforts to protect the state's water resources. The act also provided an important part of the legal basis for today's water pollution control program. It established a pollution abatement and control program based on classifications and water quality standards applied to the surface waters of North Carolina.

By 1959, the General Assembly had created the Department and Board of Water Resources, moving the State Stream Sanitation Committee and its programs into the new department. In 1967, the agency was renamed the Department of Water and Air Resources. The department remained active in water pollution control and continued to develop a new air pollution control program.

The Division of Forest Resources expanded its comprehensive services during the 1950-1970s, as did many of the state agencies concerned with the growing complexity of environmental issues. The nation's first Forest Insect and Disease Control Program was set up within the division in 1950. The Tree Improvement Program began in 1963. The Forestation Program was added in 1969 and the first Educational State Forest became operational in 1976.

For the first half of this century, North Carolina's state parks grew simply through the generosity of public-spirited citizens. Appropriations for operations were minimal until the State Parks Program was established within the N.C. Forest Service in 1935. The parks were busy sites for military camps in the 1940s, but isolated leisure spots for most of the years before and after World War II.

Steady growth in park attendance, and a corresponding need for more appropriations to serve that growth, surfaced in the early 1960s and continues today. The 1963 State Natural Areas Act guaranteed that future generations will have pockets of unspoiled nature to enjoy. The 1965 Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund required the state to have a viable plan for park growth.

The General Assembly pumped new financial life into the state park system with major appropriations in the 1970s for parkland acquisition and operations. By the mid-1980s, visitation at state parks had risen to six million visitors per year. Facilities were taxed to the limit and a new era of parks expansion and improvements was beginning.

In the 1960s, the need to protect fragile natural resources was evident on several fronts. The Division of Geodetic Survey began in 1959; the Dam Safety Act was passed by the General Assembly in 1967; and North Carolina became the first state to gain federal approval of its Coastal Management Program with the 1974 passing of the Coastal Area Management Act. By the early 1970s, the state's involvement in natural resource and community lifestyle protection bore little resemblance to the limited structure of state organizations of the late 1800s.

The Executive Organization Act of 1971 placed most of the environmental functions under the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The act transferred 18 different agencies, boards and commissions to the department, including the functions of the old Department of Conservation and Development. As some of the titles changed and some of the duties of the earlier agencies were combined or shifted, the stage was set for the 1977 Executive Order which created the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. That brought together not only the growing community development programs, but pulled the always popular North Carolina Zoological Park (created in 1969 and expanded continuously since) and the Wildlife Resources Commission under the Natural Resources and Community Development umbrella.

During the mid-1980s, however, a growing need developed to combine the state's interrelated natural resources, environmental and public health regulatory agencies into a single department. With the support of the administration, the General Assembly passed legislation in 1989 to combine elements of the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD) into a single Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

Three of the old NRCD divisions (Community Assistance, Economic Opportunity, and Employment and Training) were transferred to other departments. The remaining divisions were combined with the Health Services Division from the N.C. Department of Human Resources to form the new agency. The creation of the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources (DEHNR) ushered in a new relationship between the environment and the health of the state's communities and citizens.

From 1989 to 1997, new DEHNR divisions were formed, others split and still others expanded in both manpower and regulatory authority. The increases and changes were in response to a new awareness by the public and businesses that North Carolina's growing industrial, commercial and population expansion was exacting a high price on natural resources.

The new agencies included the Office of Minority Health and its Minority Health Advisory Committee, legislatively created in 1992. The Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health and Healthy Carolinians 2000 followed. The state's three aquariums merged into one office inside DEHNR in 1993 and the Museum of Natural Sciences followed suit the same year.

The Office of Environmental Education was created in 1993 to educate the public — and North Carolina youth in particular — about what constitutes the environment that supports us. Several of the department's health agencies were altered to meet public concerns about infant mortality, AIDS, septic tank systems and rabies.

Those and other administrative changes between 1990 and 1996 resulted in an increase in Department manpower. Staffing reached 4,650 by 1997. The growing response to environmental problems brought an infusion of money for inspectors, new regulatory powers and a speed-up of the permit processes.

North Carolina's state parks system received major attention in the mid-1990s. Voters approved a \$35 million bond package in 1993 for capital improvements to a deteriorating park system and land purchases to expand some parks. Two years later, the General Assembly for the first time gave the troubled parks system a guaranteed future source of funding — 75 percent of what the state had been taking from the excise tax on real estate tax transfers will now go to support our parks.

As the decade of the 1990s dawned, legislators allocated substantial sums of money for programs to clean up the most dangerous of 10,000 underground gasoline storage tanks thought to be leaking at any given time in the state. Some of the state's gasoline tax revenues have been earmarked to help owners clean up tank spills.

By the mid-1990s, the fund was facing a deficit because of the overwhelming costs involved and the large numbers of underground tanks potentially leaking beneath North Carolina's soil. The department also began to respond to new concerns about fish kills, polluted streams and run-off of nitrogen and other substances into

rivers and creeks. In 1995 and 1996, animal waste spills into rivers in eastern North Carolina led to a stiffening of waste management requirements; the addition of inspectors to its water quality and its soil and water conservation divisions; and training requirements for farm operators.

With the health functions of DEHNR growing at a rate matching the growth of environmental pressures, the 1996 General Assembly divided the department once again. On June 1, 1997, health functions were transferred to the Department of Human Resources — which changed its name, as well.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources was born. Before the new department was even a year old, water pollution was rising to the top of the state's list of environmental concerns.

Chemists and scientists waged battle daily with “headline” problems — pfiesteria and hog waste spills. Pfiesteria was isolated as a dangerous fish-related organism suspected to have caused massive fish kills in the summers of 1995, 1996 and 1997. The slippery problem of identifying and controlling non-point sources of pollution placed more departmental emphasis on problems of stormwater and sedimentation run-off and nutrient pollution.

In August, 1997, Governor Hunt signed into law the most comprehensive piece of environmental legislation in the state's history. It mandated a moratorium on hog farms, gave county government new power to control the swine industry, and tightened limits on how much nitrogen cities and industries can discharge into nutrient-sensitive waters. Later that year, the state's Environmental Management Commission approved a plan to reduce nitrogen in the Neuse River watershed by 30 percent.

The 20th Century closed with an increased emphasis on preserving open space and tackling air pollution in North Carolina. The state passed new rules requiring power plants and other industries to reduce their emissions of ozone-forming pollutants by more than two-thirds between 2000 and 2006. Lawmakers also passed legislation that expanded and enhanced the emissions testing program for motor vehicles. The new testing program expanded the program from nine counties to 48. Motor vehicles account for about half of the state's nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions, the main cause of ozone. A lung irritant, ozone threatens health, especially among children, senior citizens and people with respiratory problems. It also damages crops and forests and threatens continued economic growth.

North Carolina Governor Mike Easley later joined the governors of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia in signing a set of regional air principles focusing on the cooperative effort needed to address air pollution across the Southeast.

To support land preservation in a time of rapid growth, former Governor Jim Hunt called for the conservation and preservation of an additional one million acres in North Carolina for open space, gamelands and recreation by 2010. The

General Assembly later enacted legislation putting the million-acre goal into state law. The initiative encourages the creation of public-private partnerships to preserve an additional one million acres of farmland, forests, gamelands, wetlands and other undeveloped land in North Carolina over the next ten years. In 2002, DENR created the Office of Conservation and Community Affairs to lead open-space preservation efforts by focusing on three key areas: protecting and restoring natural areas, advancing stewardship on private and working lands and protecting and restoring sounds and ocean habitats.

Perhaps no other state agency equals the complexity of responsibilities nor deals more directly with the public than does the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Its day-to-day operations touch the lives of North Carolinians constantly, from the quality of water coming out of the faucets in their homes to how many campsites are available for their use at a state park.

The department's work is carried out by nearly 3,700 employees. Most of these personnel are located in Raleigh, but a significant number must be stationed at specific sites throughout North Carolina to serve the public and protect the state's natural resources.

### ***Office of the Secretary***

Policy and administrative responsibility for the far-flung operations of the department rests with a secretary appointed by the governor. Working with the secretary to manage the department's divisions and offices are a chief deputy secretary and two assistant secretaries. Functions within the Office of the Secretary include:

***Office of Conservation and Community Affairs:*** This office oversees department-wide initiatives in land and water conservation. It also leads the development and implementation of a comprehensive statewide conservation plan involving government agencies, private organizations, landowners and the public.

***Office of the General Counsel:*** The Office of the General Counsel provides legal opinions and advice to divisions in the department; negotiates settlement agreements; reviews and evaluates the legal aspects of department activities and programs; conducts all personnel case appeals; and administers enforcement actions taken by the department.

***Office of Legislative and Inter-Governmental Affairs:*** This office is the department's liaison with the North Carolina General Assembly and local governments. Part of its role is to monitor proposed legislation and the work of legislative study commissions and research committees. It also directs the work of the department's field representatives. The office works closely with each division to ensure adequate representation of the department's interest.

***Office of Public Affairs:*** Public Affairs provides graphic art, publication, photographic and writing/editing services for the department and its divisions. The

office also informs the public and media about the department's programs and available services.

**Regional Offices:** Seven strategically located regional offices serve as home base for staff members from several divisions of the department, particularly those with regulatory authority. The regional offices allow the department to deliver its program services to citizens at the community level. Regional offices are in Asheville, Fayetteville, Mooresville, Raleigh, Washington, Wilmington and Winston-Salem.

### ***Environmental Divisions***

**Air Quality Division:** Air Quality regulates the quality of the air in North Carolina through technical assistance to industries and enforcement of state and federal air pollution standards. The division issues permits, establishes ambient air quality standards, monitors air quality and operates a vehicle inspection/maintenance program.

**Coastal Management Division:** Coastal Management is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the N.C. Coastal Area Management Act. It processes major development permits in coastal areas, reviews all dredge and fill permit applications and administers state and federal grants and projects that are part of the N.C. Coastal Management Program.

**Environmental Health Division:** Environmental Health is responsible for the protection of public health through the control of environmental hazards that cause human illness. Its programs include the protection of drinking water, wastewater management, restaurant sanitation grading, shellfish sanitation, pest management, radiation protection and lead poisoning.

**Land Resources Division:** Land Resources is responsible for protecting and conserving the state's land, mineral and related resources. Its programs include sedimentation pollution control, mine land reclamation, dam safety, geodetic survey and mineral resources conservation and development.

**Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance Division:** This division coordinates the state's solid waste reduction efforts. It offers technical assistance and policy support to industries, local governments and state agencies in reducing waste. The Pollution Prevention Program and the hazardous waste minimization and solid waste recycling programs are the division's core elements.

**Waste Management Division:** Waste Management administers programs to regulate and manage hazardous and solid waste disposal to protect the public health. Programs include Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, Underground Storage Tanks and the Superfund.

**Water Quality Division:** Water Quality is responsible for the comprehensive planning and management of the state's surface water and groundwater resources. This division issues permits to control sources of pollution; monitors permitted

facility compliance; evaluates water quality; and pursues enforcement actions for violations of state water resource protection regulations.

**Water Resources Division:** Water Resources conducts programs for river basin management, water supply, water conservation, navigation, stream clearance, flood control, beach protection, aquatic weed control, hydroelectric power and recreational uses of water.

### ***Natural Resources Divisions***

**Forest Resources Division:** Forest Resources is the lead agency in managing, protecting and developing the state's forest resources. This division carries out forest management, assistance to private landowners, reforestation, forest fire prevention and suppression, and insect and disease control programs.

**Marine Fisheries Division:** Marine Fisheries establishes and enforces rules governing coastal fisheries. It conducts scientific research as a basis for regulatory and developmental decisions and conducts programs to improve the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of shellfish and fish.

**N.C. Aquariums:** The N.C. Aquariums promote public appreciation of North Carolina's coastal culture and natural resources. There are three N.C. Aquariums located at Pine Knoll Shores, Fort Fisher and Roanoke Island.

**N.C. Museum of Natural Science:** The museum promotes the importance of the biodiversity of the state and the Southeastern United States by collecting, preserving and displaying North Carolina's natural resources. It offers educational exhibits and programs for children, teachers, adults and families to preserve North Carolina's natural history.

**Office of Environmental Education:** Environmental Education serves as a clearinghouse for environmental education information at the state level. The office coordinates department environmental education programs and activities and works with public schools and libraries to educate the public about environmental issues.

**Parks and Recreation Division:** Parks and Recreation administers a statewide system of park and recreation resources. It manages state parks, state natural areas, state recreation areas, state trails, state lakes and natural and scenic rivers.

**Soil and Water Conservation:** Soil and Water Conservation administers a statewide program for the conservation of North Carolina's soil and water resources. It serves as staff for the state's Soil and Water Conservation Commission and assists the 94 local soil and water conservation districts and their state association.

**Zoological Park:** The North Carolina Zoo displays representative species of animal and plant life from the world's land and sea masses. It also provides educational and research opportunities. The zoo maintains a program for the conservation, preservation and propagation of endangered and threatened plant and animal species.

### ***Wildlife Resources Commission***

The commission is a semi-autonomous agency that manages and protects wildlife in the state. The commission conducts restoration programs for endangered species of wildlife and restocks game fish in state waters. It is responsible for boating safety and boat registration, construction of boat access areas and hunter safety programs. The commission conducts an extensive environmental education program for the state's school-age children. A force of wildlife officers patrols the state's waters and the commission issues permits to fish in the state's water and to hunt on land areas.

### ***Environmental and Natural Resource-Related Committees and Boards***

Agriculture Task Force

Air Quality Compliance Advisory Panel

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Coastal Resources Advisory Council

Coastal Resources Commission

Environmental Management Commission

Forestry Advisory Council

Inter-Agency Committee on Hazardous Waste

Marine Fisheries Commission

Mining Commission

Natural Heritage Advisory Committee

On-Site Wastewater Systems Institute Board of Directors

Parks and Recreation Council

Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Funds Council

Radiation Protection Commission

Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Fund Board of Trustees

State Board of Sanitarian Examiners

Sedimentation Control Commission

Soil and Water Conservation Commission

Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact Advisory Committee

North Carolina Trails Committee

Water Pollution Control System Operators Certification Commission

Water Treatment Facility Operators Certification Board

Zoological Park Council

The following are authorized by Secretary of Department of Environment and Natural Resources (G.S. 113A-223)

Aquatic Weed Council

Geological Advisory Committee

Neuse-White Oak Citizen Advisory Committee

Scientific Advisory Board on Toxic Air Pollutants, Secretary's

The following are authorized by Executive Order

Geographic Information Coordinating Council

Other Boards and Commissions

Mining Commission Education Committee

Parent Advisory Council

N.C. Zoological Society

N.C. Aquarium Society

Friends of the Museum

For more information about the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, call (919) 733-4984 or visit the department's Web site at [www.enr.state.nc.us](http://www.enr.state.nc.us).

## **William G. Ross, Jr.** ***Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources***

### ***Early Years***

Born June 8, 1947, in Marion, McDowell County, to William G. and Mary Ayer Ross.

### ***Educational Background***

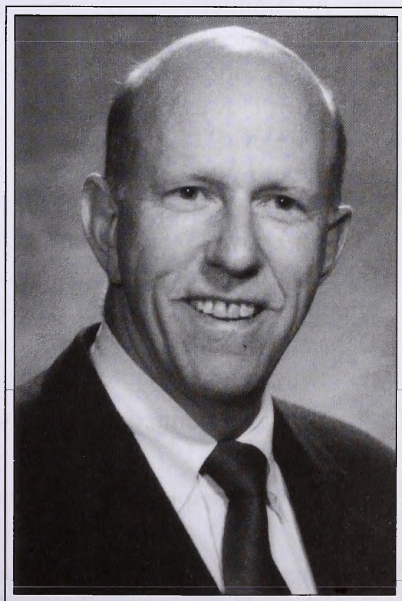
Broughton High School, Raleigh, 1965; B.A. in History, Davidson College, 1969; J.D., University of Virginia Law School, 1972.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney; Partner, Brooks, Pierce, McLandon, Mumphrey & Leonard.

### ***Political Activities***

Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, 2001-Present.



***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Piedmont Land Conservancy, 1995-2000; Board of Trustees, N.C. Environmental Defense, 1997-2000; Board of Trustees, Nature Conservancy, 1998-2000.

***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Guilford County Parks & Recreation Committee, 1988-2000.

***Military Service***

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U.S. Army, 1972-75. Distinguished Military Graduate, Infantry Officer Basic Course, Fort Benning, Georgia.

***Personal Information***

Married, Susan E. Gravely; Two children. Member, Chapel of the Cross Episcopal, Chapel Hill.

***Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources<sup>1</sup>***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Roy G. Sowers <sup>2</sup>	Lee	1971
Charles W. Bradshaw, Jr. <sup>3</sup>	Wake	1971-1973
James E. Harrington <sup>4</sup>	Avery	1973-1976
George W. Little <sup>5</sup>	Wake	1976-1977
Howard N. Lee <sup>6</sup>	Orange	1977-1981
Joseph W. Grimsley <sup>7</sup>	Wake	1981-1983
James A. Summer <sup>8</sup>	Rowan	1984-1985
S. Thomas Rhodes <sup>9</sup>	New Hanover	1985-1988
William W. Cobey, Jr. <sup>10</sup>	Rowan	1989-1993
Jonathan B. Howes	Orange	1993-1997
Wayne McDevitt <sup>11</sup>	Madison	1997-1999
Bill Holman <sup>12</sup>	Wake	1999-2000
William G. Ross, Jr.	Guilford	2001-Present

<sup>1</sup> The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Natural and Economic Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The 1977 General Assembly renamed the agency the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. NRCD was reorganized and renamed by legislative action in the 1989 General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> Sowers was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation effective November 30, 1971.

<sup>3</sup> Bradshaw was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation in 1973.

<sup>4</sup> Harrington was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Bradshaw. He resigned effective February 29, 1976.

<sup>5</sup> Little was appointed on March 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harrington.

- <sup>6</sup> Lee was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Little. He resigned effective July 31, 1981.
- <sup>7</sup> Grimsley was appointed on August 1, 1981, to replace Lee. He resigned effective December 31, 1983.
- <sup>8</sup> Summers was appointed on January 1, 1984, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 5, 1985.
- <sup>9</sup> Rhodes was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Grimsley.
- <sup>10</sup> Cobey was appointed by Governor Martin in January, 1989.
- <sup>11</sup> McDevitt was appointed by Governor Hunt in August, 1997.
- <sup>12</sup> Holman was appointed by Governor Hunt in September, 1999.

## Department of Health and Human Services

Human Services (DHHS) builds a stronger North Carolina by enabling individuals, families and communities to be healthy and secure and to achieve social and economic well-being. The department's programs and services affect the lives of all North Carolinians.

### *Office of the Secretary*

The Secretary for the Department of Health and Human Services is the department's chief executive officer. Appointed by the governor, the secretary holds statutory authority to plan and direct its programs and services. The secretary is supported by a deputy secretary; an Assistant Secretary for Aging, Long-Term Care and Family Services and an Assistant Secretary for Health.

The Department of Health and Human Services' divisions include:

### *Division of Aging and Adult Services*

The mission of the Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) is to promote the independence and enhance the dignity of North Carolina's older adults, people with disabilities, and their families through a community-based system of opportunities, services, benefits, and protections that offer choice, and to help ready younger generations to enjoy their later years.

DAAS works with local agencies across the state to promote services that make continued independent living a reality for North Carolina's growing older adult population and adults with disabilities.

Through this division, individuals and families can receive information on the availability of home health, adult day care, nutrition programs, legal aid and other services in their own communities. Services are available to help active older adults find jobs and volunteer programs in which they can continue to contribute to their communities.

This division also provides information and support services for family caregivers and acts as an advocate for North Carolina's older adults with regard to the federal, state, and county policies that affect their lives.

The division provides protection and security for older and disabled adults through the adult services programs which include adult protective services, guardianship, State/County Special Assistance for adult care homes and in-home, adult placement, at-risk case management, adult carehome case management, and several counseling and case management services to support older and disabled adults living at home.

The Division of Aging and Adult Services' central office staff administers its programs through 17 area agencies on aging and 100 county departments of social services.

for children. Services include direct preventive services such as sealants and school-based fluoride mouth-rinse to targeted high-risk children; support for community water fluoridation; dental screening and referral for dental treatment services; dental education for children, teachers, parents, and health care professionals; a dental health surveillance system; and specialty training in dental public health. Recent efforts focus on prevention of tooth decay in young children by collaboration with private medical and dental providers and preschool programs. The section assists local communities with developing local clinical programs to improve access to dental care.

The State Center for Health Statistics (SCHS) is North Carolina's focal point for developing and maintaining statewide and county-level health data on births, deaths, cancer, birth defects, hospitalizations, and other health-related areas. The primary mission of the Center is to provide data and technical support to state and local public health and human services agencies in North Carolina. The center is responsible for the production of a series of annual publications and special reports addressing the health of North Carolinians. SCHS staff answer thousands of special data requests from health program managers, public officials, businesses, researchers and the general public. The center maintains a web site with comprehensive health statistics and an archive of its publications.

The Vital Records Section registers all births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces occurring in North Carolina; secures and maintains those records and issues certified and uncertified copies of those records.

The State Laboratory of Public Health provides a range of medical and environmental laboratory services (testing, consultation and laboratory improvement training) to public and private health provider organizations responsible for the promotion, protection and assurance of the health of North Carolina citizens. The laboratory's test areas include cancer cytology, newborn screening, environmental sciences, microbiology and virology/serology, laboratory preparedness and clinical chemistry.

The Administrative, Local and Community Support Section (ALCS) focuses on building capacity at the local level to identify and address health-related needs, and assesses and documents the success of local efforts to improve the health of North Carolina's citizens. The Local Technical Assistance and Training Branch of ALCS, which includes public health nursing, provides training and education for the public health workforce and technical assistance to local health departments in the areas of nursing practice, fiscal control/budgetary matters, and organization of support staff and records management. It also acts as a resource for policy-making related to public health nursing practice.

### ***Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities***

The Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities (OMHHD) focuses on reducing health disparities. OMHHD engages faith-based organizations, local non-profits, tribes and other organizations to reduce healthcare access barriers and health disparities in their communities. To equip these organizations, the office provides a range of capacity building services, including training, leadership and skills development, resource development, financial assistance, infrastructure development, consultation and technical assistance. This approach has helped community-based organizations implement sound business practices, ensure fiscal accountability, write successful grants, influence local and state policies and legislation, and mobilize coalitions to address health disparities.

### ***Division of Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing***

This division is responsible for the operation of seven regional centers strategically located throughout the state. The regional centers provide various services such as advocacy, counseling/consultation, technology training, communication access support, orientation to hearing loss training and information and referral services to individuals. The centers provide technology assistance, sensitivity to hearing loss training, sign language interpreting consultation and hearing loss consultation to agencies and organizations. The centers also promote public awareness of the needs of deaf, hard of hearing, and deaf blind people.

This division is also responsible for the Telecommunications Equipment Distribution Program (TEDP), The Emergency Awareness Program (EAP), CAPTEL distribution as well as the administration of RELAY N.C., a telecommunications relay service. The TEDP provides specialized telephone equipment at no charge to financially qualifying residents of North Carolina who are deaf, hard of hearing, deaf-blind, or speech impaired. Currently available equipment includes text telephones (TTYs or TDDs), amplified telephones, hearing aids with t-coil technology, large visual display telephones, voice-carryover telephones, electrolarynx, and speech aid equipment. The CAPTEL program provides the CAPTEL phone, a specialized telephone utilizing captioning technology. The EAP provides qualifying residents of North Carolina with specialized emergency alerting equipment.

The Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing provides staff and administrative support to the N.C. Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. This council is responsible for reviewing existing state and local programs for persons who are deaf, hard of hearing or deaf blind and for making recommendations to the Department of Health and Human Services and the division for improvements of such programs and the need for new programs or services.

### ***Division of Social Services***

The Division of Social Services (DSS) is committed to providing family centered services to children and families to achieve well-being through ensuring self-sufficiency, support, safety, and permanency.

With few exceptions, North Carolina's social services system is state supervised and county administered. The federal government authorizes, provides regulations and funding for programs in each state while the state provides funding, policy, technical assistance and support. Actual delivery of services and benefits to customers is performed by the 100 county departments of social services and non-profits across the state.

While Child Support services are primarily provided by county departments of social services, services in 28 counties are provided by 16 state operated child support offices and in 9 counties, the Child Support Program is administered by another county entity or is privatized. Refugee Services and some family support services are provided by non-profits across the state.

The Division of Social Services (DSS) provides program supervision, policy, training, technical assistance, and consultation to the county staff and non-profits who work in the following program areas: Child Protective Services, Family Preservation and Support Services, Foster Care Services, Adoption Services, Food and Nutrition Services (formally food stamps), Low Income Energy Assistance, Crisis Intervention, Refugee Assistance, Work First and Child Support Services.

### ***Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services***

This division offers to North Carolinians with disabilities a range of services designed to assist them with living independently and obtaining and maintaining employment. For those with physical, psychiatric or intellectual disabilities, services include counseling, training, education, medical care, transportation, job-placement assistance and a range of service designed to enhance independent-living skills.

To the state's employers, the division is able to refer thousands of screened and trained applicants each year matched to the requirements of the workplace, assist them with retaining employees who become disabled, and provide on-site consultation, evaluation and engineering services to help make the work place more accessible and welcoming for both employee and customer.

A related service is provided by the division's Disability Determination Services which qualifies applicants for disability benefit payments under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and other programs.

### ***Council on Developmental Disabilities***

The council is a planning body working to ensure that the state of North Carolina responds to the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities — severe, chronic mental or physical impairments which begin at an early age and substantially limit major life activities. The council promotes the prevention of developmental disabilities; identifies the special needs of people with developmental disabilities; and helps meet those needs through interagency coordination, legislative action, public awareness and advocacy.

### ***Office of Citizen Services***

The Office of Citizen Affairs guides citizens through the human service delivery system by answering questions and serving as a clearinghouse for information on available human services. The office provides citizens with information and referral to appropriate DHHS or non-profit agencies and provides resolution to concerns regarding DHHS.

The office operates the Ombudsman Program, Information and Referral Service/CARELINE, maintains NCcareLINK and oversees DHHS Disaster Coordination Services. The ombudsman is the liaison between citizens and the department and handles problems, complaints and inquiries related to the services provided through DHHS. CARELINE provides callers with information on and referrals to human service agencies within government, as well as non-profit agencies and support groups, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year at 1-800-662-7030. In addition, NCcareLINK is provide to residents and human service professionals via the Internet. At [www.NCcareLINK.gov](http://www.NCcareLINK.gov) people may look for services for themselves, their loved ones or someone they are assisting. The web friendly format on a one-stop site that allows searches to be tailored to individual needs and locations. Available information ranges from assistance for people with disabilities and special needs to assistance for those who may be looking for help with housing, health care, transportation and other services.

The office also oversees Disaster Coordination Services for DHHS, by facilitating communication and serving as the central point of contact for the department's divisions and offices, State Emergency Management and other key players before, during and after a disaster or emergency.

### ***Office of Public Affairs***

This office advises the secretary, management team and division directors on communications and public relations issues. The office participates at the policy-making level, bringing a global, public perspective to policy issues and discussions.

This office serves as the department's liaison with the news media. It produces and disseminates public information through news releases and public service announcements. It also provides assistance in planning, editing and producing

both external and internal communications such as newsletters, brochures, logos and special documents.

### ***Office of Controller***

This office manages all accounting and financial reporting functions, including payroll, cash receipts, cash disbursements, accounts receivable, accounts payable, fixed asset accounting, cost allocation and reimbursement, cash management, accounting systems development, internal accounting controls and resolution of financial audits.

### ***Office of Government Relations***

This office handles liaison functions for the Department of Health and Human Services with the North Carolina General Assembly, U.S. Congress and federal agencies as well as the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and other local governmental bodies. The office assists the secretary in developing and implementing key legislative and policy initiatives.

### ***Office of General Counsel***

This office provides legal advice to the secretary and serves as the liaison between the secretary and the Attorney General's Office. It monitors the defense of all lawsuits filed against the department, the secretary, and department employees acting in their official capacity.

The office is also responsible for review of Administrative Procedures Act rules and monitoring their implementation. It participates in policy-making decisions as well as in the drafting and review of proposed legislation.

### ***Office of Research, Demonstration and Rural Health Development***

The principal mission of the Office of Research, Demonstration and Rural Health Development is to strengthen and reinforce health services in rural areas by recruiting physicians and other health professionals to work in medically-underserved communities. The office helps communities attract and recruit health care providers through the National Health Services Corps.

The Office of Research, Demonstration and Rural Health Development also supports rural hospitals with technical assistance and consultative services. Since its founding in 1973, this office has helped organize 85 community-based rural health centers and has recruited more than 3,400 doctors and other health care providers.

North Carolina was the first state in the nation to recognize the importance of serving isolated, rural communities by setting up an office to meet the needs of those areas.

***Boards and Commissions***

Cancer Coordinating and Control Advisory Committee  
Child Day Care Commission  
Commission for the Blind  
Commission on Children with Special Health Care Needs  
Commission for Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services  
Council on Sickle Cell Syndrome  
Developmental Disabilities Council  
Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council  
Governor's Task Force for Healthy Carolinans  
Interagency Coordinating Council for Children from Birth to 5 with Disabilities and their Families  
Interagency Coordinating Council for the Homeless Programs  
Interpreter and Transliterator Licensing Board  
Justus Warren Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Task Force  
Medical Care Advisory Committee  
Medical Care Commission  
N.C. Commission for Health Services  
N.C. Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing  
N.C. Minority Health Advisory Council  
Social Services Commission  
State Health Coordinating Council  
Statewide Independent Living Council  
Traumatic Brain Injury Advisory Council  
Vocational Rehabilitation Council

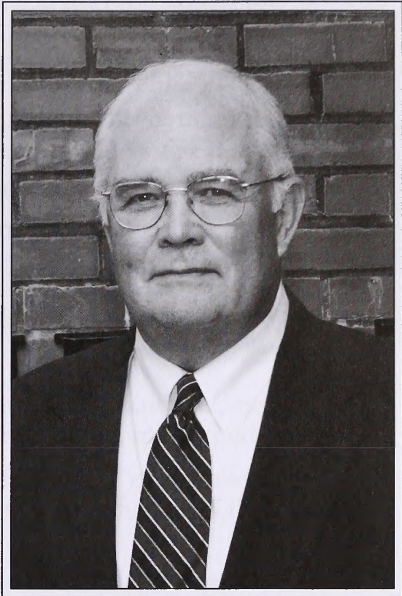
Dempsey Benton  
*Secretary of Health and Human  
Services*

*Educational Background*

Bachelor of Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967; Masters in Public Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971. Member of PhiBeta Kappa National Honor Society and Phi Alpha theta National History Honor Society.

*Professional Background*

Secretary, N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 2007-Present; Chief Deputy Secretary, N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2001-2007; City Manager, City of Raleigh, 1983-2000; Assistant City Manager, City of Raleigh, 1974-1983.



*Secretaries of Health and Human  
Services<sup>1</sup>*

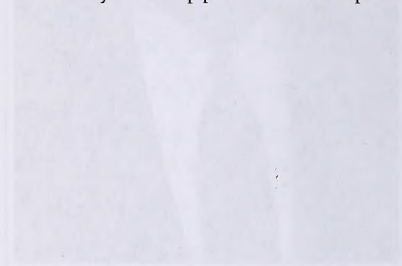
<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Lenox D. Baker <sup>2</sup>	Durham	1972-1973
David T. Flaherty <sup>3</sup>	Wake	1973-1976
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. <sup>4</sup>	Rowan	1976-1977
Sarah T. Morrow <sup>5</sup>	Guilford	1977-1985
Lucy H. Bode <sup>6</sup>	Wake	1985
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. <sup>7</sup>	Rowan	1985-1987
Paul Kayye <sup>8</sup>	Wake	1987
David T. Flaherty <sup>9</sup>	Wake	1987-1993
C. Robin Britt, Sr.	Guilford	1993-1997
H. David Bruton	Moore	1997-2000
Carmen Hooker Odom	Wake	2001-2007
Dempsey Benton	Wake	2007-Present

<sup>1</sup> The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Human Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor.

<sup>2</sup> Baker was appointed by Governor Scott.

<sup>3</sup> Flaherty was appointed on Jan. 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lenox Baker. Flaherty resigned in April, 1976.

- <sup>4</sup> Kirk was appointed on April 6, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace David Flaherty.
- <sup>5</sup> Morrow was appointed on Jan. 10, 1977, to replace Phillip Kirk.
- <sup>6</sup> Bode was appointed effective Jan. 1, 1985, and served until Phillip Kirk was appointed.
- <sup>7</sup> Kirk was appointed on Jan. 7, 1985, by Governor Martin. He resigned effective March 2, 1987, to serve as Governor Martin's chief of staff.
- <sup>8</sup> Kaye served as interim secretary between March 2 and April 8, 1987.
- <sup>9</sup> Flaherty was appointed on April 8, 1987, to replace Phillip Kirk.



## Department of Revenue

The North Carolina Department of Revenue administers the state tax laws and collects taxes due the state in an impartial, uniform and efficient manner. The department also accounts for the state's tax funds; ensures uniformity of the administration of the revenue laws and regulations; conducts research on revenue matters; and exercises general and specific supervision over the valuation and taxation of property throughout the state.

The department is a national model for revenue agencies, relying on best practices, and with technology as an enabler, continuously finds innovative ways to increase efficiency and productivity in all areas of departmental operations and tax administration. The department seeks to:

- \* Promote and administer a tax system that is understandable, easy to comply with, and responsive to economic and demographic conditions.
- \* Set the standard for using a variety of outreach and enforcement approaches to reach all segments of our diverse and, often, mobile tax base in order to maximize state tax revenue.
- \* Have flexible, well-trained, highly motivated employees who work together to increase compliance and provide quality service.

### *History*

Before the Department of Revenue was created in 1921, several state and county agencies administered North Carolina tax laws. The North Carolina Tax Commission assessed the personal property of railroads, public service companies and the "corporate excess" of all corporations. It certified these amounts to counties for local taxes and to the State Auditor for state taxes.

The State Auditor billed corporations for property and franchise taxes, which were paid directly to the State Treasurer. County officials administered the general property tax, while the clerks of Superior Court administered the inheritance tax under the supervision of the N.C. Tax Commission.

In 1921, the General Assembly approved a constitutional amendment creating a net income tax and eliminated taxation of real property as a source of state revenue. That year, the General Assembly created the Department of Revenue to take on the administration, enforcement and collection of state taxes, including the new income tax.

The agency also took responsibility for the inheritance tax and the franchise and corporate tax assessments, which were formerly administered by the Tax Commission. In May 1921, the new department employed a staff of 16 and a unit was formed in October of that year to collect the income tax. By the end of the 1921-22 fiscal year, the department had grown to 30 employees and operating

costs totaled \$87,125. The department collected just over \$3 million in income and inheritance taxes during that time.

Without a permanent home, the department operated temporarily from the Capitol's Senate Chamber, clerk's office and committee rooms. The agency relocated while the legislature met in 1923 and 1924. Through the next decade, the department's size grew as it was assigned tax collection duties formerly held by other state government agencies and the department began assessing and collecting the franchise tax and license taxes.

During the 1924 session, the legislature approved plans to move the department to a new building. In the meantime, the Agriculture Building served as the department's temporary home. By 1926, a new Revenue Building was completed at the corner of Morgan and Salisbury streets in downtown Raleigh.

In 1925 the Motor Vehicle Bureau, which administered automobile license taxes, the gasoline tax and the bus and truck franchise tax, moved from the Department of Secretary of State to the Department of Revenue. The collection of taxes on insurance companies passed to the department as well.

Meanwhile, the department's responsibilities continued to grow. The legislature enacted a three percent general sales tax and a beverage tax that became effective in 1933. A new unit was created to administer the sales tax while the license tax unit administered the beverage tax.

Through the 1950s and 1960s, the department continued to expand. New divisions were formed to administer corporate and individual income taxes in 1953. Soon after, the Franchise and Intangibles Tax Division divided and the new Intangibles Tax Division provided administrative staff support to the State Board of Assessment until 1967 when the board was assigned a staff.

Also during this period, the Department of Revenue worked to keep pace with technological innovations. In 1947, a small data-processing unit was created in the Sales and Use Tax Division. This allowed the division to use punch cards to maintain a mailing list of registered merchants, check monthly returns for delinquency, address letters and compile statistics. The Income Tax Division received similar technology in 1949 that allowed the division to create mailing lists of individual income taxpayers and track files more efficiently.

The department established the Division of Planning and Processing in 1958 to monitor and develop new technology. By 1960, the department began using automated equipment to process individual income tax returns. The department added computerized disk storage to its operations in 1970 and acquired an optical character reader capable of scanning hand-coded adjustments on tax forms in 1977. The first remote computer terminal was installed in a Revenue Department field office in 1984.

As other state agencies moved into the Revenue Building and the number of department employees increased, the agency expanded into two annexes in 1948 and a third in 1969. By 1985, the state acquired the adjacent Brown-Rogers Building to house several department offices. A long-term solution to the department's increasing need for space came in 1986 when the legislature approved construction of a new Revenue Building. In 1992, the department moved to the building it now occupies on Wilmington Street.

The department has continued to seek innovations that offer greater productivity. As computer efficiency increased and the cost of technology became more reasonable, the department created an integrated tax administration system in 1994 to bring information from the separate divisions and tax schedules together into one database. The new system makes it quicker and easier to perform routine functions, such as cross-checking files and tax returns and providing information to taxpayers more quickly.

The Department of Revenue continues to use new technology to improve the service it provides North Carolina taxpayers. The department was honored in 1999 for its Java-Enabled Tax System (JETS), which allows the agency to manage data not included on the integrated tax administration system. JETS eliminates the need for employees to enter basic information more than once, thus saving time and increasing the departmental efficiency.

Other technological innovations have helped the department make filing income tax returns faster and easier for North Carolina taxpayers. In 1991, the department began offering electronic filing for individual taxpayers through the Federal/State Electronic Filing Program in conjunction with the Internal Revenue Service. The system allows taxpayers using software approved by the department to file their state and federal returns using a home computer or with assistance from a tax preparer. In 2007, the department reached a milestone when more than 2.2 million state returns were filed electronically.

During the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the department processed 10.3 million tax returns representing \$26.3 billion in gross collections. Additionally during this same period the department processed 6 million tax payments and made 2.8 million individual income tax refunds totalling \$1.6 billion.

In 1999, the department implemented a new, state-of-the-art electronic system to process tax returns and payments. The Data Capture system electronically reads state tax forms and stores their images electronically. It also allows the department to process returns faster than manual data entry systems used previously.

In 2001, the Department began a series of actions known as Vision 2010 to move the organization into the future. Project Collect Tax, an initiative to collect \$150 million in past due taxes over two years, was launched. A sister program, Project Compliance, was added in 2003 and provided more auditors to promote

compliance with state tax laws. The department's call center, known as the Taxpayer Assistance and Collection Center, opened in 2003 dramatically improving the level of customer service provided to taxpayers as well as increasing revenue collected. The department began an effort to improve compliance among the state's immigrant population in 2004. A leadership development program began in 2005 and expanded into a multi-tiered leadership academy in 2008.

In addition to these efforts, the department is focusing on forging partnerships with outside groups to boost communication on compliance issues important to North Carolina taxpayers. The agency is working with many groups on a comprehensive external communication strategy and partnering with the Community College system to provide training and education to small business owners.

The agency is also building its e-business capabilities as a way to serve taxpayers better. It continues to create more web-based services for taxpayers as well as improving its website. In 2008, the department began the long process of replacing its integrated tax system with a modern, more efficient system called TIMS (Taxpayer Interaction Management System).

As the needs of North Carolina citizens change, the Department of Revenue will continue its efforts to provide taxpayers with the most efficient and effective services possible.

### ***Departmental Organization***

The Secretary of Revenue is appointed by the Governor and serves as a member of the Governor's Cabinet. A Deputy Secretary, three Assistant Secretaries, Chief Financial Officer, Human Resources Director, General Counsel, Public Information Officer, and Planning Director make up the Department's top executive staff.

The following information lists each work area and provides a brief description of each:

#### ***Tax Administration (reports to the Assistant Secretary for Tax Administration)***

**Corporate, Excise and Insurance Tax Division:** The Corporate, Excise and Insurance Tax Division interprets the statutes relating to corporate income and franchise tax, privilege tax, most excise taxes, and insurance tax and develops tax forms and instructions, issues directives and administrative rules, and answers requests for private letter rulings. The Division holds conferences with taxpayers, accountants and attorneys to settle disputed tax issues. The Division also participates in hearings and litigation.

**Property Tax Division:** The Property Tax Division administers city and county personal property valuation and taxation; offers assistance to local taxing authorities; responds to property tax valuation appeals; and staffs the State Property Tax Commission. The division manages the distribution of inventory and homestead tax revenue to local governments.

**Sales and Use Tax Division:** The Sales and Use Tax Division interprets the statutes for state and local sales and use taxes, the mill machinery privilege tax, the alternate highway use tax, and various disposal taxes. The division designs tax forms and instructions, issues directives, notices, administrative rules, technical bulletins, and responds to private letter ruling requests. The division holds conferences with taxpayers and their representatives to settle disputed taxes and participates in hearings and litigation.

**Policy Analysis and Statistics Division:** The Policy Analysis and Statistics Division compiles and publishes statistical data on state and local taxation. The division analyzes proposed changes in tax laws and conducts special studies, as well as responding to internal and external inquiries.

**Personal Taxes Division:** The Personal Taxes Division interprets statutes relating to individual income, estate, and gift taxes. The Division designs tax forms and instructions, issues directives and administrative rules, and responds to private letter ruling requests. The division conducts conferences with taxpayers and practitioners to settle disputed tax matters and participates in hearings and other judicial proceedings.

**Documents and Payments Processing Division:** The Documents and Payments Processing Division processes taxpayer payments and tax returns. This unit is also responsible for calculation and distribution of shared taxes and local taxes administered by the state.

### ***Taxpayer Compliance (reports to Assistant Secretary of Tax Compliance)***

**Taxpayer Assistance Division:** The Taxpayer Assistance Division provides taxpayers with general assistance in resolving tax problems, understanding tax issues and completing tax forms, and responding to taxpayer inquiries received by the department by both telephone and mail.

**Examination Division:** Conducts audits of individuals, businesses, and governmental entities.

**Collection Division:** Collects unpaid tax debts and secures non-filed tax returns from individual and businesses, enforcing taxpayer compliance by providing taxpayer assistance, employing civil processes, and initiating criminal cases where non-compliance with the law is determined to be wilful.

**Motor Fuels Tax Division:** Administers the motor fuels, alternative fuels, motor carrier and inspection laws of the state.

**Unauthorized Substances Tax Division:** Administers the excise tax levied on unauthorized substances.

**Taxpayer Assistance and Collection Center:** Serves as the main gateway for taxpayers to interact with the agency. This call center provides a variety of self-help

options via an integrated voice response system as well as a staff of call agents handling both inbound and outbound calls.

***Information Technology*** (reports to the Assistant Secretary for Information Technology)

The Applications Development and Support Division is responsible for the design, development, implementation, maintenance, and support of internally developed and customized vendor supplied software applications and the hardware necessary to the support the e-Business environment.

The Data Base Administration Division creates and supports tax information databases used by the agency. These databases reside on multiple computing platforms and operating systems.

The Customer Support and Analysis Division is comprised of several areas which directly interface with business areas to provide IT services. The division includes four groups: Service Desk Support, Business Analysis, Access Development and System Testing; Applications Management and Internet/Intranet Development and Support.

The Technology Services Division is responsible for providing the hardware, software and network infrastructure to support agency operations, including desktop equipment and network servers.

The Security Division develops and maintains an integrated program of all agency information technology resources from unauthorized access, modification or disclosure, and intentional or unintentional loss or destruction.

***Office of the Secretary*** (reports either directly to the Secretary of Revenue or the Deputy Secretary)

**General Counsel:** The General Counsel is responsible for providing day-to-day legal advice to the secretary and department staff and for the review of all recommended decisions of the department contested cases issued by the Office of Administrative Hearings.

**Administrative Services Division:** The Administrative Services Division procures and provides supplies and equipment for the department. It also prints forms and processes incoming and outgoing mail. The department's physical security is also the responsibility of this division.

**Criminal Investigations:** This Division investigates and prosecutes taxpayers who fraudulently fail to adhere to the state's tax laws.

**Financial Services Division:** The Financial Services Division maintains the department's budget and payroll records and handles all of its fiscal processes.

**Internal Audit:** This section monitors compliance with departmental policies and procedures and reviews and makes recommendation for improving the department's overall operating efficiency.

**Planning:** Manages the development and maintenance of the department's strategic business plans and performance measurement system.

**Human Resources Division:** The Human Resources Division provides technical and administrative guidance and human resource services to the department and its employees.

**Public Information Office:** The Public Affairs Office provides internal and external communication.

**Staff Development Unit:** Coordinates all departmental training for employees.

## **Reginald S. Hinton** ***Secretary of Revenue***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Apex, Wake County, on August 29, 1955, to Carlyle A. and Clarine Woodard Hinton.

### ***Educational Background***

Cary Senior High School, Cary, 1973; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1977.

### ***Professional Background***

Secretary, Department of Revenue, 2001-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

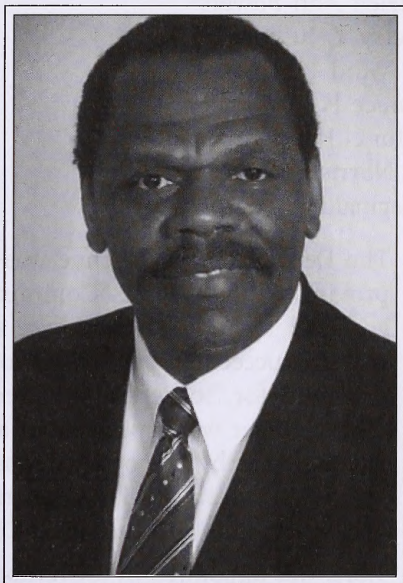
Closing the Achievement Gap, Harnett County Task Force Members; NAACP.

### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Economic Investment Committee; Economic Development Board; Local Government Commission.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Janet McClain Hinton. One Child. Member, St. Mary's FW Baptist Church.



*Secretaries of Revenue<sup>1</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Alston D. Watts <sup>2</sup>	Iredell	1921-1923
Rufus A. Doughton <sup>3</sup>	Alleghany	1923-1929
Allen J. Maxwell <sup>4</sup>	Wake	1929-1942
Edwin M. Gill <sup>5</sup>	Wake	1942-1949
Eugene G. Shaw <sup>6</sup>	Guilford	1949-1957
James S. Currie <sup>7</sup>	Wake	1957-1961
William A. Johnson <sup>8</sup>	Harnett	1961-1964
Lewis Sneed High <sup>9</sup>	Cumberland	1964-1965
Ivie L. Clayton <sup>10</sup>	Wake	1965-1971
Gilmer Andrew Jones, Jr. <sup>11</sup>	Wake	1972-1973
Mark H. Coble <sup>12</sup>	Guilford	1973-1977
Mark G. Lynch <sup>13</sup>	Wake	1977-1985
Helen Ann Powers <sup>14</sup>	Madison	1985-1990
Betsy Y. Justus <sup>15</sup>	Bertie	1990-1992
J. Ward Purrington <sup>16</sup>	Wake	1992-1993
Janice H. Faulkner <sup>17</sup>	Pitt	1993-1996
Muriel K. Offerman <sup>18</sup>	Duplin	1996-2001
E. Norris Tolson <sup>19</sup>	Edgecombe	2001-2007
Reginald S. Hinton <sup>20</sup>	Wake	2007-Present

<sup>1</sup> The Department of Revenue was created by the 1921 General Assembly with provision for the first "Commissioner of Revenue, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" for a four year term, and the succeeding one to be "nominated and elected" in 1924 "in the manner provided for...other state officers." In 1929, the provision for electing a commissioner was repealed and a provision that called for appointment of the commissioner by the governor substituted in its place. The Executive Organization Act of 1971 established the Department of Revenue as one of the nineteen major departments. In 1973 the title "Commissioner" was changed to "Secretary."

<sup>2</sup> Watts was appointed by Governor Morrison and served until his resignation on January 29, 1923.

<sup>3</sup> Doughton was appointed by Governor Morrison to replace Watts. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following re-election in 1928 until March, 1929.

<sup>4</sup> Maxwell was appointed by Governor Gardner to replace Doughton and served following subsequent reappointments until June, 1942.

<sup>5</sup> Gill was appointed by Governor Broughton to replace Maxwell and served following his reappointment until his resignation effective July 1, 1949.

- <sup>6</sup> Shaw was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Gill and served following his reappointment until his resignation in August, 1957.
- <sup>7</sup> Currie was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Shaw and served until his resignation in January, 1961.
- <sup>8</sup> Johnson was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Currie and served until April, 1964, when he was appointed to the Superior Court.

## Department of Transportation

The mission of the N.C. Department of Transportation is to provide a safe, modern and integrated transportation system that expands opportunities for citizens across the state.

The Executive Organization Act of 1971 combined the State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles to form the N.C. Department of Transportation and Highway Safety. This act also created the N.C. Board of Transportation. In 1977, the term "Highway Safety" was dropped from the

department's name when the Highway Patrol Division was transferred to the newly created Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The N.C. Department of Transportation is headed by a secretary who is appointed by the governor. NCDOT is responsible for highway maintenance and construction, rail, ferry service, public transportation, motor vehicle licensing and registration, bicycle and pedestrian transportation.

The Board of Transportation is the department's chief policy-making body and awards highway contracts and sets transportation priorities. Legislation passed in 1973 designated the secretary as an ex-officio member and chair of the Board of Transportation. Subsequent legislation passed in 1998 reduced the number of board members from 24 to 19, all appointed by the governor, and designated the secretary as an ex-officio nonvoting member. Members of the board select a chair and vice chair from among its membership to serve two-year terms. The composition consists of 14 members representing each of the state's 14 highway divisions and five at-large members with respective expertise in the environment, state ports and aviation, rural transportation, mass transit and government-related finance and accounting. The department's staff executes the board's initiatives and is responsible for day-to-day operations.

### *Division of Highways*

The Division of Highways administers state road planning, design, construction and maintenance programs and policies established by the Board of Transportation. North Carolina's highway program uses available resources to construct, maintain and operate an efficient, economical and safe transportation network. This division is responsible for the upkeep of the second-largest state highway system in the country, a road system that exceeds 79,000 miles. It uses both state and federal funds in its road improvement program.

The division has a long history of service to North Carolina. As the 20<sup>th</sup> century approached, the need for better roads became increasingly apparent to North Carolinians. Railroads could no longer provide the internal trade and travel connections required by an expanding economy. The beginning of the "good roads" movement was hesitant, but it sparked a transportation revolution that would serve

North Carolina's interests and bring many benefits to citizens who supported the system through their taxes.

Modern road building in North Carolina may have begun in 1879 with the General Assembly's passage of the Mecklenburg Road Law. The statute was intended as a general state law, but as worded, applied only to Mecklenburg County. It allowed the county to build roads with financing from a property tax and required four days labor from males between the ages of 18 and 45.

The author of the legislation, Captain S.B. Alexander, saw his bill repealed, then re-enacted in 1883, as growing numbers of people acknowledged the need for better roads. By 1895, most of the state's progressive counties had established tax-based road building plans.

Interest in better roads spread from the mountains to the coast. A "Good Roads" Conference in 1893 attracted more than 100 business and government leaders from across North Carolina. They organized the N.C. Road Improvement Association and promoted meetings the following year in Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Charlotte. Before 1900, most decisions concerning transportation were dictated by immediate local needs. Little thought was given to long-range transportation goals on a statewide basis. The concept of a statewide system existed only in the minds of a few visionary people. Well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, state policy was limited to assisting counties in meeting transportation needs.

Fortunately, there were emerging leaders who could look beyond county boundaries, practical people who had the conviction, determination and know-how to match their vision. These leaders knew that good transportation had a place among the state's top priorities and labored to make North Carolina's highway system one of the best in the country.

In 1913, Gov. Locke Craig took office. He led the call for "good roads" and supported the establishment of the State Highway Commission, which the General Assembly created in 1915. Because of his efforts, Craig would be the first chief executive to be called the "Good Roads" governor. Many other individuals labored for better roads during this crucial period. Three whose names would rank high on any "honor roll" of North Carolina transportation pioneers were Dr. J.A. Holmes, Col. Joseph Hyde Pratt and Harriet Morehead Berry. Each were associated with the North Carolina Economic and Geological Survey – described as the "cutting edge" of the roads movement in this state. Each chaired the N.C. Good Roads Association during the two critical decades in which that association led the struggle for better roads across North Carolina.

Holmes was a driving force behind the "good roads" movement long before the development of organized efforts to promote the cause. He was a prime mover in establishing the "Good Roads" Association and served as its first executive secretary. Pratt succeeded Holmes as head of both the Geological Survey and the "Good Roads"

Association. He preached road building at reasonable cost and urged counties to borrow money for that purpose. His advice was followed. Counties issued a total of \$84.5 million in road construction bonds before the practice was halted in 1927.

Yet, Pratt's most important contribution to North Carolina may have been bringing Harriet M. "Hattie" Berry of Chapel Hill into the association of "good roads" advocates. Berry quickly became an uncompromising force in the campaign. She pushed for establishment of a State Highway Commission and, in 1915, helped draft legislation designed to establish and maintain a statewide highway system. The bill was defeated, but Hattie Berry was not. She mounted a campaign that carried into 89 counties and, in 1919, when the bill was reintroduced, Berry appeared before the legislature to answer any lingering questions. When the final vote came, the decision was not whether to build roads, but what kind of roads to build. The foundation had been laid. The "Good Roads" state would now become a reality.

This pivotal point in the state's transportation history came with the decision to accept debt as a means to improving highways. It began slowly at the county level in New Hanover, Mecklenburg and Guilford counties. The era of building roads using whatever funds happened to be on hand and a day of required labor from each able-bodied man faded. In its place rose a sophisticated enterprise of structured funding and complex engineering. For the first time in North Carolina history, planning became a part of the highway building and maintenance programs.

Road building swept the entire state through the mid-1920s. Following passage of the Highway Act of 1921, almost 6,000 miles of highway were built in a four-year period. The aggressive leadership of Gov. Cameron Morrison and other transportation advocates helped fuel the drive to improve transportation in North Carolina, as did public approval of a \$50 million bond issue. During the depression years of the early 1930s, however, highway construction ground to a halt. Some state leaders began looking to the Highway Fund as a possible source of money to meet other public service needs, a potentially devastating course for the highway system. It was at this critical time that the state, under the leadership of Gov. O. Max Gardner, assumed responsibility of county roads and an allocation of \$16 million was made for maintenance.

By 1933, the Depression had carried North Carolina into a dark period. The precarious state of the economy, coupled with the state's assumption of financial responsibility for public schools, prompted state leaders to use highway funds for non-highway purposes. As the economy began to recover later in the decade, the General Assembly recognized the damage caused to the roads by years of neglect and allocated \$3 million in emergency funds for bridge repairs in 1935. Later in the session, more comprehensive action was taken to restore the financial stability of the road program. For the next five years, North Carolina measured up fully to its growing reputation as the "good roads" state." As state revenues continued to rise, stretches of new highway were built.

The outbreak of World War II again brought a halt to construction. This time, however, North Carolina's highway program appeared to benefit from the moratorium. The state, led by governors J. Melville Broughton and Gregg Cherry, used funds produced by the accelerated wartime economy to pay off highway debts. When Cherry left office, the debts had either been eliminated or money had been set aside to meet obligations.

Despite the interruption of the war years, North Carolina's road building progress from 1937 to 1950 was dramatic. Road mileage during this period rose from 58,000 to 64,000 miles. It was generally conceded, however, that one important area of transportation had been neglected – secondary roads. Even though North Carolina led the nation in the use of school buses and ranked second in the number of small, family farms, little cause existed for pride in the condition of school bus routes and farm-to-market roads.

In his campaign for governor in 1948, Kerr Scott rebuked his primary opponent, Charles Johnson, for advocating a \$100 million secondary roads bond issue. After defeating Johnson, Scott reassessed the situation and concluded that the opponent had been wrong in suggesting a \$100 million bond issue and instead requested \$200 million from the state's voters. Despite strong opposition from urban leaders, the bond issue was approved. Work began immediately to pave thousands of miles of rural roads that previously had been impassable in bad weather. By the end of the Scott administration, construction promised in the bond project was 94 percent complete.

Neither the proposal to borrow money for road building nor popular support of the proposal was surprising. Borrowing money to improve roads and paying the debt with road-use taxes had become a tradition in North Carolina. During the 1920s, the state passed four road bond issues totaling \$16.8 million. The Scott bond issue added \$200 million to that total. In Gov. Dan Moore's administration, voters approved a \$300 million issue. In 1977, Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. promised a second \$300 million bond issue that was approved.

The structure of the state's transportation program has evolved through the years to make the program more credible and responsive to the state's needs. In 1971, the General Assembly combined the State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles to form the Department of Transportation and Highway Safety. The reorganization encouraged the new department to adopt a more modern planning system. In 1973, Gov. Jim Holshouser proposed the "Seven-Year Transportation Plan," which later became the Transportation Improvement Program. The TIP is a planned and programmed schedule of the state's major highway construction that balances projected construction costs against anticipated revenues. The TIP is updated annually to add new projects and adjust priorities.

The N.C. Board of Transportation makes final decisions on new projects and priorities each year after local officials and interested citizens express views and make recommendations on their future highway needs. This approach to meeting North Carolina's transportation needs has expanded to include aviation, rail, bicycle and pedestrian transportation, ferry and public transportation projects.

In 1986, the General Assembly passed Gov. Jim Martin's "Roads to the Future" program. The legislation was designed to produce \$240 million a year in additional revenues by Fiscal Year 1991-1992. These funds were to be used to bolster or improve the maintenance and safety on the state's highways. An additional \$30 million was set aside to begin a program of state-funded construction. Martin also directed the department to improve the reliability of the TIP by closely matching the program to anticipated revenues.

In 1987, poor highway construction prospects caused the Martin Administration and the General Assembly to take a hard look at the transportation needs of North Carolina. In 1989, after debate, the legislature created the Highway Trust Fund Law to fund a large and ambitious public works program. The law called for major construction to meet a wide variety of the state's needs. It provided for the completion of a 3,600-mile "intrastate" system of four-lane roads across the state. When this system is completed, nearly all North Carolinians will live within 10 miles of a four-lane highway. The trust fund program was also created to improve 113 miles of interstate highways, help pave the remaining dirt roads in the state, build loops and connector roads around urban cities and provide additional money to local governments for city street improvements. The two major sources of revenues for the fund are motor fuel and highway use taxes.

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, North Carolina was a state of relatively few and incredibly poor roads. Only 5,200 miles of state roads existed in 1921. From that inauspicious beginning, the highway network has grown to more than 79,000 miles, the second-largest state-maintained system in the nation.

NCDOT's Division of Highways manages various programs and offices across the state, including the following programs:

### ***Highway Beautification Programs***

The Roadside Environmental Unit's Office of Beautification Programs encourages North Carolina citizens to take an active role in reducing litter along the roadways in their communities. Since the Adopt-A-Highway Program began in 1988, more than 12,000 miles of state-maintained roads have been adopted by 6,000 volunteer groups with more than 120,000 participants. This active participation makes North Carolina's program one of the largest anti-littering efforts of its kind in the nation and saves taxpayers \$4 million each year. Many groups recycle the litter they pick up to further help the environment. Each year the

department sponsors Litter Sweep, a biannual statewide roadside litter cleanup, which occurs in April and September.

The Swat-A-Litterbug Program is a popular anti-littering educational effort. It gives citizens the opportunity to actively participate in keeping our highways clean. Citizens report littering incidents they observe and letters are sent to litterers to remind and educate them of their civic responsibilities to protect the environment.

### ***Scenic Byways***

NCDOT has designated more than 50 scenic byways to give visitors and residents the opportunity to explore some of North Carolina's finest less-traveled roads. These routes encompass the state's history, geography and culture by taking motorists along cascading waterfalls, rich marshlands, sheer cliffs, outdoor dramas, aquariums, museums, old battlegrounds and state parks. Varying in length from three to 173 miles, the designated scenic byways cover more than 1,700 miles of North Carolina's roadways.

### ***Wildflower Program***

The NCDOT Wildflower Program began in 1985 as an integral part of highway beautification. Wildflowers create a colorful landscape along the state's roadsides with flower plantings. Roadside Environmental personnel across the state plant 200,000 daylilies annually and maintain 2,000 acres of wildflower seedbeds. This program is supported through federal enhancement funds, citizen donations and proceeds from personalized license plates.

### ***Division of Motor Vehicles***

With more than 6.5 million licensed drivers and more than eight million vehicles registered in North Carolina, the N.C. Division of Motor Vehicles has more direct contact with citizens than any other state agency.

The General Assembly created the state Department of Motor Vehicles in 1941 to consolidate services previously provided by the Secretary of State and the Department of Revenue. During the reorganization of the executive branch in 1971, the Department of Motor Vehicles became a division under the Department of Transportation. NCDOT's Division of Motor Vehicles provides driver and vehicle services, including vehicle titling and registration, issuance of driver licenses and identification cards, maintaining driver records, compiling crash statistics and enforcing state and federal laws that regulate motor vehicle operations, theft, sales and inspections. In addition, DMV promotes highway safety through its School Bus and Traffic Safety program. DMV is comprised of two sections: Driver and Vehicle Services and the License and Theft Bureau.

Driver and Vehicle Services is responsible for collecting at least \$900 million in revenue annually for licensing and titling vehicles. It manages the operations of

125 contract license plate agencies located throughout the state, as well as state-operated offices in Raleigh and Charlotte. It is also responsible for administering the International Registration Plan that registers vehicles in the interstate and intrastate trucking industry. The IRP also monitors insurance coverage and provides administrative support for mileage audits. [Click@DMV](#) online services have brought enhancements to the development of Internet services offered by DMV. Customers may use the system to inquire about personalized plate availability and to order personalized and special plates. Other online services include registration renewals, duplicate registration, IRP registration and liability insurance services. About 400 automobile dealerships statewide participate in the online dealers' program which allows them to directly input transactions to DMV and issue titles and tags to their customers on-site.

DMV is on the forefront of identity protection and verification, providing many upgraded security features for citizen's driver licenses. Through the use of innovative technologies, it is fighting fraud and substantiating identity. With these advances and stringent requirements for document authenticity, DMV security is increasing citizen protection.

The 1980s and early 1990s brought some major changes to the Driver License Section. All offices were automated to promote a quick exchange of information and services. DMV also established a commercial driver license program, creating new testing and licensing standards for truckers.

The Traffic Records Branch is the official storehouse for state accident reports. Law enforcement agencies across North Carolina file reportable accidents with this section.

The School Bus and Traffic Safety program has been recognized as the nation's most outstanding agency in teaching defensive driving. This branch trains school bus drivers and supplements a passenger safety training program for young drivers. It teaches safe driving courses for drivers with excessive points on their driving records. North Carolina is one of the first states in the nation to implement new federal standards for school bus drivers.

In 2003, the General Assembly transferred functions of the DMV Enforcement Section to the N.C. State Highway Patrol under the N.C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The primary function of the State Highway Patrol Enforcement Section is to promote highway safety and to enforce state and federal laws regulating highway and commercial vehicle operations. The License and Theft Bureau remains under the Division of Motor Vehicles and enforces state and federal laws which regulate motor vehicle operations, theft, sales and inspection. It conducts investigations that prevent fraud, imposition and other abuses. The bureau conducts criminal, civil and administrative investigations into automobile theft, notice and stored vehicles, automotive salvage, dealers licensing, driver license

and identify fraud, licensing safety inspection stations and mechanics, odometer fraud and special investigations.

The strong emphasis on safety in the DMV's operations helps make North Carolina's roads among the safest in the nation. As the number of vehicles and drivers continue to grow, DMV strives to serve the public in a courteous, efficient and professional manner.

### ***Governor's Highway Safety Program***

The mission of the Governor's Highway Safety Program is to promote highway safety awareness and reduce the number of traffic crashes in the state through the planning and execution of safety programs. GHSP oversees initiatives related to highway safety, such as safety belt use, driving while impaired, speeding and aggressive driving, and works closely with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Highway Patrol and numerous other state and local agencies.

The agency plans and supports several highway safety initiatives each year. "Click It or Ticket" began in 1993 and has become the national model for an enforcement and education campaign of the same name operated by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Since then, GHSP has led law enforcement officers and other highway safety advocacy groups in initiatives such as "Booze It And Lose It," "R U Buckled" and "Nuestra Seguridad".

### ***Division of Aviation***

North Carolina, the birthplace of modern aviation, has kept pace with advancement in that important field through the NCDOT's Division of Aviation. On December 17, 2003, the state celebrated the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Wright brothers' historic first flight. More than 35 million passengers now fly to and from North Carolina each year, and commercial and general aviation generate about \$12 billion annually for our state.

State government aviation functions first begin in 1965 under the direction of the Department of Conservation and Development. In 1973, responsibility for aviation was transferred to the Department of Transportation. NCDOT's Division of Aviation was formally established one year later.

An integral part of the state's aviation program is the Aeronautics Council, established under N.C. General Statutes Chapter 143B and is the state's aviation advisory board. The statute requires a 14-member board with one member from each of North Carolina's 12 U.S. Congressional districts and two at-large members. The council advises the Secretary of Transportation on aviation grants and other matters referred to them. At least four of the members must "possess a broad knowledge of aviation and airport development." All members have some aviation background either in civil or military aviation, airport matters or legal affairs. Members

are appointed by the governor and serve four-year terms with half of the council terms expiring every two years.

The Division of Aviation provides technical assistance and funding to help develop and improve air transportation service and safety throughout the state. In 1989, it began administering federal funds for general aviation airports under the State Block Grant Program.

The Division of Aviation's mission is to promote the economic well being of North Carolina through air transportation system development and improved aviation safety and education.

### ***Public Transportation Division***

The Public Transportation Division provides technical assistance and funding to North Carolina's urban, community and regional public transportation systems. The systems are located throughout the state and include North Carolina's first commuter rail service, which debuted in 2007 in Charlotte.

Safe, effective and efficient public transportation means better mobility, continued economic growth, a cleaner environment and improved quality of life. It helps build a skilled workforce by providing access to education, ensures the success of public-private partnerships, increases the efficiency and capacity of highways, provides access to jobs and expands labor markets.

Transit provides a vital link to the community and mobility for citizens without a vehicle, senior citizens, people with disabilities and those who prefer to have someone else do the driving. Clients of human service agencies and senior citizen centers depend on public transportation to fulfill everyday needs, especially in rural areas.

### ***Rail Division***

Rail has long been a fundamental component of North Carolina's transportation network. For nearly three decades, NCDOT has worked to promote, preserve and develop the state's railroads as part of an efficient multi-modal transportation network by investing significant funds to develop and improve both freight and passenger rail services. Top priorities for the Rail Division include improving safety at railroad-highway crossings, preserving and modernizing railroad tracks, purchasing inactive rail corridors and providing, marketing and improving state-sponsored intercity passenger rail service.

The Rail Advisory Council formed in 2002 serves in an advisory role to the Secretary of Transportation on rail policies, operational issues and funding sources to help preserve, enhance and improve the state's rail system. The 18-member panel appointed by the secretary consists of railroad officials, local transit representatives,

city officials and community leaders. The members also act as community liaisons, helping to incorporate rail interests in local development plans. The council meets biannually.

The Rail Division works with communities across the state to improve safety at rail-highway crossings. North Carolina has received special federal funds to improve railroad-crossing safety. The NCDOT has carried out this work in an aggressive manner to eliminate rail-highway at-grade crossings between Raleigh and Charlotte within the North Carolina Railroad Company's corridor. The Sealed Corridor Project is currently divided into three phases for construction: Phase 1 from Charlotte to Greensboro, Phase 2 from Greensboro to Cary and Phase 3 from Cary to Raleigh. There are currently 170 at-grade railroad crossings remaining along the corridor.

In 1992, USDOT designated the Washington, D.C.-Raleigh-Charlotte rail corridor as one of five nationally designated future high-speed rail corridors. The Rail Division completed the first round of environmental studies and received federal approval on the Southeast High-Speed Rail route. The division is now conducting more detailed environmental studies needed to secure permits and begin construction on the high-speed rail corridor that will now connect Washington, D.C. with Richmond, Va., Raleigh and Charlotte to Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Columbia, S.C. and Jacksonville, Fla.

In 1998, North Carolina invested \$71 million to purchase the remaining private shares of the state-owned North Carolina Railroad. Owning the 317-mile railroad that stretches through the heart of the state from Charlotte to Greensboro, Raleigh and Morehead City gives the state an unique asset and opportunity to shape the future of passenger and freight rail services. The Rail Division has made track improvements between Raleigh and Greensboro to improve safety, capacity and reliability on the railroad. The improvement will continue to reduce time by more than 30 minutes and helped ensure that both freight and passenger trains can operate efficiently along one of the South's busiest railroads. The division also administers a revitalization program to maintain service on light-density branch lines and purchases inactive rail corridors to protect them from abandonment and preserve them for future use.

Twelve passenger trains provide daily service along six routes to 16 North Carolina cities and towns. North Carolina's state-owned Piedmont provides daily round-trip service from Raleigh to Charlotte. The Carolinian provides daily, round-trip passenger service along the same route from Charlotte to Raleigh with continuing service to Washington, D.C. and New York City. NCDOT and Amtrak jointly operate both trains. Four long-distance passenger trains – the Crescent, Silver Meteor, Silver Star and Palmetto – travel through the state providing service to destinations throughout the country.

The Rail Division has been working to renovate historic stations, develop new multi-modal transportation centers and make traveling more comfortable and easier. In recent years, stations have been restored in Burlington, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Hamlet, High Point, Marion, Morganton, Old Fort, Rocky Mount, Salisbury, Selma, Southern Pines and Wilson and a new station has been built in Kannapolis.

### ***Ferry Division***

The Ferry Division is the second-largest state-owned and operated ferry system in the United States and one of the oldest services provided by NCDOT. The state began subsidizing a few private ferry shuttle routes in 1934, and NCDOT started regular ferry service operations in 1947. Given division status in 1974, the Ferry Division operates 24 ferries at seven sites along North Carolina's coast. It also maintains an in-house shipyard at Manns Harbor for repair work.

Ferries provide a vital link to many coastal residents and take visitors to unforgettable attractions, such as lighthouses, pristine beaches, historic sites and more. Each year more than 2.5 million passengers and over 1.1 million vehicles ride the ferries.

### ***Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation***

Walking is the most universal form of transportation and bicycling continues to be a steadily growing mode of transportation in North Carolina. The state has an extensive system of more than 5,000 miles of designated bicycle routes, mostly along lightly traveled, scenic country roads. The Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation has developed the nation's largest network of mapped and signed bicycling highways. Each year thousands of out-of-state visitors join residents of North Carolina in riding on sections of the state's bike route network at the coast, in the piedmont and in the mountains.

The Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation is the nation's most comprehensive state DOT bicycle and pedestrian program offering planning, design, funding, mapping and safety education components in support of the growing on-and-off-road facilities. Greenways, rail trails, multi-use trails, bike lanes, wide-paved shoulders, overpasses and underpasses are examples of construction projects in towns and cities throughout North Carolina that are being planned, designed and funded by this division. It also serves an integral role in ensuring that new highways and bridges have appropriate accommodations for bicyclists and pedestrians.

Established by the General Assembly in 1977, the North Carolina Bicycle Committee was the nation's first legislated, state-level citizens' committee. The current, formally appointed Committee, composed of seven members from various areas of the state, replaced an ad hoc committee that had served the state from 1974 to 1977. Each committee member represents two of the state's 14 highway divisions.

The Secretary of Transportation appoints members to represent a complete range of bicycle concerns and interests. The group meets periodically to discuss, resolve and recommend to the secretary actions on bicycle projects and issues.

### ***Boards and Commissions***

North Carolina Board of Transportation

North Carolina Bicycle Committee

North Carolina Aeronautics Council

North Carolina Rail Advisory Council

For further information about the N.C. Department of Transportation, call the Customer Service Office at 1-877-DOT-4YOU or visit [www.ncdot.org](http://www.ncdot.org).

## **Walter Lyndo Tippet** ***Secretary of Transportation***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Emit, Johnston County, on September 30, 1939 to Bruce and Cenie Whitley Tippet.

### ***Educational Background***

Graduate, Corinth Holders High School, Zebulon, 1957; Attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; B.S. in Accounting, Barton College, 1963.

### ***Political Activities***

Secretary of Transportation, 2001-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

AICPA; NCCPA; Trustee, Methodist College.

### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Member, N.C. Board of Transportation, 1993-2001; Chair, Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Chair, Fayetteville Public Works Commission, 1988-96.

### ***Military Service***

U.S. Army Reserves, 1963-69.

### ***Honors and Awards***

NCCPA Public Service Award; Fayetteville Realtors Cup.



*Personal Information*

Married, Lou P. Tippet. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Haymount United Methodist Church.

*Secretaries of Transportation<sup>1</sup>*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Fred M. Mills, Jr. <sup>2</sup>	Anson	1971-1973
Bruce A. Lentz <sup>3</sup>	Wake	1973-1974
Troy A. Doby <sup>4</sup>		1974-1975
Jacob F. Alexander, Jr. <sup>5</sup>	Rowan	1975-1976
G. Perry Greene, Sr. <sup>6</sup>	Watauga	1976-1977
Thomas W. Bradshaw, Jr. <sup>7</sup>	Wake	1977-1981
William R. Roberson, Jr. <sup>8</sup>	Beaufort	1981-1985
James E. Harrington <sup>9</sup>	Wake	1985-1989
Thomas J. Harrelson <sup>10</sup>	Brunswick	1989-1993
R. Samuel Hunt, III	Alamance	1993-1995
Garland Garrett	Wake	1995-1998
E. Norris Tolson	Edgecombe	1998-1999
David T. McCoy <sup>11</sup>	Orange	1999-2000
Walter Lyndo Tippet	Cumberland	2001-Present

<sup>1</sup> The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Transportation and Highway Safety" with provision for a "secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1977 "Highway Safety" was dropped.

<sup>2</sup> Mills was appointed by Governor Scott.

<sup>3</sup> Lentz was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Mills. He resigned June 30, 1974, following his appointment as Secretary of Administration.

<sup>4</sup> Doby was appointed on July 1, 1974, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lentz. He resigned April 25, 1975.

<sup>5</sup> Alexander was appointed on April 25, 1975, by Governor Holshouser to replace Doby. He resigned effective April 20, 1976.

<sup>6</sup> Greene was appointed on April 20, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Alexander.

<sup>7</sup> Bradshaw was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Greene. He resigned effective June 30, 1981.

<sup>8</sup> Roberson was appointed July 1, 1981, to replace Bradshaw.

<sup>9</sup> Harrington was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Roberson.

<sup>10</sup> Harrelson was appointed by Governor Martin on December 15, 1989 to replace Harrington.

<sup>11</sup> McCoy was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn into office on June 29, 1999.

## Office of the State Controller

The Office of the State Controller (OSC) was created by the General Assembly in 1986 with responsibilities for the development of a statewide accounting system, statewide cash management, centralized payroll, statewide appropriation and allotment control. The agency's head, the state controller, is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly for a seven-year term. The state controller is the state's chief financial officer and provides financial management services to North Carolina state agencies to ensure that state funds are spent, accounted for, and reported consistent with the national accounting standards.

Primary business functions of the Office of State Controller include financial accounting, cash management, electronic commerce, financial reporting, accounting system administration, payroll, internal control, statewide indirect cost allocation, tax compliance, and statewide training for the BEACON SAP HR/Payroll system and the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS). Also included in this responsibility are the development, management, and operation of computer systems necessary to meet the business requirements and organization's mission.

### *Statewide Accounting Division*

There are three primary functions within the Statewide Accounting Division: Central Compliance, Accounting and Financial Reporting, and Risk Mitigation. The responsibilities include maintaining a statewide cash, appropriation and allotment control system. Issuing statewide policy and procedures, maintaining an effective statewide accounts receivable program, providing support to the agencies and institutions for efficient utilization of cash management system, and maintaining communication of statewide cash issues with other central management agencies.

The Office of the State Controller promotes fiscal responsibility for financial reporting by ensuring that the General Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) are properly interpreted and implemented. Reports are published on an annual and quarterly basis, year end packages are available on the OSC website each April, and various conferences are conducted with agencies every May and June. The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, or CAFR, is prepared each year by the Office of the State Controller and audited by the Office of the State Auditor. The CAFR Report received the GFOA award for excellence in financial reporting for the thirteenth consecutive year. This report has received the GFOA award for outstanding achievement in popular annual financial reporting each year.

The division, through the Risk Mitigation Services is currently implementing a statewide internal control program called EAGLE (Enhancing Accountability in Government through Leadership and Education). The purpose of this program is to implement a strong and effective internal control program within the State of North Carolina and provide all state agencies and institutions with the guidance

and tools necessary to assist in their assessment efforts. This section also provides independent risk assessments of the various functions and operations statewide, as well as internally to OSC, through statewide internal control compliance reviews. The section also implements an information security program and coordinates OSC's business continuity/disaster recovery efforts.

### ***Financial Systems Division***

The Financial Systems Division designs, develops, implements and maintains the policies, procedures and software that form the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS). It provides agency implementation, functional and technical systems administration, client support, and maintenance of NCAS. NCAS uses financial software and includes the following modules: General Ledger, Budgetary Control, Purchasing, Inventory, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Fixed Assets, Project Tracking and Financial Controller database modules. NCAS provides information access through the use of the mainframe-based, on-line, real-time inquiries; report generator software; software that provides on-line report viewing and printing capabilities and client/server-based decision support software.

### ***BEACON***

As the agency responsible for overseeing North Carolina's business practices, the Office of the State Controller has undertaken a statewide collaborative effort to transform the way we do business in North Carolina. This effort, BEACON, will modernize and standardize key business processes in human resources, payroll, budget management, taxation, data storage and accounting. With the implementation of SAP's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software solution, the goal of BEACON is to build a foundation for management flexibility, increased efficiency, and improved access to information, ultimately enhancing the quality of services to North Carolina citizens. There are three key projects under the BEACON Program currently in process: 1) BEACON HR/Payroll Implementation Stabilization, 2) BEACON Data Integration Planning Project, and 3) BEACON Budgeting and Financials Planning Project. The HR/Payroll Project will complete its initial implementation this year and begin an e-Recruiting module later in 2008. Over the next five years, the Budgeting and Finance project will plan for and implement select financial SAP modules. Finally, the Data Integration project will identify requirements for achieving statewide data integration in order to freely exchange information without worrying about its accuracy and consistency.

### ***BEST***

The BEST (BEACON Enterprise Support Team) Shared Services Center is a support organization for employees and agency human resources and payroll personnel. Created as a result of the BEACON HR/Payroll Project, BEST Shared Services Center performs HR, benefits, and payroll activities in conjunction with

state agencies based on standard processes, policies and systems. BEST Shared Services is comprised of a contact center and a Processing and Transactions Team for human resources, benefits and payroll/time. The contact center focuses on addressing and resolving customer inquiries which can be submitted via phone, e-mail, fax, and postal mail. The Processing and Transactions Team runs payroll, maintains benefits enrollment, and changes and execute SAP HR functions. The BEST Shared Services' objective is to deliver high-quality, HR, benefits and payroll support to state employees by providing timely, reliable and customer-focused service in answering questions and executing key activities. The Shared Services Center supports BEACON's long-term strategy for delivering and sustaining back-office and other key business services associated with the newly implemented system

### ***Administration Division***

This division is responsible for the overall support of the Office of the State Controller. Primary functions include in the Administrative Division are Business Services, Human Resources and Training, Electronic Commerce Program, and the External Communication and Administration Services. The Business Services department develops and maintains the key administrative policies for OSC. Key functions include agency accounts payable/receivable, fixed assets, budgeting and purchasing, financial reporting, agency payroll, agency cash management, switchboard operator/receptionist duties and building security and maintenance.

The Human Resources and Training department is responsible for both the human capital and training activities for OSC employees. Key functions include employee relations, benefits, employee orientations, training programs, performance reviews, on-boarding and off-boarding, recruiting, compensation, employee health and safety, employee satisfaction, workforce planning, organizational development, and employee development. This unit is also responsible for statewide enterprise training for BEACOM and NCAS functions.

The purpose for the E-Commerce program is to expand the utilization of e-commerce programs across the state agencies and institutions. This initiative will increase efficiency in the processing of government payments, disbursed and collected, and provide citizens with payment options readily available in the private arena. The E-Commerce initiative will work towards assisting state agencies in expanding their E-Commerce efforts internally by providing consulting and guidance to government entities desiring to implement and expand e-commerce programs. The program will also establish and maintain a communication system for keeping entities abreast of services and changing industry regulatory requirements that may affect their ecommerce programs.

The Communications unit works on both internal and external communications for OSC. Key functions include legislative updates, presentations, press releases, on-going internal communications, website development (Internal OSC, External OSC and BEACON), project kick-offs, printing, branding and more. This department also provides legislative coordination, public records compliance and media and public inquiry response.

For more information about the Office of the State Controller, call (919) 981-5454 or visit the department's Web site at [www.osc.state.nc.us](http://www.osc.state.nc.us).

## **Robert L. Powell** **State Controller**

### ***Early Years***

Born in Oxford, Granville County, July 20, 1949, to James B. and Mittie Belle Riggan Powell.

### ***Educational Background***

Graduate, J.F. Webb High School, Oxford, 1967; B.S. in Business Administration, Atlantic Christian (Barton) College, 1971.

### ***Professional Background***

State Controller, 2001-2008; Deputy State Budget Officer, 1991-2001.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

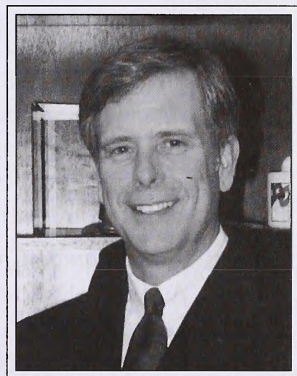
National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers National Association of Budget Officers; National Association of State Comptrollers.

### ***Honors and Awards***

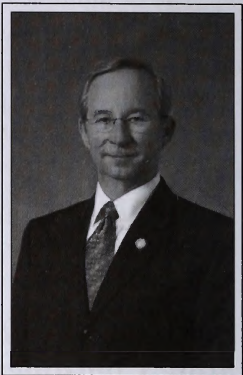
Chair, BEACON Program Steering Committee; Chair, Council of Internal Auditing; Chair, State Employees Combined Campaign, 2006-2007; Order of the Long Leaf Pine; 2001 Barry K. Sanders Special Lifetime Achievement Award; Past President, National Association of State Budget Officers.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Terry Rary Powell. Four children. Five grandchildren. Member, Soapstone United Methodist Church.



**David McCoy**  
**State Controller**



*Educational Background*

JD, UNC School of Law; MPH, UNC School of Public Health; M.Ed. and B.S., University of Georgia; Participated in executive training at Harvard University's John F Kennedy School of Government, The Council of State Government's Toll Fellows' Program and the Center for Creative Leadership.

*Professional Background*

State Controller, 2008-Present; Faculty & Staff Member, UNC at Chapel Hill; Deputy Chief of Staff, Governor James B. Hunt; Director, Office of State Budget & Management; Secretary of the NC Council of State; Secretary, Department of Transportation; Chief Deputy Secretary & General Counsel, Department of Administration.

*Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations*

Adjunct Assistant Professor, Teaches various courses, UNC at Chapel Hill, 1985-Present; Community Service; Admitted to practice in NC General Courts of Justice, US District Courts and NC Eastern & Middle District Courts.

*Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions*

Member, Executive Committee, National Association of State Budget Officers; Member, NC Federal Tax Reform Committee; Member, NC Economic Investment Committee; Member NC Debt Affordability Advisory Committee; Member, NC Council of Internal Auditing; Past President, Southern Association of Highway and Transportation Officials Board; Past member, American Association of Highway and Transportation Officials Board.

*Honors and Awards*

Order of the Long Leaf Pine; Henry Toll Fellow, Council of State Governments; Distinguished Graduate School Alumnus; Order of the Golden Fleece, UNC; Recipient, American Legion's School Award.

*Personal Information*

Married, Dr. Robin McCoy. Two children.

**State Controllers**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Farris W. Womack		1987-1988
Fred Wesley Talton	Wake	1988-1993
Edward Renfrow	Johnston	1993-2001
Robert L. Powell	Wake	2001-2008
David McCoy	Orange	2008-Present

## State Board of Elections

The framework of North Carolina's election laws was constructed in 1901, revised substantially in 1933 and again in 1967. Along with these changes came the important audit trail to ensure voters that elections were virtually free from fraud.

In 1969 the General Assembly adopted full-time offices in the state's 100 counties for voter registration and election administration. Then, in 1971, North Carolina implemented a uniform municipal election code to guarantee that state voters need only register one time at one place to qualify to vote in any election in which they were eligible to vote. In 1993, Gary O. Bartlett was appointed Executive Director, becoming the third person to serve in that capacity.

In 1994, the North Carolina General Assembly adopted N.C. General Statute Article 7A to comply with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) and the state board successfully initiated mail-in voter registration, a procedure that simplified the voter registration process for all North Carolinians. An agency voter registration program followed in January, 1995, allowing citizens to register to vote when receiving various agency services. The State Board of Elections provides voter registration forms to more than 500 designated voter registration sites throughout the state. The "No Excuse" Absentee One-Stop voting provision was implemented in 2000 and 2002, enabling voters to vote on a date more convenient to them than the day of the election, either by mail or at the designated voting location. The General Assembly significantly changed the process of administration of election law, directing the state board to promulgate rules to implement the changes. In addition, voting was made easier for military service members and their dependents abroad. The process uses a combination of facsimile and electronic mail for election materials and ballots.

The General Assembly made the State Board of Elections an independent agency in 1974. The five members on the State Board of Elections are appointed by the governor for a term of four years. No more than three members of the same political party may serve at any time. This requirement makes North Carolina's Board of Elections the only such state elections agency where bipartisan membership is mandated by law. The board recommends any necessary or advisable changes in the administration of primaries and general elections to the governor and the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The State Board of Elections is comprised of three functional units:

## ***Campaign Reporting***

This unit includes public education; assistance to candidates, political committee treasurers and county/municipal boards of elections and staffs; investigating complaints; conducting research and preparing analyses in preparation for the state board to hold evidentiary hearings; providing for electronic filing; and conducting training.

## ***Information Systems***

This unit includes implementing and maintaining a State Election Information Management System (SEIMS); providing assistance to counties; and providing statewide election data to the public.

In 1995, the State Board of Elections officially created the North Carolina State Board of Elections Certification in Elections Program with an appointed Certification Board. The program is a means of enhancing election expertise; providing uniformity and equal application of laws throughout the state; raising the level of professionalism of elections officials and encouraging them to expand their knowledge through continuing education by meeting stringent requirements to become certified. For further instruction, three training videos entitled *Nine Steps to a Successful Hearing*, *Maintaining the Public's Trust* and *Accessible Precincts Mean Accessible Elections*. The Certification in Elections Program continues to grow and expand by having the staff of the State Board of Elections develop on-line courses and with the possibility of branching out to include precinct officials as a certified group.

The State Board of Elections undertakes various other duties and responsibilities. The state board appoints all 100 county boards of election, which are comprised of three members. State law requires that both major political parties be represented on the county boards. Each county board has a director of elections who serves as the administrative head of the board of elections and guides the election process in each county.

The State Board of Elections supervises all elections conducted in any county, special district or municipality in North Carolina. There are 100 counties, more than 500 municipalities and approximately 1,200 special districts in North Carolina. The state board develops rules and regulations that govern each election, including procedures for processing protests and complaints resulting either before or after an election. Protests are filed with the county board of elections of the county in which the protest originates, followed by a public hearing on the complaint and a decision to either uphold or deny the complaint. Decisions rendered by a county board of elections may be appealed to the State Board of Elections. For good cause, the state board may order a new primary, general or special election.

The State Board of Elections determines the form and content of ballots, instruction sheets, abstracts and returns, certificates of elections and other forms

used in primary and general elections and certifies all voting equipment. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 requires election entities to ensure that racial or ethnic minorities have equal access and opportunity to participate in elections. With the state's increasing Latino population, voter registration forms, instructions and other election-related documents are now provided in Spanish.

To improve the state's compliance with regard to physical access to polling places and standards with regards to voting equipment, an extensive education and training effort was put forth by state board staff. The training video developed by the staff assists in training precinct officials in providing services to voters with special needs. Nearly all 2,810 polling places were evaluated prior to the November, 2000 election and the results published on the board's web site. The evaluation is a necessary component in complying with federal laws such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965, The Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and the Handicapped Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

In 1999 the first state-developed, statewide election information system (SEIMS) was implemented. SEIMS connects all 100 counties through a consolidated system and statewide database connected through the statewide area network. This facilitates the exchange of electronic information between all the counties. The major functions of SEIMS are to use the applications for local county processing of day-to-day business activities, support for electronic campaign finance reporting and support of statewide functions, such as checking voter registration information via the board's web site. Integrated into SEIMS are standardized forms relating to voter registration, reporting mechanisms and absentee voting that ensures all counties are current on laws and regulations relating to the conduct of elections and information provided to the public. SEIMS has been instrumental with list maintenance by identifying and removing inactive and ineligible voters.

For more information about the State Board of Elections, call (919) 733-7173 or visit the board's web site at [www.sboe.state.nc.us](http://www.sboe.state.nc.us).

## **Gary O. Bartlett**

### ***Executive Director/Secretary***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, June 27, 1954, to Oz and Carolyn Lassiter Bartlett.

#### ***Educational Background***

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.A., 1976, History.

#### ***Professional Background***

Executive Secretary/Director, State Board of Elections, 1993-Present.

#### ***Political Activities***

Legislative Assistant to Congressman H. Martin Lancaster, 1990-93.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Board Member, Election Center, 1998-Present; Co-Chair, National Task Force of Election Accessibility, 1999-Present.



## Office of Administrative Hearings

The Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) is an independent, quasi-judicial agency established by the General Assembly in 1985 to provide a source of independent Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) to preside in state administrative law proceedings. The enabling legislation is found in G.S. 7A-750 et seq. and references Article III, Section 11 and Article IV, Section 3 of the North Carolina Constitution as authority for the establishment of the office. Following the constitutional precept of separation of powers, OAH was created to ensure that the legislative, executive and judicial functions were not combined in the same administrative process, to protect the due process rights of its citizens. As a consequence of this policy, North Carolina operates under what is referred to as the "central panel" system of administrative adjudication. Simply stated, this means that the Administrative Law Judges are employed independently of the agency that investigates and prefers charges against the regulated parties. As a result, there is no perception of a conflict or interference from the agency which is a party to the contested case hearing.

OAH's central panel adjudicatory functions are found in North Carolina General Statute §150B, Article 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), but OAH has concurrent jurisdiction with certain autonomous agencies, primarily professional and occupational licensing boards, under the parallel adjudicatory procedures set out in Article 3A. In contrast to Article 3A, Article 3 confers in OAH the exclusive jurisdiction over contested case hearings involving most of North Carolina's state agencies. Article 3 provides the jurisdiction for a broad range of cases arising out of public employment, alcoholic beverage control, environmental permitting and penalties, child day care and nursing homes, hospital certificates of need, competitive bidding for state projects and special education in public schools.

Besides administrative hearings, there are two other major functions of OAH. The first deals with the procedures that govern rulemaking in North Carolina. Article 2A of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (Chapter 150B) provides for a uniform procedure for the adoption of emergency, temporary, and permanent rules, and authorizes OAH to publish the *North Carolina Register* and the *North Carolina Administrative Code*. Except for exemptions found in G.S. 150B-1(d), all state agencies are required to follow this uniform procedure for publishing notice of proposed rules, conducting public rulemaking hearings and receiving public opinion and for filing emergency, temporary and permanent rules for codification.

OAH's Chief Administrative Law Judge is the Codifier of Rules. Under certain emergency conditions, agencies may adopt emergency rules. As mandated by G.S. 150B-21.1A, the Codifier must review the agency's written statement of findings of

need for the emergency rule to determine if the findings meet the criteria for an emergency rule before the rule is entered into the *Code*.

OAH is responsible for the compilation and distributing the *North Carolina Register* and the *North Carolina Administrative Code*. The *North Carolina Register* must, by law, be published at least twice monthly. The *Register* typically contains temporary rules entered into the *Code*, the text of proposed rules, and the text of permanent rules approved by the Rules Review Commission, emergency rules entered into the *Code*, executive orders of the Governor, and index to published contested case decisions issue by OAH, and other notices required by or affecting G.S. 150B. The *North Carolina Administrative Code* is a compilation of administrative rules adopted by approximately 26 state agencies and 50-plus occupational licensing boards. Both documents are available on the OAH web site.

The Office of Administrative Hearings provides legal and administrative support to the Rules Review Commission. The Commission's statutory functions are also found in Article 2A of the APA. Generally, The Commission is responsible for the review of all proposed administrative rules prior to their becoming effective and to ensure compliance with the rule making procedures of Article 2A.

The other major function of OAH is found under the provisions of G.S. 7A-759 wherein the Office of Administrative Hearings is designated as a 706 deferral agency of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Civil Rights Division of OAH is charged with the investigation of alleged acts of discrimination and other related unlawful employment practices for charges filed by state and local government employees covered under the State Personnel Act (Chapter 126). The director of this division is also assigned the duty to confer, conciliate or resolve the civil rights charges filed with OAH. In the event that these informal procedures do not produce a settlement for meritorious charges, OAH's Administrative Law Judges are empowered to grant full relief through a contested case hearing process. In addition to the EEOC deferral investigations, the General Assembly also granted to the Civil Rights Division the investigative responsibilities for claims of political discrimination in hiring under G.S. 126-14.4 of the State Personnel Act. After investigation and determination of probable cause by the Civil Rights Division, the employee may file a contested case in the Hearings Division of OAH. This statute also authorized a new cause of action under the State Personnel Act for political discrimination in hiring and promotion.

For more information about the Office of Administrative Hearings, call (919) 733-2698 or visit the office's Web site at [www.ncoah.com](http://www.ncoah.com) or e-mail the office at [oah.postmaster@ncmail.net](mailto:oah.postmaster@ncmail.net).

## Office of State Personnel

North Carolina's state government did not have a systematic or uniform personnel system prior to 1925. There was no equality or consistency in the administration of personnel policies. The General Assembly appropriated money in a lump sum to each agency and agency heads allocated it for operating expenses and salaries. Each agency set pay rates for its workers until 1907, when the legislature assumed authority over personnel matters, including acting on pay increases for individual employees. In 1921, the General Assembly turned salary administration over to the governor and the Council of State, resulting in the establishment of a "Salary Standardization Board."

In 1925, the General Assembly established a five-member Salary and Wage Commission. The commission found that in addition to inequitable salaries, there was a lack of uniformity among the various state government agencies in office hours, leave, holidays and job entrance requirements. The commission set classifications for all positions, grouped positions with similar duties together and established minimum and maximum salary ranges. Agency heads determined salaries. A 1931 law abolished the Salary and Wage Commission and established a Department of Personnel within the Office of the Governor to handle classification, compensation and personnel policies. In 1933, these duties were transferred to the Budget Bureau and the Department of Personnel was abolished. From 1933 to 1949, with no staff to deal exclusively with personnel problems, a great disparity in personnel standards once again developed between agencies.

In 1938, a Supervisor of Merit Examinations was appointed to prepare a classification plan and administer examinations for the N.C. Unemployment Compensation Commission as required by the Social Security Act of 1935. The act was amended in 1939 to include merit system coverage for other state agencies subsidized by federal funds. A Merit System Council was formed to administer federal regulations and policies regarding competitive examinations, job standards and pay.

The State Personnel Act of 1949 established a State Personnel Department with a personnel council and a director. The law also required each agency to designate a personnel officer. From 1939 until 1965, the Merit System Council and the State Personnel Department operated independently of one another. In 1965, the General Assembly passed a new State Personnel Act that consolidated the two agencies and created a seven-member State Personnel Board. Between 1965 and 1975, a number of revisions and additions were made to the act. The General Assembly significantly revised the act in February 1976, to provide for a seven-member commission, rather than a board. The new commission issued binding corrective orders in employee grievance appeals procedures.

The Office of State Personnel (OSP) serves the interest of state employees, manages programs established by the governor, the General Assembly and the State Personnel Commission and provides specific services to the general public. OSP seeks recommendations and input from the Personnel Roundtable, which is made up of all agency and university personnel officers. The roundtable meets at least three times a year to participate in decisions on the design and implementation of the human resources system. Other statewide committees representing various disciplines concentrate on specific subject areas. Public hearings are held before the State Personnel Commission (SPC) for further input and discussion of proposed policies. OSP exercises its powers under the State Personnel Act (General Statute 126). It is the administrative arm of the State Personnel Commission, a nine-member group appointed by the governor. The SPC establishes policies and procedures governing personnel programs and employment practices for approximately 85,483 employees covered by the State Personnel Act and over 31,797 local government employees in federal grant-in-aid programs that are subject to the federal standards for a merit system of personnel administration.

The Office of State Personnel's organizational design features a service-oriented structure. At the core of this structure are four consulting groups, led by Human Resources Managing Partners. Each of the four consulting groups is assigned a group of agencies and universities and is responsible for providing a variety of human resources consulting services to their clients. Human Resources Partners and Human Resources Associates are assigned to each consulting group. Human Resources Partners assigned to consulting groups function as generalists, providing a variety of human resources consulting services to their clients. In addition, some Human Resource Partners retain a specialty role and are experts in their specialty field. Specialists provide training to other Human Resource Partners and advise on complex issues that fall into their specialty area.

In addition to the four consulting groups, there are six functions staffed to the State Personnel Director: Planning and Development, Human Resources Information Systems, Human Resources Development, Operations and Total Compensation, Human Resources Accountability and the director's administrative staff. Within these groups, work performed is more internal in nature, involves a program oversight role, is largely administrative or involves support to the consulting groups.

### ***Consulting Groups***

These groups provide consulting services to assigned clients on the implementation and management of human resources programs in the following areas: classification and compensation, organizational design, policy administration, dispute resolution, employee relations (including employee assistance), performance management, competency and skill-based pay system development, FLSA, safety and health, workers compensation, unemployment insurance, equal opportunity

services, work life benefits, recognition programs, recruitment and staffing and workforce planning.

**Operations and Total Compensation:** Areas of responsibility include purchasing, personnel, budget, communications, legislative relations, temporary solutions, duplicating, office support, benefits, files and records, work-life programs, employee recognition programs, the State Personnel Commission and FLEX program administration.

**Human Resources Information System:** Responsibilities include the management of a statewide human resources information system, LAN management and internal and external information support, as well as new product development.

**Planning and Development:** Responsibilities include policy development, human resources strategic planning, operational planning and monitoring, legislative proposals, special projects, program development, research and internal training plans.

**Human Resources Development:** Responsibilities include supervisory and management training, professional skills training, the Public Manager Program, organizational development, performance management, education assistance, enterprise-wide licensing and providing support, input and services for internal staff training efforts.

**Human Resources Accountability:** Responsibilities include the development and implementation of programs to ensure that agencies and universities remain in compliance with human resources laws, rules and regulations and that human resources programs are delivered effectively in order to meet organizational needs.

**Thomas H. Wright**  
**Director**

*Early Years*

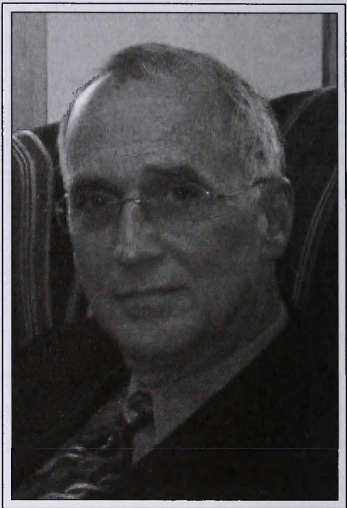
Born in Southern Pines, Moore County.

*Educational Background*

Jacksonville High School, Jacksonville, 1967; University of North Carolina at Wilmington, B.A., Psychology, 1971; M.S., Rehabilitation Counseling, East Carolina University, 1975; Certified Public Manager Program (with excellence), 1995; American Compensation Association Certification Program, 1999.

*Professional Background*

Director, Office of State Personnel, 2001-Present; Personnel Director, N.C. Department of Justice, 1997-2001; Section Chief, Office of State Personnel, 1995-96; Personnel Analyst, Office of State Personnel, 1978-95; Personnel Analyst, N.C. Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill, 1977-78; Personnel Analyst, Commonwealth of Virginia, 1977; Personnel Analyst, Office of State Personnel, 1976-77.



***State Directors of Personnel***

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Henry Hilton	Wake	1949-50
John W. McDevitt	Wake	1950-61
Edwin S. Lanier	Wake	1962-62
Walter E. Fuller	Wake	1962-63
John L.. Allen	Wake	1964-65
Claude Caldwell	Wake	1965-74
Al Boyles	Wake	1974-76
Harold H. Webb	Wake	1977-85
Richard V. Lee	Mecklenburg	1985-93
Ronald G. Penny	Pasquotank	1993-2000
Thomas H. Wright	Wake	2001-Present

## Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP), under the leadership of Secretary George L. Sweat, was established in July, 2000, as the first cabinet-level agency to focus on juvenile justice issues and at-risk youth in the state. Secretary Sweat has served since the agency's creation.

DJJDP's mission is to promote public safety and juvenile delinquency prevention, intervention and treatment through the operation of a seamless, comprehensive juvenile justice system.

DJJDP carries out its mission by providing the state of North Carolina with a comprehensive strategy that helps prevent and reduce juvenile crime and delinquency. This strategy seeks to strengthen families, promote delinquency prevention, support core social institutions, intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent behavior occurs and identify and control the small group of serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders in local communities.

Approximately 94,000 youths encounter North Carolina's juvenile justice system each year through interaction with Juvenile Crime Prevention Council services, community programs, juvenile court services and the DJJDP Center for the Prevention of School Violence.

### *Court Services and Programming*

The Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention works to provide the most effective services to youth and their families at the right time in the most appropriate settings. It strives to build a continuous system of care so that youth can be served in their communities.

In 2003, juvenile court counselors provided intake services on 30,000 youths. At intake, court counselors receive and evaluate all complaints made against a youth. Complaints are made by law enforcement or citizens, and are referred to DJJDP for possible court action. They determine from available evidence whether there are reasonable grounds to believe the facts alleged in the complaint are true. Court counselors then determine whether the complaint is serious enough to warrant court action, or obtain assistance from community resources when court referral is not necessary.

Juvenile Court Counselors monitor youth in all phases of treatment whether in a community program or outside of the community in wilderness camp or DJJDP-operated facility.

Youth who are determined by the court to have committed serious delinquent offenses and who have a high delinquency history can be committed to DJJDP for placement in a youth development center. These commitments last a minimum of six months and court counselors stay involved with each juvenile and the juvenile's family during the commitment. DJJDP operates five youth development centers in the state which provide mentoring, education and therapeutic treatment to prepare youth to be successful in life.

In the 2004 legislative session, the General Assembly authorized financing for replacement facility planning and for facility construction in order to begin the process to replace four department youth development centers.

DJJDP is in transition as it plans to construct 13 smaller, more therapeutic youth development centers across the state in which staffing capability and community connectedness will be the keys to future success. The department plans to transition away from a correctional approach in its facilities by establishing a therapeutic treatment model that blends education and treatment. Staff hired will be youth counselors who will interact with the youth at all times. The first of these new facilities will open by the end of 2007.

DJJDP also operates 10 detention centers statewide. These facilities are secure, temporary facilities where a juvenile will stay while waiting to go to court or until a placement can be arranged. The average length of stay in a detention center is 10 to 14 days.

### ***Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils***

DJJDP partners with Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) in each county to galvanize community leaders, locally and statewide, to reduce and prevent juvenile crime. JCPC board members are appointed by the county Board of Commissioners and meet monthly in each county. The meetings are open to the public. DJJDP allocates approximately 23 million dollars to these councils annually. Funding is used to subsidize local programs and services. Each county JCPC has been trained to develop comprehensive system of care for its community.

### ***Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention-- Center for the Prevention of School Violence (DJJDP-Center)***

DJJDP-Center serves as a resource center and "think tank" for efforts that are directed at guiding all youth toward becoming productive members of their schools and communities. DJJDP-Center offers knowledge and expertise in the areas of prevention and positive youth development and provides information and technical assistance to those who are motivated to help young people positively develop in environments that are as safe as possible.

## **George Sweat** ***Secretary of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, in 1947 to George P. and Alma Charlotte Hauser Sweat.

### ***Educational Background***

R.J. Reynolds High School, 1966; BS/BA in Business Administration, East Carolina University, 1970.

### ***Professional Background***

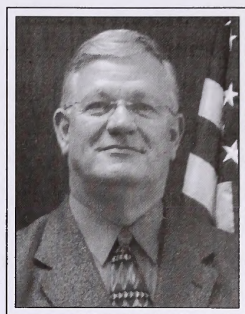
Secretary of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1999-Present; Cabinet Secretary, Dept. of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention; Director of Juvenile Justice, Governor's Office.

### ***Boards and Commissions***

Member, Governor's Crime Commission; Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Lenna Sweat. Three children; three grandchildren; Member, Coats Baptist Church.



...and provide information and technical help to the target community group in

## The State Legislature

The General Assembly is the oldest governmental body in North Carolina. According to tradition, a “legislative assembly of free holders” met for the first time around 1666. No documentary proof, however, exists proving that this assembly actually met. Provisions for a representative assembly in Proprietary North Carolina can be traced to the Concessions and Agreements, adopted in 1665, which called for an unicameral body composed of the governor, his council and twelve delegates selected annually to sit as a legislature.

This system of representation prevailed until 1670, when Albemarle County was divided into three precincts. Berkeley Precinct, Carteret Precinct and Shaftsbury Precinct were apparently each allowed five representatives. Around 1682, four new precincts were created from the original three as the colony’s population grew and the frontier moved westward. The new precincts were usually allotted two representatives, although some were granted more. Beginning with the Assembly of 1723, several of the larger, more important towns were allowed to elect their own representatives. Edenton was the first town granted this privilege, followed by Bath, New Bern, Wilmington, Brunswick, Halifax, Campbellton (Fayetteville), Salisbury, Hillsborough and Tarborough. Around 1735 Albemarle and Bath Counties were dissolved and the precincts became counties.

The unicameral legislature continued until around 1697, when a bicameral form was adopted. The governor, or chief executive at the time, and his council constituted the upper house. The lower house, the House of Burgesses, was composed of representatives elected from the colony’s various precincts. The lower house could adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its own speaker and other officers. It could, however, meet only when called into session by the governor and only at a location designated by him. Because the lower house held the power of the purse and paying the governor’s salary, regular meetings of the legislature were held at least once during a two-year period (a biennium), and usually more often. Throughout the colonial period, the House of Burgess’ control over the colony’s finances fueled controversy between the governor and the lower house. The house wielded its financial control effectively throughout this period, continually increasing its influence and prestige.

This power struggle between the governor and his council on one hand and the colonial legislature on the other, had a profound effect on the structure of the new government created by North Carolina’s first state constitution, adopted in 1776. The General Assembly became the primary organ of government with control over

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE

all other areas of government. The legislature wielded the constitutional authority to elect all executive and judicial branch officials. The N.C. Senate and House of Commons conducted joint balloting to elect these officials. On many occasions, the elections for administrative and judicial officials consumed substantial amounts of time when one candidate for a position could not muster a majority of votes from the legislators. The first break from this unwieldy procedure came in 1835, when a constitutional amendment changed the method for electing the governor. Instead of being elected by the legislature for a one-year term, the governor would henceforth be elected by the people for a two-year term. Another 33 years — and a devastating civil war and military occupation — would pass before the remaining state executive and judicial offices were elected by vote of the people. The postwar Constitution of 1868 dramatically reduced the General Assembly's appointive powers over the other two branches of state government.

The state constitution of 1776 created a bicameral legislature with members of both houses elected by the people. The N.C. Senate had one representative from each county, while the N.C. House of Commons had two representatives from each county and one from each of the towns given representative status in the constitution. This scheme continued until 1835, when voters approved several constitutional changes to the legislative branch. Membership in the Senate was set at 50 with senators elected from districts. The state was divided into districts with the number of senators based on the population of each individual district. The membership of the House of Commons was set at 120 with representation based on the population of the county. The more populous counties had more representatives, but each county was entitled to at least one representative. Representation in each house would be adjusted based on the federal census taken every ten years. The General Assembly retained the power to adjust districts and representation.

In 1868, a new constitution was adopted, leading to more changes in the legislative branch. The bicameral structure was retained, but the name of the lower house was changed from the House of Commons to the House of Representatives. The new constitution eliminated the property qualification for holding office, opening up opportunities for less wealthy North Carolinians to serve. The Office of Lieutenant Governor re-appeared for the first time since 1776. The lieutenant governor, elected by the people, would now serve as president of the Senate. He would also take office as governor if the incumbent governor could not continue in office for any reason. The N.C. Senate members could also elect a president pro tempore from among their ranks. The president pro-tem chaired the Senate sessions in the absence of its president.

In 1966, the House of Representatives adopted district representation similar to the Senate's arrangement. Although the total number of representatives stayed at 120, every county was no longer guaranteed a representative. Instead, the requirement to maintain a rough equality of population size between districts resulted in counties with lower populations losing their resident representative. The switch to a district format left nearly one-third of the state's counties with no resident legislator.

Prior to Raleigh's designation as North Carolina's permanent capital in 1792, the seat of government moved from town to town with each new General Assembly, a pattern established during the colonial period. Halifax, Hillsborough, Fayetteville, New Bern, Smithfield and Tarborough all served as the seat of government between 1776 and 1794. The Assembly of 1794-95 was the first legislative session to meet in Raleigh.

The buildings used as meeting places for the colonial and early general assemblies varied as much as their location. If the structure was big enough to hold the legislators, it was pressed into use. Courthouses, schools and even local residences served as legislative buildings. Tryon Palace in New Bern was North Carolina's first capitol building. Completed in 1771, the palace was abandoned during the Revolutionary War because of its exposure to enemy attack. When Raleigh became the permanent state capital, the General Assembly approved the construction of a simple, two-story brick state house. This structure, completed in 1796, served as the General Assembly's home until a fire gutted it in 1831. The legislature approved a new capitol building and construction on the current capitol was complete in 1840. The first session to convene in the capitol opened on November 16, 1840. Construction of the current legislative building started in early 1961. The first session held in the new building convened on February 6, 1963.

The organizational structure of state government established by the Constitution of 1868 remained basically unchanged with the adoption of the state's third constitution in 1971. As one of the three branches of government established by the constitution, the legislative branch is equal with, but independent of, the executive and judicial branches. It is composed of the General Assembly and its administrative support units. The North Carolina constitution gives the General Assembly legislative, or law-making, power for the entire state. This means, in the words of the state's Supreme Court, that the legislature has "the authority to make or enact laws; to establish rules and regulations governing the conduct of the people, their rights, duties and procedures; and to prescribe the consequences of certain activities." These mandates give the General Assembly the power to make new laws and amend or repeal existing laws on a broad range of issues that have statewide as well as local impact. The legislature also defines criminal law in North Carolina.

Legislators in both the North Carolina Senate and House of Representatives stand for election every two years in even-numbered years. Members of both houses are elected from districts established by law. Qualifications for election differ slightly for each house. For election to either house, a person must reside in the district he or she wants to represent for at least one year prior to the election. Candidates must be registered to vote in North Carolina. Senate candidates must be at least 25 years old on the date of the election and a resident of the state for two years immediately preceding the election. House candidates must be at least 21 years old on the date of the election, in addition to the previously stated qualifications.

A constitutional amendment approved by voters in 1982 set the first day of January following the November general election as the date legislators officially take office. Prior to the amendment, legislators took office immediately following the November election.

Each house of the legislature elects a Principal Clerk. The Senate also elects a Reading Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms. These positions are appointed in the House. The President of the Senate (Lieutenant Governor) presides over its sessions. A President *Pro Tempore*, elected by Senators from among their membership, presides over the Senate in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is elected by the Representatives from among their membership. Other officers in each respective house are elected either by the membership as a whole or by the members of each party.

Much of the General Assembly's legislative work occurs through standing committees. Shortly after every legislative session convenes, the leadership in each House forms standing committees and appoints members of their respective House to the committees. Since 1989, the President *Pro Tempore* has appointed Senate committees, a duty formerly given the President of the Senate. The Speaker of the House appoints committees in that Chamber. These leaders often make committee assignments based on legislators' interests and expertise. In the most recent session, there were 22 standing committees in the Senate and 31 in the House.

The Legislative Services Commission oversees the Legislative Services Office which is the General Assembly's administrative staff. The President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House alternate chairmanship of the Legislative Services Commission on a yearly basis and each appoints seven members from his or her respective house to serve on the commission. The commission employs a Legislative Services Officer who serves as Chief Staff Officer for the commission. The Legislative Services Office has five support divisions, each managed by a director:

### *Administrative Division*

The Administrative Division's primary role is to provide logistical support to the General Assembly in a variety of areas such as budget preparation and administration, building maintenance, equipment and supplies, mailing operations, printing (including printed bills) and a host of other services.

### *Information Systems Division*

The Information Systems Division designs, develops and maintains a number of computer applications used by the General Assembly staff. Legal document retrieval, bill status reporting, fiscal information systems, office automation and electronic publishing are all functions of the division. A Legislative Services Commission sub-committee sets policies governing the division's operation and access to the Legislative Computer Center.

### *Bill Drafting Division*

The Bill Drafting Division assists legislators by preparing bills for introduction. Staff attorneys draft the bills and make sure they are entered into the computer and printed. They also make sure that the proper number of copies of draft bills are delivered to the introducing legislator. Division staff follow numerous guidelines to ensure confidentiality.

### *Fiscal Research Division*

The Fiscal Research Division serves as the research and watchdog arm of the General Assembly on fiscal and compliance matters regarding state government. Its statutory duties include fiscal analysis, operational reviews and reporting.

### *Research Division*

The Research Division obtains information and makes legal and non-fiscal analyses of subjects affecting and affected by state law and government. Individual legislators and standing committee of the General Assembly alike can request the division's services. Division staff also answer questions from other North Carolina and sister state agencies and private citizens.

For more information about the Legislative Services Office, call (919) 733-4111 or visit the office's Web site at <http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/>.

## **George Rubin Hall, Jr.**

### ***Legislative Services Officer***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Raleigh, N.C. April 14, 1939, to George Rubin, Sr. (deceased) and Ludie Jane Conner Hall (deceased).

#### ***Educational Background***

Hugh Morson High School, 1953-55; Needham Broughton High School, 1955-57; Bachelor's of Science, Campbell College, 1964; Post-graduate work in Public Personnel Administration, N.C. State University; Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.

#### ***Professional Background***

Legislative Services Officer, 1979-Present; 14 years, N.C. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; former Administrative Officer with N.C. General Assembly; Licensed Building Contractor; Licensed Real Estate Broker.

#### ***Boards and Commissions***

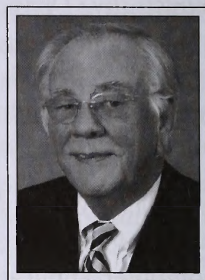
Former member, Wake County School Board Advisory Council; Manpower Area Planning Council, Region J, 1972-73.

#### ***Military Service***

Staff Sgt., N.C. Army National Guard, 1959-60 (active duty), 1960-65 (reserve duty).

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Carolyn Marie Young of Raleigh. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, Longview Baptist Church, Raleigh, N.C.



## The 2007 General Assembly

The 2007 General Assembly, North Carolina's 147<sup>th</sup>, convened in the respective chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Legislative Building in Raleigh at Noon on January 24. The opening of the Session was convened by Lieutenant Governor Beverly E. Perdue in the Senate and Denise Weeks, Principal Clerk, in the House. Prior to 1957, the General Assembly convened in January at a time fixed by the Constitution of North Carolina. From 1957 through 1967, sessions convened in February at a time fixed by the Constitution of North Carolina. The 1969 General Assembly was the first to convene on a date fixed by law after elimination of the constitutionally fixed dates. The Assembly now convenes on the third Wednesday after the second Monday in January after the November election. The 2007 General Assembly adjourned *sine die* on July 18, 2008.

### *Women in the General Assembly*

Lillian Exum Clement of Buncombe County was the first woman to serve in the General Assembly. Clement served in the 1921 House of Representatives. Since then, 144 women have served in the General Assembly. There were 45 women in the 2007 General Assembly, 7 in the Senate and 38 in the House of Representatives.

Former Representative Ruth M. Easterling, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, became the longest serving woman in the General Assembly in 2001, serving 13 terms. The previous record was held by former Senator Lura Tally, a Democrat from Cumberland County, who served 11 terms (5 in the House and 6 in the Senate). Former Representative Jo Graham Foster, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, served 10 terms, all in the House.

### *Minorities in the General Assembly*

During Reconstruction, and particularly after the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, minorities were elected to the General Assembly for the first time in the State's history. Fifteen African-Americans were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Senate in 1868. Under the leadership of Representative Parker D. Robbins of Hertford County and Senators A. H. Galloway of New Hanover County and John A. Hyman of Warren County, the 1868 General Assembly approved the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which guaranteed citizenship for African-Americans. As conservative Democrats regained power in the 1890s, African-American representation in the General Assembly disappeared for nearly 60 years. Henry E. Frye of Guilford County became the first African-American to serve in the General Assembly during this century when he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1969. Twenty-five African-Americans served in the 2007 General Assembly, 8 in the Senate and 20 in the House of Representatives. Representative H.M. Michaux holds the record for the most terms served in the General Assembly by an African-American. He has served over 14.5 terms in the

House of Representatives. The only current member of Native American descent is Rep. Ronnie Sutton, a Democrat from Robeson County. The only current Hispanic member is Representative Daniel F. McComas, a Republican from New Hanover County.

### ***Miscellaneous Facts and Figures***

The oldest member of the 2007 Senate was Charlie Smith Dannelly (8/13/1924), a Democrat from Mecklenburg County. The youngest member of the 2007 Senate was Andrew C. Brock (4/9/1974), a Republican from Davie County. The oldest member of the 2007 House of Representatives was Dewey L. Hill (8/31/1925), a Democrat from Columbus County. The youngest member of the 2007 House of Representatives was Tricia Cothan (11/26/1978), a Democrat from Mecklenburg County. The member with the longest tenure is Senator R.C. Soles, Jr., a Democrat from Columbus County, serving his 20<sup>th</sup> term (4 in the House and 16 in the Senate). Soles tied the record of former Representative Liston B. Ramsey, a Democrat from Madison County who held the record of 19 terms, all of them in the House. The record was previously held by former state Representative Dwight Quinn, a Democrat from Cabarrus County, who served all of his 18 terms in the House.

### ***Salaries of Legislators***

Members of the 2007 General Assembly received a base salary of \$13,951 per year and a monthly expense allowance of \$559. The Speaker of the House and the President *Pro Tempore* of the Senate each received a base salary of \$38,151 per year and a monthly expense allowance of \$1,413. The Senate Deputy President *Pro Tempore* and the Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the House each received base salaries of \$21,739 and monthly expense allowances of \$836. The majority and minority leaders of each house received \$17,048 in base salary and monthly expense allowances of \$666. During the Legislative Session and when they are carrying out the State's business, all legislators receive a subsistence allowance of \$104 per day and travel allowance of \$0.29 per mile.

## 2007 North Carolina Senate

### Officers

President (Lieutenant Governor)	Beverly Eaves Perdue
President Pro Tempore	Marc Basnight
Deputy President Pro Tempore	Charlie Smith Dannelly
Permanent Democratic Caucus Chairman	R. C. Soles, Jr.
Majority Leader	Tony Rand
Majority Whip	Katie G. Dorsett
Democratic Caucus Secretary	Charles W. Albertson
Republican Leader	Phil Berger
Deputy Republican Leader	Tom Apodaca
Republican Whip	Jerry W. Tillman
Chairman, Republican Policy Committee	Jean Preston
Principal Clerk	Janet B. Pruitt
Reading Clerk	Ted Harrison
Sergeant-at-Arms	Cecil Goins

### Senators

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Albertson, Charles W. (D)	10th	Duplin	Beulaville
Allran, Austin M. (R)	42nd	Catawba	Hickory
Apodaca, Tom M. (R)	48th	Henderson	Hendersonville
Atwater, Robert Bob (D)	18th	Chatham	Chapel Hill
Basnight, Marc (D)	1st	Dare	Manteo
Berger, Doug (D)	7th	Franklin	Youngsville
Berger, Philip Edward "Phil" (R)	26th	Rockingham	Eden
Bingham, Stan (R)	33rd	Davidson	Denton
Blake, Harris (R)	22nd	Moore	Pinehurst
Boseman, Julia (D)	9th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Brock, Andrew C. (R)	34th	Davie	Mocksville
Brown, Harry (R)	6th	Onslow	Jacksonville
Brunstetter, Peter S. "Pete" (R)	31st	Forsyth	Lewisville
Clodfelter, Daniel G. "Dan" (D)	37th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Cowell, Janet (D)	16th	Wake	Raleigh
Dalton, Walter H. (D)	46th	Rutherford	Rutherfordton
Dannelly, Charlie Smith (D)	38th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Dorsett, Katie G. (D)	28th	Guilford	Greensboro

*Senators (continued)*

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
East, Don W. (R)	30th	Surry	Pilot Mountain
Foriest, Anthony E. "Tony" (D)	24th	Alamance	Graham
Forrester, James "Jim" (R)	41st	Gaston	Stanley
Garrou, Linda (D)	32nd	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Goodall, W. Edward, "Eddie" Jr. (R)	35th	Union	Weddington
Goss, Steve (D)	45th	Watauga	Boone
Graham, Malcolm (D)	40th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Hagan, Kay R. (D)	27th	Guilford	Greensboro
Hartsell, Fletcher L., "Fletch" Jr. (R)	36th	Cabarrus	Concord
Hoyle, David W. (D)	43rd	Gaston	Dallas
Hunt, Neal (R)	15th	Wake	Raleigh
Jacumin, Jim (R)	44th	Burke	Connelly Springs
Jenkins, S. Clark (D)	3rd	Edgecombe	Tarboro
Jones, W. Edward "Ed" (D)	4th	Halifax	Enfield
Kerr, John H., III (D)	5th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Kinnaird, Eleanor "Ellie" (D)	23rd	Orange	Carrboro
Malone, Vernon (D)	14th	Wake	Raleigh
McKissick, Floyd, B., Jr. (D)	20th	Durham	Durham
Nesbitt, Martin L., Jr. (D)	49th	Buncombe	Asheville
Pittenger, Robert (R)	39th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Preston, Jean R. (R)	2nd	Carteret	Emerald Isle
Purcell, William R. "Bill" (D)	25th	Scotland	Laurinburg
Queen, Joe Sam (D)	47th	Haywood	Waynesville
Rand, Anthony E. "Tony" (D)	19th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Shaw, Larry (D)	21st	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Smith, Fred (R)	12th	Johnston	Clayton
Snow, John J., Jr. (D)	50th	Cherokee	Murphy
Soles, R.C., Jr. (D)	8th	Columbus	Tabor City
Stevens, Richard Y. (R)	17th	Wake	Cary
Swindell, A.B., IV (D)	11th	Nash	Nashville
Tillman, Jerry W. (R)	29th	Randolph	Archdale
Weinstein, David F. (D)	13th	Robeson	Lumberton

*Speakers of the Senate*

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1782
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1783
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1784 (April)
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1784 (October)
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1785
James Coor	Craven	1786-87
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1787
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1788
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1789
Charles Johnston	Chowan	1789
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1791-92
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1792-93
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1793-94
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1794-95
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1795
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1796
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1797
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1798
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1799
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1800
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1801
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1802
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1803
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1804
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1805
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1806
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1807
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1808
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1809
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1810
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1811
George Outlaw	Bertie	1812
George Outlaw	Bertie	1813
George Outlaw	Bertie	1814
John Branch	Halifax	1815
John Branch	Halifax	1816
John Branch	Halifax	1817
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1817
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1818

*Speakers of the Senate (continued)*

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1819
Bartlet Yancey	Caswell	1820
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1821
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1822
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1823-24
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1824-25
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1825-26
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1826-27
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1827-28
Jesse Speight	Greene	1828-29
Bedford Brown	Caswell	1829-30
David F. Caldwell	Rowan	1830-31
David F. Caldwell	Rowan	1831-32
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1832-33
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1833-34
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1834-35
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1835
Hugh Waddell	Orange	1836-37
Andrew Joyner	Halifax	1838-39
Andrew Joyner	Halifax	1840-41
Lewis D. Wilson	Edgecombe	1842-43
Burgess S. Gaither	Burke	1844-45
Andrew Joyner	Halifax	1846-47
Calvin Graves	Caswell	1848-49
Weldon N. Edwards	Warren	1850-51
Weldon N. Edwards	Warren	1852
Warren Winslow	Cumberland	1854-55
William W. Avery	Burke	1856-57
Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe	1858-59
Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe	1860-61
Giles Mebane	Alamance	1862-64
Giles Mebane	Alamance	1864-65
Thomas Settle	Rockingham	1865-66
Matthias E. Manly	Craven	1866-67
Joseph H. Wilson	Mecklenburg	1866-67
Edward J. Warren	Beaufort	1870-72
James T. Morehead	Guilford	1872-74
		1874-75
James L. Robinson	Macon	1876-77
William A. Graham	Lincoln	1879-80

***Speakers of the Senate (continued)***

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
William T. Dorch	Buncombe	1881 1883
E. T. Boykin	Sampson	1885 1887
Edwin W. Kerr	Sampson	1889
William D. Turner	Iredell	1891
John L. King	Guilford	1893
E. L. Franck, Jr.	Onslow	1895 1897
R. L. Smith	Stanly	1899-1900
Edward J. Warren	Beaufort	1870-72
James T. Morehead	Guilford	1872-74 1874-75
James L. Robinson	Macon	1876-77
William A. Graham	Lincoln	1879-80
William T. Dorch	Buncombe	1881 1883
E. T. Boykin	Sampson	1885 1887
Edwin W. Kerr	Sampson	1889
William D. Turner	Iredell	1891
John L. King	Guilford	1893
E. L. Franck, Jr.	Onslow	1895 1897
R. L. Smith	Stanly	1899-1900
F. A. Whitaker	Wake	1899-1900
Henry A. London	Chatham	1901

***Presidents Pro-Tempore of the Senate<sup>1</sup>***

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Henry A. London	Chatham	1903
Charles A. Webb	Buncombe	1905
Charles A. Webb	Buncombe	1907-08
Whitehead Klutz	Rowan	1909
Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg	1911
Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg	1913
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1915
Fordyce C. Harding	Pitt	1917

***Presidents Pro-Tempore of the Senate (continued)***

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Lindsey C. Warren	Washington	1917
William L. Long	Halifax	1921
William L. Long	Halifax	1923-24
William S. H. Burgwyn	Northampton	1925
William L. Long	Halifax	1927
Thomas L. Johnson	Robeson	1929
Rivers D. Johnson	Duplin	1931
William G. Clark	Edgecombe	1933
Paul D. Grady	Johnston	1935
Andrew H. Johnston	Buncombe	1937-38
James A. Bell	Mecklenburg	1937-38
Whitman E. Smith	Stanly	1939
John D. Larkins, Jr.	Jones	1941
John H. Price	Rockingham	1943
Archie C. Gay	Northampton	1945
Joseph L. Blythe	Mecklenburg	1947
James C. Pittman	Lee	1949
Rufus G. Rankin	Gaston	1951
Edwin Pate	Scotland	1953
Paul E. Jones	Pitt	1955-56
Claude Currie	Durham	1957
Robert F. Morgan	Cleveland	1959
William L. Crew	Halifax	1961
Ralph H. Scott	Alamance	1963
Robert B. Morgan	Harnett	1965-66
Herman A. Moore	Mecklenburg	1967
Neill H. McGeachy	Cumberland	1969
Frank N. Patterson, Jr.	Stanly	1971
Gordon P. Allen	Person	1971
Gordon P. Allen	Person	1973-74
John T. Henley	Cumberland	1975-76
John T. Henley	Cumberland	1977-78
W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg	1979-80
W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg	1981-82
W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg	1983-84
J. J. Harrington	Bertie	1985-86
J. J. Harrington	Bertie	1987-88
Henson P. Barnes	Wayne	1989-90

*Presidents Pro-Tempore of the Senate (continued)*

Senator	County	Assembly
Henson P. Barnes	Wayne	1990-91
Marc Basnight	Dare	1992-Present

<sup>1</sup> The state constitution of 1868 abolished the office of Speaker of the Senate, instead creating the office of lieutenant governor with similar duties and functions. The lieutenant governor presides over the Senate and is called "the president of the Senate" when serving in this capacity. Senators also elect one of their members to serve as president pro-tempore during periods when the lieutenant can not preside.

## **Marc Basnight** ***President Pro-Tempore of the N.C. Senate***

### ***Democrat, Dare County***

*First Senatorial District: Beaufort, Camden, Currituck,  
Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Tyrrell and Washington counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Manteo, Dare County, on May 13, 1947, to St. Clair  
and Cora Mae Daniels Basnight.

### ***Educational Background***

Manteo High School, 1966.

### ***Professional Background***

Owner, Lone Cedar Cafe.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present (President Pro-Tempore 1993-Present).

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Manteo Lions Club; 32nd-Degree Mason; First Flight Society.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

North Carolina Board of Transportation, representing Camden, Chowan, Currituck,  
Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties, 1977-83; Dare County Tourist Bureau  
(Chairman 1974-76).

### ***Honors and Awards***

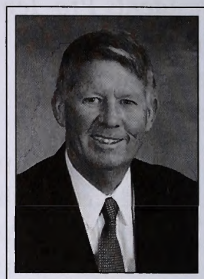
Most Effective Senator, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research, 1993-Present; Razor  
Walker Award for Contributions to Public Education, R. Donald Watson School of  
Education, UNC-Wilmington, 2001; Honorary Doctor of Laws (1999); William  
Richardson Davie Award (1995), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

### ***Personal Information***

Two children. Member, Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Ex-Officio member of all standing Senate committees.



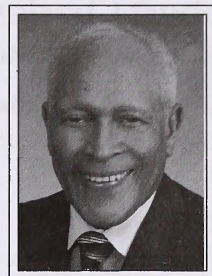
## **Charlie Smith Dannelly** *Senate Deputy President Pro-Tempore*

### ***Democrat, Mecklenburg County***

*Thirty-Eighth Senatorial District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Bishopville, South Carolina, on August 13, 1924, to Robert Samuel and Minnie Smith Dannelly.



### ***Educational Background***

Mather Academy, Camden, South Carolina, 1944; B.A. in Education, Johnson C. Smith University, 1962; Masters in Education and Administration, UNC-Charlotte, 1966.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired educator, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1994-Present; Senate Deputy President Pro-Tempore, 2003-Present; Charlotte City Council, 1977-1989.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Committee to Preserve and Restore Third Ward Board of Directors; Johnson C. Smith University 100 Club; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Advisory Council on Cancer Coordination and Control; Interagency Council for Coordinating Homeless Programs; Minority Health Advisory Council.

### ***Military Activities***

U.S. Army, 82nd Airborne, 1st Lt., June 26, 1951-February, 1954 (Korean War); United Nations Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with one Bronze Star, National Defense Service Medal.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Omega Man of the Year (Phi Phi Chapter), 1978; 6th District Omega Man of the Year, 1979; Outstanding Service Awards-1983, 1986, 1987.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Rose LaVerne Rhodes Dannelly. One child. Member, Friendship Missionary Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Ways and Means; Vice-Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget. Ex-Officio Member of all standing Senate committees.

## **Robert Charles Soles, Jr.** ***Permanent Democratic Caucus Chairman***

### ***Democrat, Columbus County***

*Eighth Senatorial District: Brunswick, Columbus and Pender counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Tabor City, on December 17, 1934, to Robert C. and the late Myrtle Norris Soles.

### ***Educational Background***

Tabor City High School, 1952; B.S. in Science and English, Wake Forest University, 1956; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1959.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Soles, Phipps, Ray & Prince.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1977-Present; N.C. Senate Permanent Democratic Caucus Chairman, 2003-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1969-77.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American and N.C. Bar Associations; American Trial Lawyers Association; N.C. Association of County Attorneys.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Former President, Southeastern Community College Foundation; Southern Growth Policies Board; Former Trustee, UNC-Wilmington.

### ***Military Service***

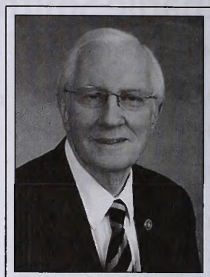
Captain, U.S. Army Reserve, 1957-67.

### ***Personal Information***

Member, Tabor City Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Department of Transportation and Judiciary I (Civil); Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Transportation, Select Committee on Government and Election Reform and Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives.



## **Anthony E. Rand**

### ***Senate Majority Leader***

#### ***Democrat, Cumberland County***

Nineteenth Senatorial District: Bladen and Portions of Cumberland counties

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Wake County, on September 1, 1939, to Walter Rand, Jr. and Geneva Yeargan Rand.

#### ***Educational Background***

Garner High School, 1957; B.A. in Political Science, University of North Carolina, 1961; J.D., University of North Carolina School of Law, 1964.

#### ***Professional Background***

Consultant, Sonorex, Inc.; President, Rand & Gregory, P.A.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-88 and 1994-Present; N.C. Senate Majority Leader, 1987-88 and 2001-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Board of Directors, State Legislative Leaders Foundation; Board of Directors and Treasurer, General Alumni Association, UNC at Chapel Hill; Board Member, New Century Bank Corp.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Co-Chair, Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits Committee; Co-Chair, Joint Select Committee on Governmental Operations; Co-Chair, Joint Study Committee on Military and Veteran's Affairs.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Honorary Doctor of Laws, UNC, Chapel Hill, 2008; Honorary Doctor of Humanities, Methodist University, 2008; Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree, Fayetteville State University, 2000.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Karen Skarda Rand. Two children. One grandchild. Member, St. Johns Episcopal Church, Fayetteville.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits; Co-Chair, Select Committee on Government and Election Reform; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Health Care, Judiciary I (Civil) and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.



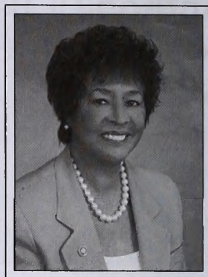
## **Katie Grays Dorsett** ***Senate Majority Whip***

### ***Democrat, Guilford County***

*Twenty-Eighth Senatorial District: Portions of Guilford County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Greensboro, Sunflower County, Mississippi on July 8, 1932, to Willie and Elizabeth Grays Dorsett.



### ***Educational Background***

Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Mississippi, 1949; B.S. in Business, Alcorn State University, 1953; M.S. in Business Education, Indiana University, 1955; Ed.D., University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1975.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2003-Present; N.C. Senate Majority Whip, 2007-Present; Cabinet Secretary, Department of Administration; Guilford County Board of Commissioners, Member, Greensboro City Council.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Sickle Cell Disease Association of America; National Black Caucus of State Legislators; Women in Government.

### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Workforce Awareness Commission; Environment Review Commission; Urban Transportation Commission.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Outstanding Citizen/Mid-Atlantic Region, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Woman of Faith, Greensboro, N.C.; Outstanding Public Servant, N.C. Council for Women.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Warren G. Dorsett. One child. Member, Bethel AME Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

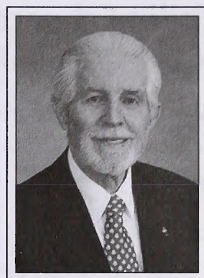
Co-Chair, Appropriations on General Government and Information Technology and Information Technology; Vice-Chair, Health Care and State and Local Government; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Judiciary II (Criminal), Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.

## **Charles W. Albertson**

### ***Senate Democratic Caucus Secretary***

#### ***Democrat, Duplin County***

Tenth Senatorial District: Duplin, Lenoir and Sampson counties



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Beulaville, Duplin County, on January 4, 1932, to James Edward and Mary Elizabeth Norris Albertson.

#### ***Educational Background***

Beulaville Elementary and High School, 1938-50; Attended James Sprunt Community College.

#### ***Professional Background***

Farmer, Retired PPQ Officer, USDA; Professional Musician; Songwriter and Publisher; Recording Artist.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; N.C. Senate Democratic Caucus Secretary, 2005-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-92.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Beulaville Investors Club; North Carolina Farm Bureau; Co-coordinator, Yokefellow Prison Ministry, 1978-80.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

James Sprunt Community College, Board of Trustees, 1977-1992 (Chair, 1986-1989); James Sprunt Community College Foundation Board of Directors, 1980; Chair, James Sprunt Community College Foundation, 1983-1986.

#### ***Military Services***

Served, U.S. Air Force, 1951-52.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Two Certificates of Esteem from U.S. Defense Department for Entertaining troops in 26 countries.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Grace Sholar Albertson. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Beulaville Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Finance, Judiciary I (Civil), Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government and Ways and Means.

## **Philip Edward Berger** ***Senate Republican Leader***

### ***Republican, Rockingham County***

*Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District: Rockingham and Portions of Guilford counties*



### ***Early Years***

Born in New Rochelle, New York, on August 8, 1952, to Francis H. and Eunice Talley Berger.

### ***Educational Background***

George Washington High School, Danville, Va., 1970; Studied Business, Danville Community College, B.A. in Sociology, Averett College, 1980; J.D., Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1982.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, The Berger Law Firm.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2001-Present; N.C. Senate Republican Leader, 2005-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member, NC Bar and Former President, Rockingham County Bar; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; Town Attorney, Mayodan, 1988-Present.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Member, Executive Board, Old North State Council, Boy Scouts of America; Member, Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; Member, Eden Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors, Help, Inc. (Domestic Violence Prevention).

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Patricia Hays Berger. Three children. Four grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Eden, Sunday School Teacher, Former Deacon and Finance Committee Chair.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Judiciary I (Civil); Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Information Technology, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Transportation and Select Committee on Government and Election Reform.

## **Tom Apodaca** ***Senate Deputy Republican Leader***

### ***Republican, Henderson County***

*Forty-Eighth Senatorial District: Henderson, Polk and Portions of Buncombe counties*

### ***Professional Background***

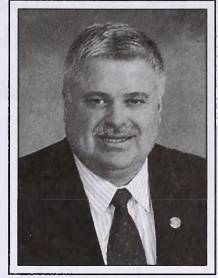
Entrepreneur.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate 2003-Present; N.C. Senate Deputy Republican Leader, 2003-Present.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Finance, Information Technology, Judiciary II (Criminal), Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.

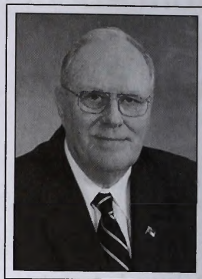


## **Jerry W. Tillman**

### ***Senate Republican Whip***

#### ***Republican, Randolph County***

Twenty-Ninth Senatorial District: Montgomery and Randolph counties



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Siler City, Chatham County, on October 10, 1940, to Leonard and Delcie Duncan Tillman.

#### ***Educational Background***

Walter Williams High School, Burlington, 1959; B.S., Elon College, 1965; Masters in School Administration, UNC-Greensboro, 1969.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired School Administrator.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2003-Present; N.C. Senate Republican Whip, 2005-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Archdale/Trinity Lions Club; Archdale Friends Meeting.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chair, Randolph County GOP, 1995-2002; Randolph Community College Board of Trustees, 1974-2002; NCCAT, 1995-2002.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Marian McVey Tillman. Three children. Five grandchildren. Member, Archdale Friends Meeting.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Education/Public Instruction, Education/Public Instruction, Finance, Judiciary I (Civil) and Transportation.

## **Jean Rouse Preston** **Republican Policy Committee Chairman**

### ***Republican, Carteret County***

*Second Senatorial District: Carteret, Craven and Pamlico counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Snow Hill, Greene County, to Marvin Wayne and Emma Mae Kearney Rouse.

### ***Educational Background***

Snow Hill High School, 1953; Flora McDonald College, 1953-55; B.S. in Business Education, East Carolina University, 1957; M.A. in Education, East Carolina University, 1973; Certificate, Public Manager Program, N.C. State Personnel Development Center, 1989.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired, Educator.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2007-Present; N.C. Senate Republican Policy Committee Chairman, 2007-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-2006.

### ***Honors and Awards***

2007 One Hundred Incredible East Carolina University Women; 2005 Covenant with N.C. Children Award; 1993 N.C. Association of Fisheries Award.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Education/Public Instruction, Education/Public Instruction, Finance, Mental Health/Youth Services, Transportation and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.



## **Austin M. Allran** ***Republican, Catawba County***

*Forty-Second Senatorial District: Catawba and Portions of Iredell counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Hickory, Catawba County, on December 13, 1951, to Albert M. and Mary Ethel Houser Allran.

### ***Educational Background***

Hickory High School, 1970; B.A. in English and History, Duke University, 1974; J.D., Southern Methodist University, School of Law, 1978; M.A. in English, North Carolina State University, 1998.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney At Law and Real Estate Investor.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate 1986-Present; N.C. Senate Minority Whip, 1995-1996; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-86.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Hickory Landmarks Society; Sons of the American Revolution; N.C. Bar Association and Catawba County Bar Association.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Child Fatality Task Force; Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Mental Health; NC/SC Bi-State Advisory Commission on the Catawba/Wateree River Basin.

### ***Honors and Awards***

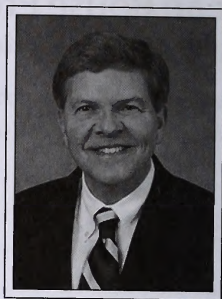
1999 Legislator of the Year, Initiative to Reduce Underage Drinking; 1992 Taxpayers' Best Friend, N.C. Taxpayers United; Friend of the Family, Christian Coalition.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Judy Mosbach Allran. Two children. Life-long Member, Corinth Reformed Church, Hickory and Member of St. Aloysius Catholic Church of Hickory.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources and Judiciary II (Criminal); Member, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Health Care and Ways and Means.



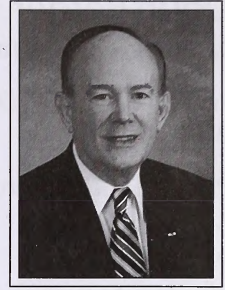
# **Bob Atwater**

## ***Democrat, Chatham County***

*Eighteenth Senatorial District: Chatham, Lee, and Portions of Durham counties*

### ***Educational Background***

Durham High School; Political Science and Psychology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



### ***Professional Background***

Retired.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate 2004-Present; Commissioner, Chatham County, NC.

### ***Military Service***

US Air Force. Commendation Medal; Vietnam Service Medal; Presidential Unit Citation.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Jean Atwater. Three children. Member, Mt. Carmel Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Co-Chair, Mental Health/Youth Services; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Health Care, Judiciary II (Criminal), Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.

## **Doug Berger** **Democrat, Franklin County**

*Seventh Senatorial District: Franklin, Granville, Vance and Warren counties*

### **Professional Background**

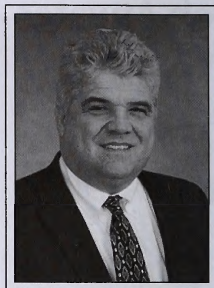
Attorney.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. Senate, 2005-present.

### **Committee Assignments**

Co-Chair, Appropriations on Health and Human Services; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II (Criminal); Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Health Care, Information Technology and Select Committee on Government and Election Reform.



### **Personal Information**

Married to Linda Berger; two children, John and Emily. Doug and Linda are members of the Franklin County Church of Christ and the Warren County Church of Christ.

### **Committee Assignments**

Member, N.C. Senate, 2005-present. Committee Assignments: Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Health Care, Information Technology and Select Committee on Government and Election Reform.

## **Stan Bingham**

### **Republican, Davidson County**

*Thirty-Third Senatorial District: Davidson and Portions of Guilford counties*

#### **Early Years**

Born in Clemmons, Forsyth County, on December 29, 1945, to Hal J. and Edna Walker Bingham (both deceased).

#### **Educational Background**

Southwestern Forsyth High School, 1964; B.S. in Forestry, N.C. State University, 1968.

#### **Professional Background**

Founded Bingham Lumber Company and The Denton Orator (a weekly newspaper) and several other businesses in the Davidson County area.

#### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. Senate, 2000-Present; Davidson County Commissioners, 1990-1994; Chairman of the Davidson County Board of Commissioners, 1994, Vice Chairman, 1992-1992.

#### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic, or Community Service Organizations**

Member, First Bank Board of Directors, 1988-Present; Board Member, Communities in School, 2002-Present; Board Member, United Way.

#### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Joint Select Committee on Economic Growth & Development; Child Fatality Task Force; N.C. Public Health Task Force.

#### **Honors and Awards**

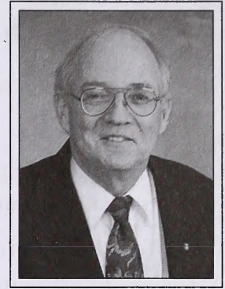
Myers/Huneycutt Award for Outstanding Citizenship, Thomasville Chamber of Commerce; Awarded for Public Service in 1997 by the Lexington Area Lions Club; Distinguished Citizen of the Year, N.C. District West Civitan International, 1996.

#### **Personal Information**

Married, Married Lora Faley Bingham. Four children. Member, First United Methodist Church, Denton.

#### **Committee Assignments**

Co-Chair, Health Care; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary II (Criminal), Pensions, Retirement and Aging and Select Committee on Government and Election Reform.



## **Harris Blake**

### **Republican, Moore County**

*Twenty-Second Senatorial District: Harnett and Moore counties*

#### **Early Years**

Born in Jackson Springs, Moore County on November 3, 1929, to Evander and Claudia Parker Blake.

#### **Educational Background**

West End High School, 1948; Elon College.

#### **Professional Background**

Real Estate, Pinehurst South.

#### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. Senate, 2003-Present; Moore County Board of Elections.

#### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Commission of School Facility Needs of NC; Chairman of Fund Raising for Moore Buddies Program; President, NC/SC Elmco.

#### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Trustee, Sandhills Community College; Chairman of Special Gifts Division, Moore Regional Hospital; Board of Directors, NC Housing Finance Agency; Community Tech Team, Moore County Board of Education-Chair of Funding Activities Sub Committee.

#### **Military Service**

Sergeant, U.S. Army, 530 Company B, 1951-1953; Good Conduct Award.

#### **Honors and Awards**

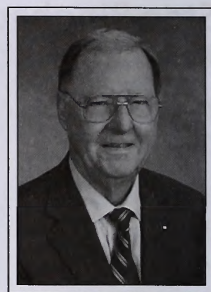
Moore Regional Hospital, 2004; Jackson Springs Mens Club.

#### **Personal Information**

Married to Barbara Ruth Carter Blake. One child. Member, Pinehurst Community Church.

#### **Committee Assignments**

Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Health and Human Services, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Finance, Health Care and State and Local Government.



**Julia Boseman**  
**Democrat, New Hanover County**

*Ninth Senatorial District: New Hanover County*

**Professional Background**  
Attorney.

**Political Activities**

Member, N.C. Senate, 2005-Present.

**Committee Assignments**

Co-Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education and Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Finance, Judiciary I (Civil), State and Local Government and Select Committee on Government and Election Reform.



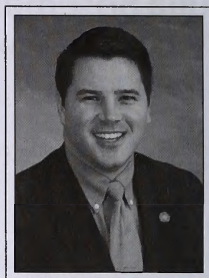
## **Andrew C. Brock** ***Republican, Davie County***

*Thirty-Fourth Senatorial District: Davie and Rowan counties*

***Professional Background***  
Consultant.

***Political Activities***  
Member, N.C. Senate, 2003-Present.

***Committee Assignments***  
Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on General Government and Information Technology, Finance, Information Technology, Judiciary I (Civil), Pensions, Retirement and Aging and Rules and Operations of the Senate.



## Harry Brown

### **Republican, Onslow County**

*Sixth Senatorial District: Jones and Onslow counties*

#### **Professional Background**

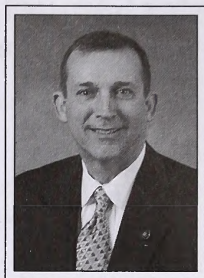
Owner, National Dodge-Subaru & National Volkswagen.

#### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. Senate, 2005-Present.

#### **Committee Assignments**

Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Education/Public Instruction, Finance, Judiciary I (Civil), Transportation and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.



## **Peter Samuel Brunstetter** ***Republican, Forsyth County***

*Thirty-First Senatorial District: Portions of Forsyth County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in San Francisco, CA, on February 28, 1956, to Richard W. and Roberta Bessin Brunstetter.

### ***Educational Background***

B.A. Political Science, Tulane University, 1977; J.D. Law, University of Virginia, 1984.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Womble, Carlyle, Sandridge & Rice.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, North Carolina Senate, 2005-Present. Forsyth County Commissioner, 1991-2004.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

North Carolina Bar Association; North Carolina State Bar.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Former Chairman, Novant Health, Inc.; Former, Chief Volunteer Officer, YMCA's of Northwest North Carolina.

### ***Military Service***

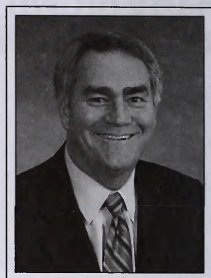
U.S. Navy, LCDR, 1977-1981; Reserves, 1981-1991 (Active & Inactive).

### ***Personal Information***

Married Jodie Ann Bray Brunstetter. Four Children; Member, Calvary Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing, Health Care, Judiciary I (Civil), Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government and Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives.



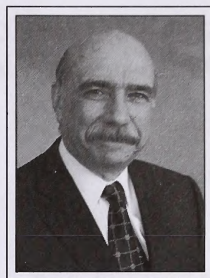
## **Daniel G. Clodfelter**

### ***Democrat, Mecklenburg County***

*Thirty-Seventh Senatorial District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Thomasville, Davidson County on June 2, 1950, to Billy G. and Lorene Wells Clodfelter.



#### ***Educational Background***

Thomasville Senior High School, 1968; Bachelors, Davidson College, 1972; Bachelors, Oxford University, 1974; Law Degree, Yale Law School, 1977.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney at law, Moore & Van Allen, PLLC.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1998-Present; Member, Charlotte City Council.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Trustee, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, Inc.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Governor's Commission on Modernization of State Finances; Tax Policy Commission; Co-Chair, Smart Growth Oversight Commission.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

1972 Rhodes Scholar.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Elizabeth K. Bevan. Two children.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing; Co-Chair, Finance and Select Committee on Government and Election Reform; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety and Judiciary I (Civil); Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits and Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives.

## **Janet Raye Cowell** ***Democrat, Wake County***

*Sixteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Wake County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Memphis, TN, on July 19, 1968, to Jim and Norma Bratton Cowell.

### ***Educational Background***

John Overton High School, Nashville, TN, 1986; B.A. in History, University of Pennsylvania, 1990; M.B.A. in Marketing, Wharton School of Business, 1995; M.A. in International Studies, Lauder Institute, 1995.

### ***Professional Background***

Consultant, Fountainworks.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2005-Present; Raleigh City Council At-Large, 2001-2005.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Contemporary Science Center, RTP, N.C.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Senator of the Year, Conservation Council of North Carolina, 2007; Freshman Legislator of the Year, News & Observer, 2005.

### ***Personal Information***

Member, St. Paul AME.

### ***Committee Assignments***

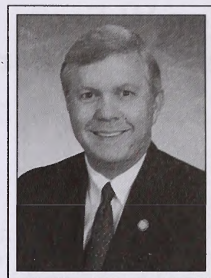
Co-Chair, Appropriations on General Government and Information Technology and Information Technology; Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing, Judiciary I (Civil), Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Transportation, Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits, Select Committee on Government and Election Reform and Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives.



## **Walter Harvey Dalton**

### ***Democrat, Rutherford County***

*Forty-Sixth Senatorial District: Cleveland and Rutherford counties*



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Rutherfordton on May 21, 1949, to Charles C. and Amanda Hayes Dalton.

#### ***Educational Background***

Rutherfordton-Spindale High School, 1963-67; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Dalton & Miller.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Co-Founder, Child Abuse Prevention Society of Rutherford County; Member, North Carolina State Bar; Member, South Carolina State Bar.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chair, N.C. Courts Commission; Chair, Southern Regional Education Board Advisory Committee; Executive Committee, N.C. Economic Development Board; N.C. Travel and Tourism Board; N.C. Advisory Budget Commission; Former Member, N.C. Public School Forum Board of Directors; Former Chair, Board of Trustees, Isothermal Community College; Former Member, N.C. Rural Economic Development Center Board; Former President, Rutherford County Bar.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Legislative of the Year, NC Community College Faculty Association; Legislator of the Year, NC Parks and Recreation Association; Legislator of the Year, NC Housing Coalition; Senator of the Year, NC Autism Society.

#### ***Personal***

Married Lucille Hodge Dalton. Two children. Member, Spindale United Methodist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, Pensions, Retirement and Aging; Vice-Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Advisory Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Finance and Judiciary II (Criminal).

## **Don W. East**

### ***Republican, Surry County***

*Thirtieth Senatorial District: Alleghany, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Pilot Mountain, Surry County, on December 26, 1944, to Ralph and Viola Hall East.

#### ***Educational Background***

East Surry High School, Pilot Mountain, N.C., 1962; Forsyth Technical College.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Police Officer, Small Farm Owner.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1995-1999, 2005-present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Arart Long Hill Ruritan Club.

#### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

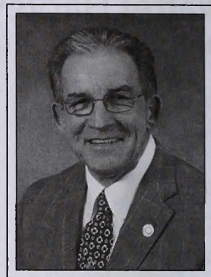
Member, Surry County Board of Commissioners, 1984-1992.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Connie Needham East of Pilot Mountain, 1963. One child. Two Grandsons. Member, First Baptist Church, King.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, State and Local Government; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Judiciary II (Criminal), Pensions, Retirement and Aging and Transportation.



## **Anthony (Tony) E. Foriest** **Democrat, Alamance County**

*Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District: Alamance and Caswell counties*

### **Early Years**

Born on November 21.

### **Professional Background**

Retired.

### **Political Activities**

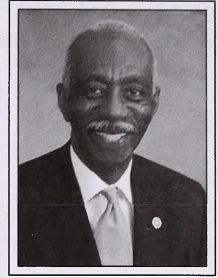
Member, N.C. Senate, 2007-Present.

### **Personal Information**

Married to Clara Foriest.

### **Committee Assignments**

Co-Chair, Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives; Vice-Chair, Health Care; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Higher Education, Information Technology and Pensions, Retirement and Aging.



## **James S. Forrester, MD** ***Republican, Gaston County***

*Forty-First Senatorial District: Lincoln and Portions of Gaston and Iredell counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on January 8, 1937, to James S. and Nancy McLennan Forrester.

### ***Educational Background***

B.S. in Science, Wake Forest University, 1958; M.D., Bowman Gray School of Medicine of WFU, 1962; M. P.H., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976; Air War College, 1976.

### ***Professional Background***

Physician, Family Practice.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present; County Commissioner, Gaston County, 1982-90; Chair, Board of Commissioners, 1989-90.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Gaston County Medical Society; N.C. Medical Society; Aerospace Medical Assoc.

### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Past Vice-Chair, Gaston-Lincoln Mental Health; Past President, Gaston County Heart Association; Board of Directors (past), Childrens Council, Gaston County.

### ***Military Service***

U.S. Air Force; N.C. Air National Guard, HQ NCANG, Brig General, Ret.; Former Commander of 145 TAC clinic and State Air Surgeon; Participated in air evacuation in Vietnam.

### ***Honors and Awards***

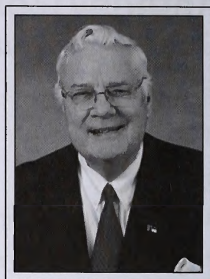
N.C. Medical Society Physician Community Service Award, 1994; Distinguished Achievement Award, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, 1997.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Mary Frances All Forrester. Four children. Seven grandchildren. Deacon, First Baptist Church, Stanley.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Health Care; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Health and Human Services, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Mental Health/Youth Services, Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Ways and Means and Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits.



## **Linda Garrou**

### ***Democrat, Forsyth County***

*Thirty-Second Senatorial District: Portions of Forsyth County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 17, to Joe and Rubye Spears Dew.

#### ***Educational Background***

Columbus High School, Columbus, Ga., 1960; B.S., Secondary Education (History), University of Georgia, 1964; M.A.T. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967.

#### ***Professional Background***

High School Teacher.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1999-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Guardian Ad Litem (District Administrator, 1987-91; Regional Administrator, 1991-97); Big Brother-Big Sister; Forsyth County Juvenile Justice Council.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Railroad; VA/NC High-Speed Rail Commission; Sentencing and Parole Commission.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

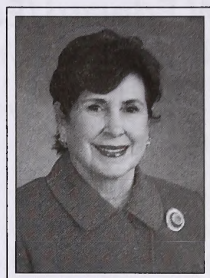
Ellen Winston Award for Service to Children in N.C.; Duke Power Citizenship and Service Award, 2005.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to John L.W. Garrou. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Winston-Salem.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget and Pensions, Retirement and Aging; Member, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Higher Education, Finance and Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits.



## **W.Edward (Eddie) Goodall** ***Republican, Union County***

*Thirty-Fifth Senatorial District: Union and Portions of Mecklenburg counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Monroe, Union County, on October 20, 1946 to Will Edward and Leola B. Goodall.

### ***Educational Background***

Monroe High School, Monroe, N.C., 1965; B.S. in Accounting, UNC at Charlotte, 1969.

### ***Professional Background***

CPA, Goodall Consulting.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2005-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Co-Founder, Union Academy Charter School; Board of Directors, Union County and Matthews, N.C.; St. Marks Lutheran Church.

### ***Military Service***

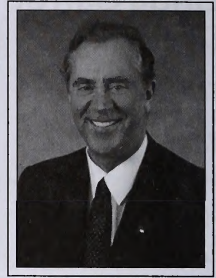
N.C. National Guard, 1970-1976.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Carol Sloan Goodall. Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Marks Lutheran Church of Charlotte.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Finance, Judiciary II (Criminal) and Transportation.



## **Steve Goss** **Democrat, Watauga County**

*Forty-Fifth Senatorial District: Alexander, Ashe, Watauga and Wilkes counties*

### **Early Years**

Born November 7.

### **Professional Background**

Ordained Baptist Minister.

### **Political Activities**

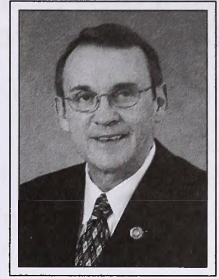
Member, N.C. Senate, 2007-Present.

### **Personal Information**

Married to Phyllis Goss.

### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Transportation; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Health and Human Services, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Finance, Information Technology, Select Committee on Government and Election Reform and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.



## **Malcolm Graham** ***Democrat, Mecklenburg County***

*Fortieth Senatorial District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

### ***Early Years***

Born on January 14.

### ***Professional Background***

Business Consultant.

### ***Political Activities***

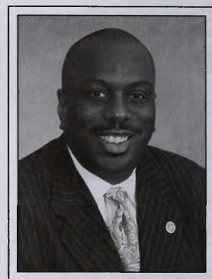
Member, N.C. Senate, 2005-present.

### ***Personal Information***

Married Kim Graham.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, State and Local Government; Vice-Chair, Information Technology; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on General Government and Information Technology, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Judiciary I (Civil) and Transportation.



## **Kay R. Hagan** **Democrat, Guilford County**

*Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District: Portions of Guilford County*

### **Early Years**

Born in Shelby, Cleveland County, N.C., on May 26, 1953 to Joseph P. and Jeanette Chiles Ruthven.



### **Educational Background**

Lakeland High School, Lakeland, Fla., 1971; Bachelor of Arts, American Studies, Florida State University, 1975; J.D., Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1978.

### **Professional Background**

Attorney at law.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. Senate, 1999-Present.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

UNC Board of Visitors; Member, N.C. Film Council; N.C. Family Impact Seminars Advisory Board.

### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Member, Legislative Study Commission on State Construction Inspections.

### **Honors and Awards**

Champion for the Arts, 2007; Citizenship Service Award, 2005.

### **Personal Information**

Married, Chip Tilden Hagan. Three children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.

### **Committee Assignments**

Co-Chair, Pensions, Retirement and Aging; Advisory Member, Appropriations/Base Budget; Member, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Finance, Health Care, Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits and Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives.

## **Fletcher Lee Hartsell, Jr.** ***Republican, Cabarrus County***

*Thirty-Sixth Senatorial District: Cabarrus and Portions of Iredell counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, on February 15, 1947, to Fletcher L. Hartsell, Sr. and Doris Wright Hartsell.

### ***Educational Background***

Concord High School, 1965; A.B. in Political Science, Davidson College, 1969; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Hartsell & Williams, PA.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Cabarrus County Bar Association; N.C. Council of School Attorneys; National Association of Veterans' Advocates.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Public School Forum; N.C. Economic Development Board.

### ***Military Service***

First Lieutenant, U.S. Army.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Order of the Long Leaf Pine, 1992; Distinguished Alumnus, Davidson College, 2004; Certificate of Achievement, National Public Health Leadership Institute, 2003.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Tana Renee Honeycutt Hartsell. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Kannapolis.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Judiciary II (Criminal); Vice-Chair, Finance; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Education/Higher Education, Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing, Health Care, Information Technology, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Ways and Means, Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.



## **David William Hoyle**

### ***Democrat, Gaston County***

*Forty-Third Senatorial District: Portions of Gaston County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Gastonia on February 4, 1939, to William Atkin and Ethel Brown Hoyle.

#### ***Educational Background***

Dallas High School, Dallas, N.C., 1957; The Citadel, 1957; B.A. in Business Administration, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1960.

#### ***Professional Background***

DWH Investments, 1985-Present; Founder/President, Summey Building Systems, 1960-1985. Member, Home Builders Association.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1992-Present; Former Chairman, Gaston County Democratic Party; Mayor, Town of Dallas, 1967-71.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Chair, Board of Directors, Citizens South Bank; Board of Directors, The Shaw Group, Baton Rouge, LA; N.C. Board of Transportation, 1977-1984.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Former Board Member, Heart Society, Chamber of Commerce, Schiele Museum.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

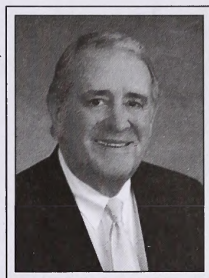
Honorary Doctor of Laws, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1983.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Linda Summey Hoyle. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Dallas N.C.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, Finance and Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Education/Higher Education, Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing, Health Care, Judiciary I, (Civil), Rules and Operations of the Senate, Ways and Means and Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits.



## **Neal Hunt**

### ***Republican, Wake County***

*Fifteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Wake County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Thomasville, Randolph County, on September 17, 1942, to Walter J. and Miriam Hall Hunt, Jr.

#### ***Educational Background***

Virginia Episcopal School, Lynchburg, VA, 1960; B.S. in Spanish, Hampton Stoney College, 1964; MBA, Marketing/Finance, University of PA-Wharton, 1968.

#### ***Professional Background***

Real Estate, President of HMC Corporation.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2004-Present; Raleigh City Council, 2001-2004; Chair, Raleigh Planning Commission, 1999-2001.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

First Union Bank Board; Triangle Bank Board; Treasurer, Raleigh Rescue Mission Board; Advisory Board, Traingle Community Services.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

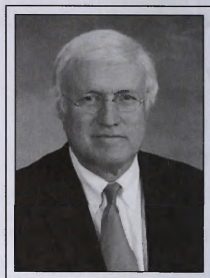
Raleigh Planning Commission, 1995-2001; Wake County Open Space Task Force, 1999-2002; The NC Interagency Council for Coordinating Homeless Programs.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Frances (Duden) Campbell Hunt. Two children. Member, Holy Trinity Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on General Government and Information Technology, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Transportation and Ways and Means.



## **Jimmy Ray Jacumin**

### ***Republican, Burke County***

*Forty-Fourth Senatorial District: Burke and Caldwell counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Rutherford College, Burke County, on November 15, 1936, to Martin Emile and Mamie Mull Jacumin.

#### ***Educational Background***

Valdese High School, Valdese, 1955; Nuclear Engineering, North Carolina State University, 1959.

#### ***Professional Background***

Professional Engineer, retired.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2004-Present; County Commissioner, 1972-1976 and 1994-1998.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Professional Engineers of North Carolina; President, Waldensian Trail of Faith; Gideons International.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Parks and Recreation, 2002-2005; Western North Carolina Energy Board.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

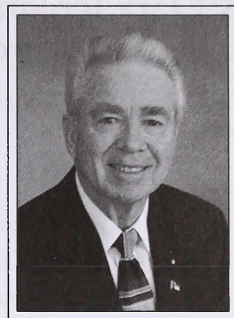
One of Five Outstanding Young Men In N.C., N.C. Jaycees, 1970; Small Business Man of the Year In N.C., Burke Chamber of Commerce, Small Business Administration, 1990-91; Governor and Professional Engineers of N.C. Award-Design of Machine for Keeping N.C. Textiles Competitive, 1986.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Nancy Nell Simpson Jacumin. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, East Valdese Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Health Care, Judiciary II (Criminal) and Mental Health/Youth Services.



## **S. Clark Jenkins**

### ***Democrat, Edgecombe County***

*Third Senatorial District: Edgecombe, Martin and Portions of Pitt counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Tarboro, Edgecombe County, on April 28, 1948, to Francis P. and Virginia Clark Jenkins.

#### ***Educational Background***

Blue Ridge School, Dyke VA, 1966; B.A., Campbell University, 1971.

#### ***Professional Background***

Owner, W. S. Clark Farms.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2002-Present.

#### ***Military Service***

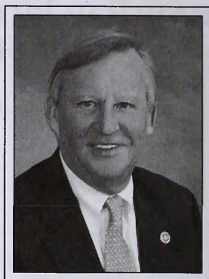
Sgt., N.C. National Guard, 1967-1973.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Mary Jane Pierce Jenkins. Four children. Two grandchildren. Member, Calvary Episcopal Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

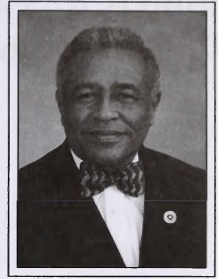
Chair, Appropriations on Department of Transportation; Vice-Chair, Transportation; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Judiciary I (Civil), Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Ways and Means, Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.



## **W. Edward "Ed" Jones**

### ***Democrat, Halifax County***

*Fourth Senatorial District: Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton and Perquimans counties*



#### ***Early Years***

Born on March 11.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired, State Trooper.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2007-Present, Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-January, 2007.

#### ***Military Service***

US Army, 1969-1971.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Mary Jones.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Judiciary II (Criminal); Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Education/Public Instruction, Health Care, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Select Committee on Government and Election Reform and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.

## **John Hosea Kerr, III** **Democrat, Wayne County**

*Fifth Senatorial District: Greene and Portions of Pitt and Wayne counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Richmond, Virginia, on February 28, 1936, to John H., Jr., and Mary Hinton Duke Kerr.

### ***Educational Background***

John Graham High School, Warrenton, NC, 1954; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1958; J.D. with Honors, University of North Carolina School of Law, 1961.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Partner in Warren, Kerr, Walston, Taylor and Smith, LLP.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-92; Past Chair, Wayne County Democratic Executive Committee, 1980-85.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Goldsboro Rotary Club; Wayne County Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Bar Association.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

BB&T Advisory Board; Past Chair, Wayne County Chapter, American Red Cross.

### ***Military Service***

Sergeant, N.C. National Guard, 1954-62.

### ***Honors and Awards***

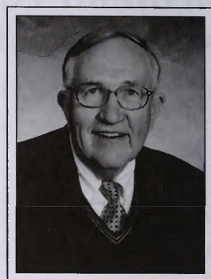
Goldsboro Charter Chapter American Business Women, Boss of the Year, 1978; Jaycee Key Man Award; Phi Beta Kappa.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Sandra Edgerton Kerr. Two children. Member, Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, Finance; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on General Government and Information Technology, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing, Information Technology, Judiciary II (Criminal), Transportation, Ways and Means, Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.



## **Eleanor Gates Kinnaird**

### ***Democrat, Orange County***

*Twenty-Third Senatorial District: Orange and Person counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born November 14, 1931, in Rochester, Minnesota, to Judge Vernon and Madge Pollock Gates.

#### ***Educational Background***

Rochester High School, Rochester, Minnesota, 1949; B.A. in English and Music, Carleton College, 1953; M.M. in Music, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1973; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1992.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, N.C. Prisoner Legal Services, Inc., 1993-2004; Private Practice, 2004-Present.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, Town of Carrboro, 1987-95.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Town of Carrboro Sustainable Economic Development Commission; World View Advisory Board.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Environmental Review Commission; Co-Chair, Joint Legislative Commission on Children and Youth; Governor's Domestic Violence Commission; Sentencing Services Commission.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

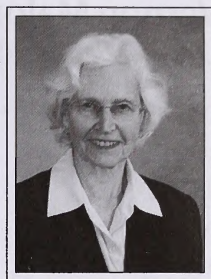
2000 Outstanding Legislator of the Year, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 2003 Faith Active in Public Life Award, N.C. Council of Churches; 2002 Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys.

#### ***Personal Information***

Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, Chapel of the Cross Episcopal Church, Chapel Hill.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety and Mental Health/Youth Services; Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Health Care, Judiciary I (Civil) and Rules and Operations of the Senate.



## **Vernon Malone** ***Democrat, Wake County***

*Fourteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Wake County*

### ***Early Years***

Born December 20, 1931.

### ***Professional Background***

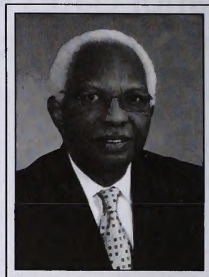
Retired.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2003-Present.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Senior Chair, Appropriations on Education/Public Instruction and Education/Public Instruction; Vice-Chair, Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Higher Education, Health Care, Judiciary I (Civil), Pensions, Retirement and Aging, State and Local Government, Ways and Means and Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives.



## **Floyd B. McKissick, Jr.** **Democrat, Durham County**

*Twentieth Senatorial District: Portions of Durham County*

### **Early Years**

Born November 21.

### **Professional Background**

Attorney.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. Senate, 2007-Present.

### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing, Judiciary I (Civil), State and Local Government, Transportation and Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives.



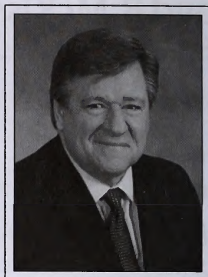
## **Martin Luther Nesbitt**

### ***Democrat, Buncombe County***

*Forty-Ninth Senatorial District: Portions of Buncombe County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, on September 25, 1946, to Martin Luther Nesbitt, Sr. and Mary Cordell Nesbitt.



#### ***Educational Background***

Reynolds High School, 1964; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1973.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney At Law.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2004-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-94 and 1997-2004.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; N.C. State Bar Association; Buncombe County Bar Associations.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Nursing Task Force, 2003-2004; N.C. Child Health Task Force, 2002-2004; Chairman, Holocaust Education Program.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Covenant With North Carolina's Children - Certificate of Appreciation; Co-Recipient, Sierra Club Legislator of the Year Award; NC Justice Center, Defender of Justice Award.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Deane Sellers Nesbitt. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

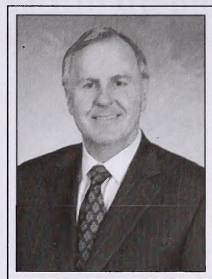
Chair, Judiciary I (Civil); Co-Chair, Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery; Vice-Chair, Mental Health/Youth Services; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Education/Public Instruction, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Public Instruction, Finance, Health Care, Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate and Select Committee on Government and Election Reform.

## **Robert Miller Pittenger** ***Republican, Mecklenburg County***

*Thirty-Ninth Senatorial District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Dallas, TX, on August 15, 1948, to William A. and Doris Owens Pittenger.



### ***Educational Background***

McCallum High School, Austin TX, 1966; B.A., Political Science/Psychology, University of Texas, 1970.

### ***Professional Background***

Real Estate Investments, Robert Pittenger Co.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2002-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Presbyterian Hospital Foundation; Crossnore School; Central Piedmont Community College Foundation.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Legislative Commission on Global Climate Change; Joint Legislative Program Evaluation Oversight Committee.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Taxpayer Protection Award, Americans for Prosperity, 2005; Chair, N.C. Taxpayer Protection Caucus, Americans for the Tax Reform.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Suzanne Bahakel Pittenger. Four children. Christian.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Finance and Information Technology.

## **William Robert Purcell, MD**

### ***Democrat, Scotland County***

*Twenty-Fifth Senatorial District: Anson, Richmond, Scotland and Stanly counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Laurinburg, Scotland County, on February 12, 1931, to Charles Augustus Purcell and Anna Meta Buchanan Purcell.

#### ***Educational Background***

Laurinburg High School, 1949; B.S. in Pre-Med, Davidson College, 1952; M.D., UNC School of Medicine, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956.

#### ***Professional Background***

Pediatrician, 1961-97 (retired).

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, City of Laurinburg, 1987-97.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Past Chair, Scotland Memorial Hospital Medical Staff; President, Laurinburg-Scotland County Area Chamber of Commerce, 1977; Past President, Laurinburg Rotary Club.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Member, Board of Trustees, St. Andrews Presbyterian College, 1999-Present.

#### ***Military Service***

Captain, 57th Field Hospital, U.S. Army Medical Corps, 1957-59; Reserves, 1959-61.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

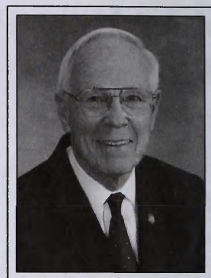
Distinguished Service Award, UNC School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, 1998; David Tayloe, Sr., Award in Community Pediatrics, N.C. Chapter American; Academy of Pediatrics of N.C. Pediatric Society, 1995.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Kathleen McClellan Purcell. Four children. Eight grandchildren. Member, Laurinburg Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

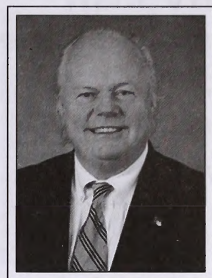
Co-Chair, Appropriations on Health and Human Services and Health Care; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Mental Health/Youth Services and Pensions, Retirement and Aging.



## **Joe Sam Queen**

### ***Democrat, Haywood County***

*Forty-Seventh Senatorial District: Avery, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey and Portions of Haywood counties*



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Waynesville, on June 18, 1950, to Sam Love and Mary Moody Queen.

#### ***Educational Background***

Tuscola High School, 1968; Architecture, N.C. State University, 1972; Masters in Architecture, N.C. State, 1974.

#### ***Professional Background***

Architect; Joe Sam Queen, AIA.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2002-2004 and 2006-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member, N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry; Member, Appalachian Trail Conservancy; Director, Daniel Boone Council of Boy Scouts of America.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

President, Haywood County Arts Council; Director and President, Haywood Regional Medical Center Foundation; Director, Western North Carolina Tomorrow.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Legislator of the Year, N.C. Business Incubator Society; N.C. Legislative Advocate Award for Mountain Micro Loan Enterprises; N.C. REAL Advocate of the Year, Rural Entrepreneurial Education.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Kate Queen. Two children. Member, First United Methodist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, Appropriations on Education/Public Instruction and Education/Public Instruction; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Information Technology, Judiciary II (Criminal), Pensions, Retirement and Aging, State and Local Government and Transportation.

## **Larry Shaw**

### ***Democrat, Cumberland County***

*Twenty-First Senatorial District: Portions of Cumberland County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in High Point, Guilford County, on June 15, 1949, to Dorffus and Odessa Craig Shaw.

#### ***Educational Background***

William Penn High School, High Point, 1967; B.S. in Physical Education, Alabama State University, 1971; Masters of Education, Administration, Alabama State University, 1974.

#### ***Professional Background***

Chairman, Shaw Food Services Company, Inc.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1995-96.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.; American Association of Minority Contractors; National Business League, Fayetteville Chapter.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Cumberland County Finance Authority Board; N.C. Small Business Advocacy Council.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

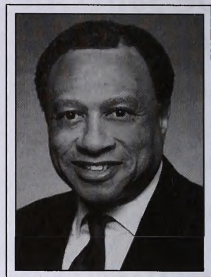
Honorary Doctorate of Laws, Fayetteville State University, 2002; Honorary Doctorate of Human Letters, Rock Hill College, S.C., 1984; Order of the Long Leaf Pine, 1984.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Evelyn Oliver Shaw. Two children.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Transportation; Vice-Chair, Finance; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship and Mental Health/Youth Services.

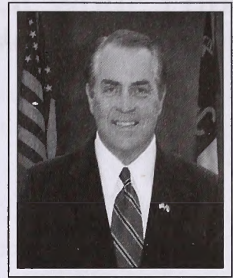


## **Fred Smith** ***Republican, Johnston County***

*Twelfth Senatorial District: Johnston and Portions of Wayne counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on March 27, 1942, to Fred and Eudell Smith.



### ***Educational Background***

Broughton High School, 1960; B.A., Wake Forest University, 1964; J.D., cum laude, Wake Forest University, 1966.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney; President, Fred Smith Company; Managing Partner, SunBelt Golf Group, L.L.C.; Past Managing Partner, Smith Debnam Hibbert & Pahl; CEO of C.C. Mangum Company.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2003-Present; Co-Chair, N.C. Republican Trust Senate Majority, 2004.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chairman of the Board, North State Bank; National Golf Course Owners Association; Member, Commercial Law League of America, 1970-Present; President, American, N.C. and Wake County Bar Associations, 1989-90.

### ***Military Service***

Captain, U.S. Army, JAGC, 1966-1970; Staff and Faculty at Judge Advocate General's School of University of Virginia, 1966-1968; Staff Judge Advocate, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, 1968-1970; Army Commendation Medal; First Oak Leaf Cluster.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Virginia (Ginny) Reid Smith. Five children. Five grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Clayton.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on General Government and Information Technology, Education/Public Instruction, Finance and State and Local Government.

## **John J. Snow, Jr.** ***Democrat, Cherokee County***

*Fiftieth Senatorial District: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Swain and Transylvania and Portions of Haywood counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, on October 24, 1945, to John Joyner and Dorothy Nix Snow Sr.

### ***Educational Background***

Murphy High School, 1963; B.A., Wake Forest University, 1967; J.D., Law School, Wake Forest University, 1970.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired District Court Judge.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 2005-Present; District Court Judge, 1976-86; Chief District Court Judge, 1986-2004.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Governor's Crime Commission.

### ***Military Service***

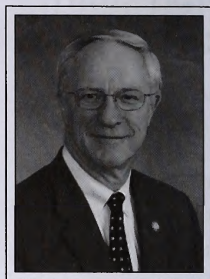
First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Adjutant General; ROTC Commission.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Sheila Gossett Snow. Four children. Four grandchildren. Member, Murphy First United Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Co-Chair, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Public Instruction, Judiciary II (Criminal), Mental Health/Youth Services, Transportation and Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Recovery.



## **Richard Yates Stevens** **Republican, Wake County**

*Seventeenth Senatorial District: Portions of Wake County*

### **Early Years**

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on December 12, 1948, to Floyd L. and Luna Yates Stevens.

### **Educational Background**

Broughton High School, 1966; B.A., Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974; Master of Public Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978.

### **Professional Background**

Management Consultant.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. Senate, 2003-Present.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Board of Directors, Cary Academy.

### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Chair, UNC-Chapel Hill, Board of Trustees, 1997-99; Chair, UNC-Chapel Hill, Alumni Association, 2000-2001; President, N.C. City/County Management Association, 1999-2000.

### **Honors and Awards**

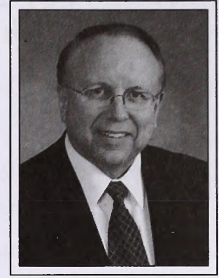
National Public Service Award, ASPA & NAPA, 2000; Distinguished Service Medal, UNC Alumni Association, 1994; Program Excellence for Innovation, ICMA, 1998.

### **Personal Information**

Married Jere Gilmore Stevens. Two children.

### **Committee Assignments**

Co-Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education and Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing, Judiciary I (Civil), Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Transportation, Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits and Select Committee on Government and Election Reform.



## **Albin B. "A.B." Swindell, IV** **Democrat, Nash County**

*Eleventh Senatorial District: Nash and Wilson counties*

### **Early Years**

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, on October 14, 1945, to Russell and Martha Easterling Swindell.

### **Educational Background**

Cary High School, 1964; Heavy Equipment Operator Training, Wilson Technical Community College, 1965; A.A., Sandhills Community College, 1970; Vocational Education Teacher Certification, N.C. State University, 1971.

### **Professional Background**

Self-employed business consultant.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. Senate, 2001-Present; Oxford City Council, 1981-85.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Board of Trustees, Peace College; Board of Directors, Operation Lifesaver.

### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Chair, Higher Education Policy and Appropriations; Chair, Commission on New Licensing Boards; Co-Chair, Joint Legislative Commission on Education Oversight

### **Military Service**

Private, U.S. Army, Honorably Discharged, 1967.

### **Honors and Awards**

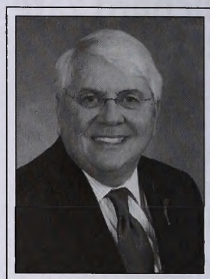
2003 State Official of the Year, National Builders Association, USA.

### **Personal Information**

Married, Diane Ludlum Swindell. Three children. Member, Nashville Methodist Church.

### **Committee Assignments**

Senior-Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education and Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Public Instruction, Finance, Judiciary II (Criminal), Pensions, Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation and Ways and Means.



## **David Franklin Weinstein**

### ***Democrat, Robeson County***

*Thirteenth Senatorial District: Hoke and Robeson counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on June 17, 1936, to Max Morton and Evelyn Lebo Weinstein.

#### ***Educational Background***

Lumberton Senior High School, Lumberton, 1954;  
Agronomy, N.C. State University, 1958.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Merchant.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, City of Lumberton, 1987-91.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Rotary Club.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Trustees, UNC at Pembroke; Board of Trustees, Wesley Pines Retirement Home.

#### ***Military Service***

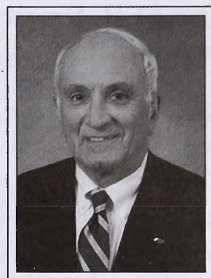
Captain, 108th Infantry Division, U.S. Army, 1959-60; Reserves, 1960-66. Good Conduct Award and Marksman Award.

#### ***Personal Information***

Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, Temple Beth Israel.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources; Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources and Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Rules and Operations of the Senate and Transportation.



## **Janet B. Pruitt** ***Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Nash County, on March 27, 1944, to James R. (deceased) and Marie Joyner (deceased) Bryant.

### ***Educational Background***

Spring Hope High School, 1962; Business, East Carolina University, 1962-64.

### ***Professional Background***

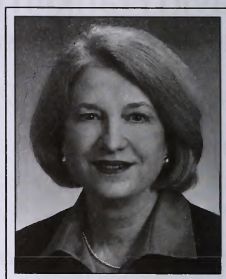
Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Supervisor of Senate Clerks, 1988-96; Committee Clerk, 1981-88; Personnel Analyst, Social Services Division, Department of Human Resources, 1966-73.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries; Former Member, Business and Professional Women.

### ***Personal Information***

Two children. Member, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church.



## **Cecil R. Goins**

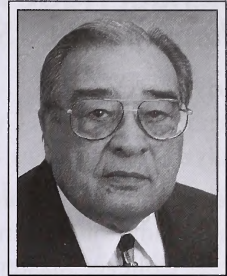
### ***Sergeant at Arms, N.C. Senate***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Southern Pines in 1926, to T. R. Goins and Marie Barrett Goins.

#### ***Educational Background***

West Southern Pines High, 1944; B.S., Business Administration, N.C. A&T State University, 1950; Completed several military schools including The Command and General Staff School.



#### ***Professional Background***

Sergeant at Arms, N. C. Senate; Private Investigator and Owner, Alpha Investigative Services; Retired Deputy U.S. Marshal, Inspector and Criminal Investigator, U.S. Marshals Service (25 years); Assistant Business Manager, Shaw University.

#### ***Political Activities***

Chair, Precinct #20, Raleigh; Political Action Committee, RWCA.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member, National Legislative Services and Security Association; Retired U.S. Marshals Association; Life Member, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Life Member, NAACP.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Raleigh Civil Service Commission; N.C. Private Protective Service Board; Board of Directors, Meadowbrook Country Club.

#### ***Military Service***

Enlisted, 2 years, Far East and Japan; M/Sgt., Europe and Germany; (Commission) Five years active duty, 10 years reserve duty (Major).

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, LaVerne C. Goins. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church.

## **Michael Wade Morris** **Chaplain, N.C. Senate**

### ***Early Years***

Born in High Point, Guilford County, to Albert Wade and Evelyn Faye Burrows Morris.

### ***Educational Background***

Wade Hampton, Greenville, S.C.; B.A. in Religion, Gardner Webb College; Masters of Divinity, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

### ***Professional Background***

Associate Pastor, First Baptist Church, Raleigh.

### ***Political Activities***

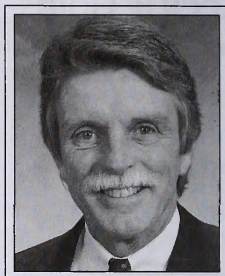
Chaplain, N.C. Senate.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Kiwanis Club of High Point; Board, High Point Salvation Army; Habitat for Humanity.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Noel LeGette. One child. First Baptist Church, Raleigh.



## 2007-2008 N.C. Senate Committees

### *Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources*

Chair: Atwater

Vice-Chairs: Allran, Cowell, Kinnaird, Swindell, Weinstein

Members: Albertson, Bingham, Brock, Brown, Clodfelter, East, Hartsell, Jenkins, Jones, Preston, Queen, Smith, Snow, Tillman

### *Appropriations/Base Budget*

Co-Chairs: Albertson, Dannelly, Garrou

Advisory Members: Dalton, Hagan

Members: Apodaca, Atwater, D. Berger, P. Berger, Bingham, Blake, Boseman, Brock, Brown, Brunstetter, Clodfelter, Cowell, Doresett, East, Foriest, Forrester, Goss, Graham, Hartsell, Hoyle, Hunt, Jacumin, Jenkins, Jones, Kerr, Kinnaird, Malone, McKissick, Nesbitt, Preston, Purcell, Queen, Rand, Rucho, Shaw, Smith, Snow, Soles, Stevens, Swindell, Tillman, Weinstein

### *Appropriations on Department of Transportation*

Chair: Jenkins

Vice-Chair: Soles

Members: P. Berger, East, Hoyle, Rucho, Shaw

### *Appropriations on Education/Higher Education*

Chair: Swindell

Co-Chairs: Boseman, Stevens

Members: Foriest, Hartsell

### *Appropriations on Education/Public Instruction*

Senior-Chair: Malone

Co-Chair: Queen

Members: Nesbitt, Preston, Tillman

### *Appropriations on General Government and Information Technology*

Co-Chairs: Cowell, Doresett

Members: Brock, Graham, Hunt, Kerr, Smith

*Appropriations on Health and Human Services*

Co-Chairs: D. Berger, Purcell

Members: Blake, Dannelly, Forrester, Goss

*Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety*

Co-Chairs: Kinnaird, Snow

Vice-Chair: Clodfelter

Members: Apodaca, Bingham, Brunstetter, Jones, Rand

*Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources*

Chair: Weinstein

Vice-Chair: McKissick

Members: Albertson, Brown, Jacumin

*Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship*

Chair: Soles

Vice-Chairs: Hoyle, Rand

Members: Apodaca, D. Berger, P. Berger, Blake, Boseman, Dalton, Dorsett, Foriest, Forrester, Garrou, Goodall, Goss, Graham, Hagan, Hunt, Jacumin, Kerr, Malone, McKissick, Nesbitt, Purcell, Rucho, Shaw, Stevens

*Education/Higher Education*

Senior-Chair: Swindell

Co-Chairs: Boseman, Stevens

Members: Allran, P. Berger, Bingham, Cowell, Foriest, Garrou, Hartsell, Hoyle, Hunt, Jenkins, Malone, McKissick, Purcell, Rand, Rucho

*Education/Public Instruction*

Senior-Chair: Malone

Co-Chair: Queen

Members: Apodaca, D. Berger, Brown, Dalton, Dannelly, Dorsett, Forrester, Goodall, Goss, Graham, Hagan, Jones, Nesbitt, Preston, Smith, Snow, Swindell, Tillman

## *Finance*

Co-Chairs: Clodfelter, Hoyle, Kerr

Vice-Chairs: Hartsell, Shaw

Members: Albertson, Allran, Apodaca, Atwater, P. Berger, Blake, Boseman, Brock, Brown, Brunstetter, Cowell, Dalton, Dannelly, Garrou, Goodall, Goss, Hagan, Hunt, Jenkins, Kinnaird, McKissick, Nesbitt, Preston, Purcell, Queen, Rand, Rucho, Smith, Soles, Stevens, Swindell, Tillman, Weinstein

## *Finance Subcommittee on Capital and Infrastructure Financing*

Chair: Clodfelter

Members: Brunstetter, Cowell, Hartsell, Hoyle, Kerr, McKissick, Soles, Stevens

## *Health Care*

Co-Chairs: Bingham, Purcell

Vice-Chairs: Dorsett, Foriest, Forrester

Members: Allran, Atwater, D. Berger, Blake, Brunstetter, Dannelly, Hagan, Hartsell, Hoyle, Jacumin, Jones, Kinnaird, Malone, Nesbitt, Rand

## *Information Technology*

Co-Chairs: Cowell, Dorsett

Vice-Chair: Graham

Members: Apodaca, D. Berger, P. Berger, Brock, Foriest, Goss, Hartsell, Kerr, Queen

## *Judiciary I (Civil)*

Chair: Nesbitt

Vice-Chairs: P. Berger, Clodfelter, Soles

Members: Albertson, Boseman, Brock, Brown, Brunstetter, Cowell, Graham, Hoyle, Jenkins, Kinnaird, Malone, McKissick, Rand, Stevens, Tillman

## *Judiciary II (Criminal)*

Chair: Hartsell

Vice-Chairs: Allran, D. Berger, Jones

Members: Apodaca, Atwater, Bingham, Dalton, Dannelly, Dorsett, East, Goodall, Jacumin, Kerr, Queen, Snow, Swindell

*Mental Health/Youth Services*

Co-Chairs: Atwater, Kinnaird

Vice-Chair: Nesbitt

Members: Dannelly, Forrester, Jacumin, Preston, Purcell, Shaw, Snow

*Pensions & Retirement and Aging*

Co-Chairs: Dalton, Garrou, Hagan

Members: Albertson, Atwater, Bingham, Brock, Clodfelter, Cowell, Dorsett, East, Foriest, Forrester, Jenkins, Malone, Nesbitt, Purcell, Queen, Stevens, Swindell

*Rules and Operations of the Senate*

Chair: Rand

Vice-Chair: Dalton

Members: Albertson, Apodaca, Atwater, P. Berger, Brock, Brunstetter, Clodfelter, Dorsett, Forrester, Hartsell, Hoyle, Jones, Kinnaird, Nesbitt, Soles, Stevens, Swindell, Weinstein

*State and Local Government*

Co-Chairs: East, Graham

Vice-Chair: Dorsett

Members: Albertson, Apodaca, P. Berger, Blake, Boseman, Brunstetter, Clodfelter, Hartsell, Jones, Malone, McKissick, Queen, Smith, Soles, Stevens

*Transportation*

Chair: Shaw

Vice-Chairs: Goss, Jenkins

Members: P. Berger, Brown, Cowell, East, Goodall, Graham, Hunt, Kerr, McKissick, Preston, Queen, Rucho, Snow, Soles, Stevens, Swindell, Tillman, Weinstein

*Ways and Means*

Chair: Dannelly

Vice-Chair: Weinstein

Members: Albertson, Allran, Atwater, Forrester, Hartsell, Hoyle, Hunt, Jenkins, Kerr, Malone, Swindell

*Select Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits*

Chair: Rand

Members: Apodaca, Atwater, Clodfelter, Cowell, Dannelly, Forrester, Garrou, Hagan, Hoyle, Stevens

*Select Committee on Government and Election Reform*

Co-Chairs: Clodfelter, Rand

Members: Bingham, D. Berger, P. Berger, Boseman, Cowell, Dannelly, Goss, Jones, Nesbitt, Soles, Stevens

*Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives*

Co-Chairs: Foriest, Hoyle

Members: Brunstetter, Clodfelter, Cowell, Hagan, Hartsell, Jenkins, Kerr, Malone, McKissick, Soles

*Joint Select Committee on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management*

*Recovery*

Co-Chair: Nesbitt

Vice-Chairs: Boseman, Malone

Members: Apodaca, Atwater, Brown, Dorsett, Goss, Hartsell, Jenkins, Jones, Kerr, Preston, Rand, Snow

## 2007-2008 N.C. House of Representatives

### *Officers*

Speaker	Joe Hackney
Speaker Pro Tempore	William L. Wainwright
Special Assistant to the Speaker	W. Pete Cunningham
Majority Leader	Hugh Holliman
Minority Leader	Paul Stam
Majority Whips	Larry M. Bell Jean Farmer-Butterfield Deborah K. Ross
Minority Whip	William C. McGee
Deputy Minority Whip	Carolyn H. Justus
Democratic Freshman	
Chair	Larry D. Hall
Republican Freshman	
Chair	Ric Killian
Republican Joint Caucus	
Leader	Dale Folwell
Principal Clerk	Denise Weeks
Sergeant-at-Arms	Robert R. Samuels
Acting Reading Clerk	John Young

### *Representatives*

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Adams, Alma S. (D)	58th	Guilford	Greensboro
Alexander, Jr., Kelly M. (D)	107th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Alexander, Martha B. (D)	106th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Allen, Lucy T. (D)	49th	Franklin	Louisburg
Allred, Cary D. (R)	64th	Alamance	Burlington
Avila, Marilyn (R)	40th	Wake	Raleigh
Barnhart, Jeffrey L. (R)	82nd	Cabarrus	Concord
Bell, Larry M. (D)	21st	Sampson	Clinton
Blackwood, James C., Jr. (R)	68th	Union	Matthews
Blue, Dan (D)	33rd	Wake	Raleigh
Blust, John M. (R)	62nd	Guilford	Greensboro

***Representatives (continued)***

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Bordsen, Alice L. (D)	63rd	Alamance	Mebane
Boylan, Joe (R)	52nd	Moore	Pinehurst
Braxton, R. Van (D)	10th	Lenoir	Kinston
Brisson, William D. (D)	22nd	Bladen	Dublin
Brown, Larry (R)	73rd	Forsyth	Kernersville
Brubaker, Harold J. (R)	78th	Randolph	Asheboro
Bryant, Angela R. (D)	7th	Nash	Rocky Mount
Carney, Becky (D)	102nd	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Church, Walter G., Sr. (D)	86th	Burke	Valdese
Clary, Debbie A. (R)	110th	Cleveland	Cherryville
Cleveland, George G. (R)	14th	Onslow	Jacksonville
Coates, Lorene T. (D)	77th	Rowan	Salisbury
Cole, E. Nelson (D)	65th	Rockingham	Reidsville
Coleman, Linda (D)	39th	Wake	Knightdale
Cotham, Tricia Ann (D)	100th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Crawford, James W., Jr. (D)	32nd	Granville	Oxford
Cunningham, W. Pete (D)	107th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Current, William A., Sr. (R)	109th	Gaston	Gastonia
Daughtridge, William G. (R)	25th	Nash	Rocky Mount
Daughtry, N. Leo (R)	26th	Johnston	Smithfield
Dickson, Margaret H. (D)	44th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Dockham, Jerry C. (R)	80th	Davidson	Denton
Dollar, Nelson (R)	36th	Wake	Cary
Earle, Beverly M. (D)	101st	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
England, Bobby F. (D)	112th	Rutherford	Ellenboro
Faison, Bill (D)	50th	Orange	Durham
Farmer-Butterfield, Jean (D)	24th	Wilson	Wilson
Fisher, Susan C. (D)	114th	Buncombe	Asheville
Folwell, Dale R. (R)	74th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Frye, Phillip D. (R)	84th	Mitchell	Spruce Pine
Furr, Ken R. (R)	67th	Stanly	Albemarle

***Representatives (continued)***

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Gibson, Pryor A., III (D)	69th	Anson	Wadesboro
Gillespie, Mitch (R)	85th	McDowell	Marion
Glazier, Rick (D)	45th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Goforth, D. Bruce (D)	115th	Buncombe	Asheville
Goodwin, Melanie W. (D)	66th	Richmond	Hamlet
Grady, W. Robert (R)	15th	Onslow	Jacksonville
Gulley, Jim (R)	103rd	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Hackney, Joe (D)	54th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Haire, R. Phillip (D)	119th	Jackson	Sylva
Hall, Larry D. (D)	29th	Durham	Durham
Harrell, Jim, III (D)	90th	Surry	Elkin
Harrell, Ty (D)	41st	Wake	Raleigh
Harrison, Pricey (D)	57th	Guilford	Greensboro
Hill, Dewey L. (D)	20th	Columbus	Whiteville
Hilton, Mark K. (R)	96th	Catawba	Conover
Holliman, L. Hugh (D)	81st	Davidson	Lexington
Holloway, Bryan R. (R)	91st	Stokes	King
Holmes, George M. (R)	92nd	Yadkin	Hamptonville
Howard, Julia C. (R)	79th	Davie	Mocksville
Hughes, Sandra Spaulding (D)	18th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Hurley, Pat (R)	70th	Randolph	Asheboro
Insko, Verla C. (D)	56th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Jeffus, Margaret (D)	59th	Guilford	Greensboro
Johnson, Linda P. (R)	83rd	Cabarrus	Kannapolis
Jones, Earl (D)	60th	Guilford	Greensboro
Justice, Carolyn H. (R)	16th	Pender	Hampstead
Justus, Carolyn, K. (R)	117th	Henderson	Hendersonville
Killian, Ric (R)	105th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Kiser, Joe L. (R)	97th	Lincoln	Vale
Langdon, James H., Jr. (R)	28th	Johnston	Angier

***Representatives (continued)***

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Lewis, David R. (R)	53rd	Harnett	Dunn
Love, Jimmy L., Sr. (D)	51st	Lee	Sanford
Lucas, Marvin W. (D)	42nd	Cumberland	Spring Lake
Luebke, Paul (D)	30th	Durham	Durham
Martin, Grier (D)	34th	Wake	Raleigh
McAllister, Mary E. (D)	43rd	Cumberland	Fayetteville
McComas, Daniel F. (R)	19th	New Hanover	Wilmington
McElraft, Pat (R)	13th	Carteret	Emerald Isle
McGee, William C. (R)	75th	Forsyth	Clemmons
McLawhorn, Marian N. (D)	9th	Pitt	Grifton
Michaux, Henry M., Jr. (D)	31st	Durham	Durham
Mobley, Annie W. (D)	5th	Hertford	Ahoskie
Moore, Tim (R)	111th	Cleveland	Shelby
Neumann, Wil (R)	108th	Gaston	Belmont
Owens, William C., Jr. (D)	1st	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City
Parmon, Earline W. (D)	72nd	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Pate, Louis M., Jr. (R)	11th	Wayne	Mount Olive
Pierce, Garland E. (D)	48th	Scotland	Wagram
Rapp, Ray (D)	118th	Madison	Mars Hill
Ray, Karen B. (R)	95th	Iredell	Mooresville
Ross, Deborah K. (D)	38th	Wake	Raleigh
Samuelson, Ruth (R)	104th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Saunders, Drew P. (D)	99th	Mecklenburg	Huntersville
Setzer, Mitchell S. (R)	89th	Catawba	Catawba
Spear, Timothy L. (D)	2nd	Washington	Creswell
Stam, Paul (R)	37th	Wake	Apex
Starnes, Edgar V. (R)	87th	Caldwell	Hickory
Steen, Fred F., II (R)	76th	Rowan	Landis
Stiller, Bonner L. (R)	17th	Brunswick	Oak Island
Sutton, Ronnie N. (D)	47th	Robeson	Pembroke

***Representatives (continued)***

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Tarleton, Cullie M. (D)	93rd	Watauga	Blowing Rock
Thomas, Charles C. (R)	116th	Buncombe	Asheville
Tillis, Thom (R)	98th	Mecklenburg	Cornelius
Tolson, Joe P. (D)	23rd	Edgecombe	Pinetops
Tucker, Russell E. (D)	4th	Duplin	Pink Hill
Underhill, Alice G. (D)	3rd	Craven	New Bern
Wainwright, William L. (D)	12th	Craven	Havelock
Walend, Trudi (R)	113th	Transylvania	Brevard
Walker, R. Tracy (R)	94th	Wilkes	Wilkesboro
Warren, Edith D. (D)	8th	Pitt	Farmville
Warren, Ray (D)	88th	Alexander	Hiddenite
Weiss, Jennifer (D)	35th	Wake	Cary
West, Roger (R)	120th	Cherokee	Marble
Wiley, Laura I. (R)	61st	Guilford	High Point
Wilkins, W.A. (D)	55th	Person	Roxboro
Williams, Arthur J. (D)	6th	Beaufort	Washington
Womble, Larry W. (D)	71st	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Wray, Michael H. (D)	27th	Northampton	Gaston
Yongue, Douglas Y. (D)	46th	Scotland	Laurinburg

# N.C. Speakers of the House

## *Speakers of the House of Burgesses (Lower House of the Colonial Assembly)*

Representative	County	Assembly
George Catchmaid	Albemarle	1666
Valentine Bird	Pasquotank	1672
Valentine Bird	Pasquotank	1673
Thomas Eastchurch	Unknown	1675
Thomas Cullen	Chowan	1677
George Durant	Currituck	1679
John Nixon	Chowan	1689
John Porter	Bath	1697-98
William Wilkison	Chowan	1703
Thomas Boyd	Unknown	1707
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1708
Richard Sanderson	Currituck	1709
William Swann	Currituck	1711
Thomas Snoden	Perquimans	1711-12
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1715-16
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1720
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1722
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1723
Maurice Moore	Perquimans	1725-26
John Baptista Ashe	Beaufort	1725-26
John Baptista Ashe	Beaufort	1727
Thomas Swann	Pasquotank	1729
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1731
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1733
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1734
William Downing	Tyrrell	1735
William Downing	Tyrrell	1736-37
William Downing	Tyrrell	1738-39
John Hodgson	Chowan	1739-40
John Hodgson	Chowan	1741
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1742-44
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1744-45
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1746
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1746-52
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1753-54
John Campbell	Bertie	1754-60
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1754-60
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1760

***Speakers of the House of Burgesses (continued)***

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1761
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1762
John Ashe	New Hanover	1762
John Ashe	New Hanover	1764-65
John Harvey	Perquimans	1766-68
John Harvey	Perquimans	1769
Richard Caswell	Craven	1770-71
John Harvey	Perquimans	1773
John Harvey	Perquimans	1773-74
John Harvey	Perquimans	1775

***House of Commons***

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Abner Nash	Craven	1777
John Williams	Granville	1778
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1778
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1779
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1780
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1781
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1782
Edward Starkey	Onslow	1783
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1784 (April)
William Blount	Craven	1784 (October)
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1785
John B. Ashe	Halifax	1786-87
John Sitgreaves	Craven	1787
John Sitgreaves	Craven	1788
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1789
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1790
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1791-92
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1792-93
John Leigh	Edgecombe	1793-94
Timothy Bloodworth	New Hanover	1794-95
John Leigh	Edgecombe	1795
John Leigh	Edgecombe	1796
Musendine Matthews	Iredell	1797
Musendine Matthews	Iredell	1798
Musendine Matthews	Iredell	1799
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1800

***House of Commons (continued)***

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1802
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1803
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1804
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1805
John Moore	Lincoln	1806
Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover	1807
Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover	1808
William Gaston	Craven	1808
Thomas Davis	Cumberland	1809
William Hawkins	Granville	1810
William Hawkins	Granville	1811
William Miller	Warren	1812
William Miller	Warren	1813
William Miller	Warren	1814
John Craig	Orange	1815
Thomas Ruffins	Orange	1816
James Iredell	Chowan	1816
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1817
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1818
Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell	1819
Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell	1820
James Mebane	Orange	1821
John D. Jones	New Hanover	1822
Alfred Moore	Brunswick	1823-24
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1802
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1803
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1804
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1805
John Moore	Lincoln	1806
Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover	1807
Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover	1808
William Gaston	Craven	1808
Thomas Davis	Cumberland	1809
William Hawkins	Granville	1810
William Hawkins	Granville	1811
William Miller	Warren	1812
William Miller	Warren	1813
William Miller	Warren	1814
John Craig	Orange	1815

*House of Commons (continued)*

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Thomas Ruffins	Orange	1816
James Iredell	Chowan	1816
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1817
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1818
Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell	1819
Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell	1820
James Mebane	Orange	1821
John D. Jones	New Hanover	1822
Alfred Moore	Brunswick	1823-24
Alfred Moore	Brunswick	1824-25
John Stanly	Craven	1825-26
John Stanly	Craven	1826-27
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1827-28
Thomas Settle	Rockingham	1828-29
William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg	1829-30
Charles Fisher	Rowan	1830-31
Charles Fisher	Rowan	1831-32
Louis D. Henry	Cumberland	1832-33
William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg	1833-34
William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg	1834-35
William D. Haywood, Jr.	Wake	1835
William H. Haywood, Jr.	Wake	1836-37
William A. Graham	Orange	1838-39
William A. Graham	Orange	1840-41
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1840-41
Clavin Graves	Caswell	1842-43
Edward Stanly	Beaufort	1844-45
Edward Stanly	Beaufort	1846-47
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1846-47
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1848-49
James C. Dobbs	Cumberland	1850-51
John Baxter	Henderson	1852
Samuel P. Hill	Caswell	1854-55
Jesse G. Shepherd	Cumberland	1856-57
Thomas Settle, Jr.	Rockingham	1858-59
William T. Dortch	Wayne	1860-61
Nathan N. Fleming	Rowan	1860-61
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1862-64

***House of Commons (continued)***

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Richard S. Donnell	Beaufort	1862-64
Marmaduke S. Robbins	Randolph	1862-64
Richard S. Donnel	Beaufort	1864-65
Samuel F. Phillips	Orange	1865-66
Rufus Y. McAden	Alamance	1866-67

***House of Representatives***

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Joseph W. Holden	Wake	1868
Joseph W. Holden	Wake	1869-70
Thomas J. Jarvis	Tyrrell	1870
James L. Robinson	Macon	1872
James L. Robinson	Macon	1874-75
Charles Price	Davie	1876-77
John M. Moring	Chatham	1879
Charles M. Cooke	Franklin	1881
George M. Rose	Cumberland	1883
Thomas M. Holt	Alamance	1885
John R. Webster	Rockingham	1887
Augustus Leazar	Iredell	1889
Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany	1891
Lee S. Overman	Rowan	1893
Zeb V. Walser	Davidson	1895
A.F. Hileman	Cabarrus	1897
Henry G. Connor	Wilson	1899-1900
Walter E. Moore	Jackson	1901
S. M. Gattis	Orange	1903
Owen H. Guion	Craven	1905
E. J. Justice	Guilford	1907
A. W. Graham	Granville	1909
W. C. Dowd	Mecklenburg	1911
George Connor	Wilson	1913
Emmett R. Wooten	Lenoir	1915
Walter Murphy	Rowan	1917
Dennis G. Brummitt	Granville	1919
Harry P. Grier	Iredell	1921
John G. Dawson	Lenoir	1923-24
Edgar W. Pharr	Mecklenburg	1925
Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe	1927
A. H. Graham	Orange	1929

*House of Representatives (continued)*

Representative	County	Assembly
Willis Smith	Wake	1931
R. L. Harris	Person	1933
Robert Johnson	Pender	1935-36
R. Gregg Cherry	Gaston	1937
D. L. Ward	Craven	1939
O. M. Mull	Cleveland	1941
John Kerr, Jr.	Warren	1943
Oscar L. Richardson	Union	1945
Thomas J. Pearsall	Nash	1947
Kerr Craig Ramsay	Rowan	1949
W. Frank Taylor	Wayne	1951
Eugene T. Bost, Jr.	Cabarrus	1953
Larry I. Moore, Jr.	Wilson	1955-56
James K. Doughton	Alleghany	1957
Addison Hewlett	New Hanover	1959
Joseph M. Hunt, Jr.	Guilford	1961
H. Clifton Blue	Moore	1963
H. Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson	1965-66
David M. Britt	Robeson	1967
Earl W. Vaughn	Rockingham	1969
Philip P. Godwin	Gates	1971
James E. Ramsey	Person	1973-74
James C. Green	Bladen	1975-76
Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston	1977-78
Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston	1979-80
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1981-82
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1983-84
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1985-86
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1987-88
Josephus L. Mavretic	Edgecombe	1989-90
Daniel T. Blue, Jr.	Wake	1991-94
Harold J. Brubaker	Randolph	1995-98
James B. Black	Mecklenburg	1999-2007
Richard T. Morgan	Moore	2003-2004 (Co-Speaker)
Joe Hackney	Orange	2007-present

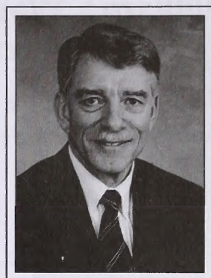
## **Joe Hackney** ***Speaker of the House***

### ***Democrat, Orange County***

*Fifty-Fourth Representative District: Chatham and Portions of Moore and Orange counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Siler City, Chatham County, on September 23, 1945, to Herbert Harold and Ida Lillian Dorsett Hackney.



### ***Educational Background***

Silk Hope High School, 1963; N.C. State University, 1963-64; A.B. with Honors in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-67; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1970.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney and Partner, Firm of Epting & Hackney.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-Present; Speaker, N.C. House, 2007-Present; Speaker, N.C. House Pro Tempore, 1999-2002; N.C. House Majority Leader, 2003-2007.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Former President, Orange County, N.C. and American Bar Associations; Former President, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 15th District Bar.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Pres-elect, National Conference of State Legislatures, 2007-2008; Co-Chair, Legislative Commission on Global Climate Change, 2006-2007; Former Member, Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, Inc.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Wm. Bulger Excellence in State Legislative Leadership, 2007; Duke Energy Citizenship and Service Award; Governor's Award, Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1998 and 1985.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Betsy Strandberg Hackney. Two children. Member, Hickory Mountain Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

The Speaker of the House appoints all committee memberships.

## **William L. Wainwright** ***Speaker Pro Tempore of the House***

### ***Democrat, Craven County***

Twelfth Representative District: Portions of Craven and Lenoir counties

### ***Early Years***

Born in Somerville, Tennessee, on October 19, 1947, to James and Daisy Wainwright.

### ***Educational Background***

Manassas High, 1965; B.S. in Business, Memphis State, 1970.

### ***Professional Background***

Minister; Presiding Elder, New Bern District Conference, AME Zion Church.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-Present; N.C. House Speaker Pro Tempore, 2007-2008.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Carteret County Head Start Program (Program Policy, Chair); Craven County Board of Aging; Craven County Voters League.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Publishing House Board, A.M.E. Zion Church, 1992-Present; UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors -- Institute of Marine Science; N.C. Council of Churches.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Outstanding Member, Board of Directors, Carteret Community Action; Head Start Program, Inc.

### ***Personal Information***

Member, Piney Grove A.M.E. Zion Church; Pastor, 1985-1993.

### ***Committee Assignments***

The Speaker of the House appoints all committee memberships.



## **Hugh L. Holliman**

### ***House Majority Leader***

#### ***Democrat, Davidson County***

*Eighty-First Representative District: Portions of Davidson County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Burlington, Alamance County, on April 28, 1944, to Ivory Hugh and Retha Lindsey Holliman.

#### ***Educational Background***

Graham High School, 1962; Business Administration, Elon University, 1966.

#### ***Professional Background***

Self-employed. Speed Printing.

#### ***Political Activities***

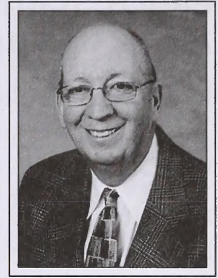
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present; N.C. House Majority Leader, 2007-2008.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Lexington Kiwanis Club; Communities in Schools, Thomasville, N.C.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Insurance; Vice-Chair, Finance; Member, Appropriations; Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House and Ways and Means.

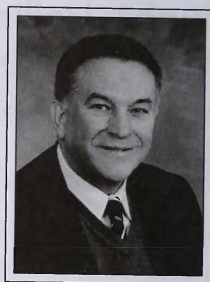


## **Paul B. Stam**

### ***House Minority Leader***

#### ***Republican, Wake County***

*Thirty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Wake County*



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Princeton, N.J., on September 5, 1950, to Paul Bowman and Jane Levring Stam.

#### ***Educational Background***

Eastern Christian High School, N. Haledon, N.J., 1968; B.S. in Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, 1972; JD, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Stam, Fordham and Danchi, P.A., 1976-Present.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present and 1989-1990; N.C. House Minority Leader, 2007-2008.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Apex Chamber of Commerce; Holly Springs Chamber of Commerce.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chair, N.C. Juvenile Law Study Commission, 1989-1992.

#### ***Military Service***

Corporal, 2nd Marine Division, Hq. Co. Hq. Bn. Div. Band, U.S. Marine Corp, 1968-1970.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Dorothy Mills Stam. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, Apex Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Judiciary I; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform and Finance.

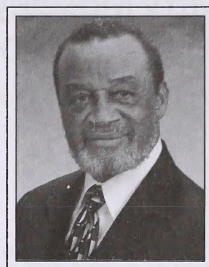
## **William Pete Cunningham**

### ***Special Assistant to the Speaker***

#### ***Democrat, Mecklenburg County***

*One Hundred-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

*Resigned 12/31/07*



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Monroe, Union County, on November 11, 1929.

#### ***Educational Background***

Winchester Avenue High School; A.E. Certificate, Coyne Electronic Institute, 1950; Johnson C. Smith University, 1950-52; Business Law, Florida Extension, Charleston A.F.B.

#### ***Professional Background***

CEO, HKL, Inc, 1987-Present; President and Co-Owner, Hatchett and Cunningham Associates, 1973-84.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-Present N.C. House Minority Whip, 1995-96; Vice-Chair, N.C. House Legislative Black Caucus, 1999-Present; N.C. House Special Assistant to the Speaker.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Life Member, NAACP; NAACP Legal Defense Fund; VFW.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Anita Stroud Foundation, 1982-Present (Chair, 1989-Present); Board of Directors, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 1980-82; Member, NCCJ, 1992-Present.

#### ***Military***

Radioman 1st Class, U.S. Navy, Retired, 1972; Good Conduct Medal, ETO (American Defense), Outstanding Awards, Leadership Certificates.

#### ***Personal Information***

Member, Parkwood CME Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Ex-officio member of every standing committee and permanent subcommittee.

## **Larry Moseley Bell** **House Majority Whip**

### ***Democrat, Sampson County***

*Twenty-First Representative District: Portions of Sampson and Wayne counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Faison, Sampson County, on August 18, 1939, to Johnny Moseley and Fannie Mae Boone Bell.

### ***Education***

Douglass High School, Warsaw, 1957; B.S. in Social Studies and General Science, North Carolina A&T State University, 1961; M.A. in Education Administration, North Carolina A&T State University, 1976; Ed. S. in Education Administration, East Carolina University, 1985.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired School Superintendent.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present; N.C. House Majority Whip, 2005-Present; Sampson County Commissioner/Superintendent of Schools; Community College Trustee.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service***

Chairman, Division of Superintendents, NCASA; Sampson County Voters League; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Kenansville Eastern M. Baptist Association.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chairman, Region M. Council of Government; Member Joint Forum, League of Municipalities, County Commissioners; Chairman, Clinton/Sampson Human Relations Board.

### ***Honors and Awards***

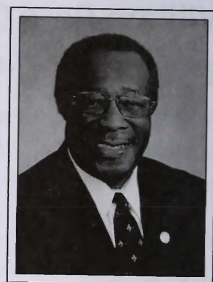
Legislature of the Year Award, N.C. Physical Education Arts and Recreation Department, 2003; Elected to the Sampson County Hall of Fame, 2001; N.C. Librarians Association Administrator of the Year, 1993.

### ***Personal Information***

One child. Two grandchildren. Member, Poplar Grove Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Education, Pensions and Retirement; Vice-Chair, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Appropriations, Ethics and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.



# Jean Farmer-Butterfield

## House Majority Whip

### **Democrat, Wilson County**

*Twenty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe and Wilson counties*

### **Early Years**

Born in Wilson, Wilson County, on October 21, to Floyd and Odell Sharp Farmer.

### **Education**

Speight High School, 1966; B.A., Sociology and Early Childhood Education, 1970; M.A., Guidance & Counseling & Sociology, N.C. Central University, 1972; Advanced Study - N.C. State University in Administration & Supervision; NCCU School of Law.

### **Professional Background**

Director of LIFEguardianship, Arc of N.C.; JFB and Associates Consulting Firm.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; N.C. House Majority Whip, 2007-2008; Served on the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party; Democratic Women of Wilson County; Former Special Registrar for Wilson County Board of Elections.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Links Incorporated; Founder, N.C. Guardianship Association; Member, National Guardianship Association Board.

### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

State Executive Committee, N.C. Democratic Party; Legislative Research Commission on Guardianship; NC-ICC for Children; UNC Institute on Aging Advisory Council.

### **Honors and Awards**

Outstanding/Distinguished Service Leadership Award, The Links, 1990; Jackson Chapel Missionary Baptist Church, Pastor's Medal of Appreciation, 1998; N.C. Guardianship Presidential and Founder's Award, 2000; Outstanding/Distinguished Legislator's Award, TASH, 2003; Legislator of the Year Award, The Arc of N.C., 2004.

### **Personal Information**

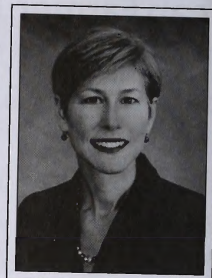
Two children. Member, Jackson Chapel Missionary Baptist Church, Wilson.

### **Committee Assignments**

Chair, Aging; Vice-Chair, Children Youth and Families; Member, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship; Finance; Health and Pensions and Retirement.



## **Deborah K. Ross** **House Majority Whip**



### ***Democrat, Wake County***

Thirty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Wake County

### ***Early Years***

Born in Philadelphia, PA, on June 20, 1963, to Marvin and Barbara Koff.

### ***Educational Background***

Bloomfield High School, Bloomfield, CT, 1981; International Relations, Brown University, 1985; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1990.

### ***Professional Background***

Law Faculty, Duke University; Of Counsel at Blanchard, Miller & Styers.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; N.C. House Majority Whip, 2007-2008.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

League of Women Voters; NAACP; Susie Sharp Inn of Court; Raleigh Wake Citizens Association; Women's Forum of N.C.; N.C. Editorial Forum.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Capital Planning Commission; General Statutes Commission; Select Committee on Domestic Violence; Chair, Joint Select Committee on Government Immunity; House Select Committee on A Comprehensive Rail Service Plan for N.C.

### ***Honors and Awards***

2006 Aspen-Rodel Fellowship; 2006 NAACP Humanitarian of the Year; 2005 Toll Fellow; Defender of Justice, N.C. Justice Center, 2000; Friday Fellow, Wildacres Leadership, 1995-1997; Order of the Old Well, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1990.

### ***Personal Information***

Married Stephen Wrinn. Unitarian.

### ***Committee Assignments***

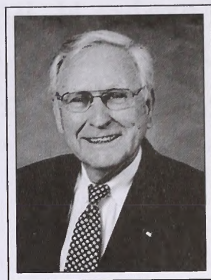
Chair, Ethics and Judiciary I; Vice-Chair, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities and Finance.

## **William C. McGee**

### **House Minority Whip**

#### **Republican, Forsyth County**

*Seventy-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County*



#### **Early Years**

Born in King, Stokes County, on February 21, 1936, to William and Kathryn Hauser McGee.

#### **Educational Background**

Old Richmond High School, Tobaccoville, 1954; B.S. in Business Administration, High Point University, 1959.

#### **Professional Background**

Retired Stock Broker, Smith Barney.

#### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; N.C. House Minority Whip, 2007-2008; Mayor, Village of Clemmons, 1995-2001; Councilman, Village of Clemmons, 1991-1995.

#### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Clemmons Civic Club; Clemmons Rotary Club.

#### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Appalachian State University Foundation; Northwest Piedmont Council of Governments; Forsyth County Transportation Advisory Board.

#### **Military Service**

E-4 (Specialist), N.C. National Guard, Artillery Branch, 1958; Reserves, 1958-1964.

#### **Honors and Awards**

Honorary Fire Marshall, Forsyth County Fire Department, 2003.

#### **Personal Information**

Married, Diane Bingham McGee. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, Clemmons United Methodist Church.

#### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Pensions and Retirement; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship; Finance and Local Government I.

## **Carolyn H. Justice** **Deputy Minority Whip**

### **Republican, Pender County**

*Sixteenth Representative District: Portions of New Hanover and Pender counties*

### **Early Years**

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on May 13, 1946.

### **Educational Background**

Wakefield High School, Arlington, VA; Cape Fear Community College.

### **Professional Background**

Owner, Business Management. Hampstead Office Service.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; N.C. House Deputy Minority Whip, 2007-2008; Pender County Commissioner, 1994-2002.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Sunday School Teacher, Hampstead United Methodist Church; Founder/Coordinator, Concerts in the Park, Hampstead Village Merchants Association; Member, Hampstead Lions Club.

### **Honors and Awards**

Legislator of the Year, North Carolina Association of Health Directors, 2003; Brown Pelican Award, Coastal Federation, 2003; North Carolina Intergovernmental Relations Award, 2001.

### **Personal Information**

Married, William Thomas Justice. Two children. Hampstead United Methodist Church.

### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources and Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Appropriations, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Ethics and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.



# **Larry D. Hall**

## ***Democratic Freshman Chair***

### ***Democrat, Durham County***

*Twenty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Durham County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Durham, Durham County, on September 18, 1955.

### ***Educational Background***

High School, Durham, 1973; B.S., J.C. Smith University, 1978; J.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1985.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney. Hall Law Offices.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2006-Present; N.C. House Democratic Freshman Chair, 2007-2008.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. State Bar Association; Marine Corp League; Durham Companions Youth Mentor Program.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Directors, Legal Services, Durham County; Durham Chamber of Commerce; Durham MWBE Advisory Committee.

### ***Military Service***

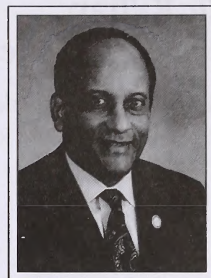
Major, 2 BW, 2 Mar Reg., 2nd Div., US Marines, active 1978-1982, reserves 1982-1996. Meritorious Unit Citation; Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Navy Achievement Medal, U.S. Marine Corps, 1985; Service Award, N.C. Black Leadership Caucus, 2004; President's Award, Durham NAACP, 1996.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Financial Institutions, Homeland Security, Military, and Veterans Affairs and Ways and Means; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Finance and Judiciary I.



## **Ric Killian**

### ***Republican Freshman Chair***

#### ***Republican, Mecklenburg County***

*One Hundred-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Kaukauna, Wisconsin on July 17, 1964, to Daniel N. Killian and Judith J. Killian.

#### ***Educational Background***

Kaukauna High School, Kaukauna, WI, 1982; B.S., Westpoint, 1986; Certificate in Information Systems, University of Denver, 1989.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present; N.C. House Republican Freshman Chair, 2007-2008.

#### ***Military Service***

Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Military Academy, US Army, 1986-1991; Reserves, 1991-Present; Meritorious Service Medal; Global War on Terrorism Medal; Army Commendation Medal.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

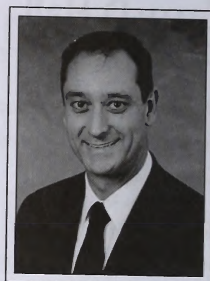
Patriot-Statesman, NCARATE, 2008.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Debbi Ann Hoyer Killian. Four children. Member, St. Matthews Catholic Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations; Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital; Environment and Natural Resources; Homeland Security, Military, and Veterans Affairs; State Personnel and Transportation.



## **Dale Robbins Folwell**

### ***Republican Joint Caucus Leader***

#### ***Republican, Forsyth County***

*Seventy-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on December 17, 1958.

#### ***Educational Background***

West Forsyth High School, Winston-Salem, 1977; B.S. in Accounting, 1985 and Masters in Accounting, 1986, University of North Carolina-Greensboro.

#### ***Professional Background***

Private Investor/Consultant.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present; N.C. House Republican Joint Caucus Leader, 2007-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Cubmaster for Boy Scouts of America, Old Hickory Council, Pack 909; Contributor to the campaign to name the Dalton R. Folwell Institute Regenerative Medicine at Wake Forest University.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

WSFC School Board, 7 years.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

2006 Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Tax Collector's Association; 2007, Special Achievement Award, Carolina Donor Services; 2007, President's Award, N.C. Association of County Commissioners.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Synthia Folwell. Three children.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Pensions and Retirement; Member, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Energy and Energy Efficiency, Finance, Judiciary II and Ways and Means.



## **Alma S. Adams**

### ***Democrat, Guilford County***

*Fifty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in High Point on May 27, 1946, to Benjamin (deceased) and Mattie Stokes Shealey.

#### ***Educational Background***

West Side High School, Newark, N.J., 1964; B.S. in Art Education, N.C. A&T State University, 1969; M.S. in Art Education, N.C. A&T State University, 1972; Ph.D. in Art Education/Multicultural Education, Ohio State University, 1981.

#### ***Professional Background***

Professor of Art, Bennett College.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1994-Present; Greensboro City Council, 1987-94; Greensboro City School Board, 1984-86.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

African American Atelier, Inc.; Life Member, Greensboro Branch, NAACP; United Arts Council of Greensboro.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Women's Legislative Caucus, 1999-2000; Founding Board Member, the American Legacy Foundation; Chair, Guilford Delegation, 2000-02.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

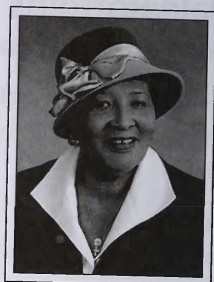
2000 Distinguished Women of North Carolina; Distinguished W.K. Kellogg Fellow, 1990-93; Woman of Achievement in the Arts, 1992.

#### ***Personal Information***

Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, New Zion Missionary Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations; Vice-Chair, Local Government II; Member, Aging, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities and Health.



## **Kelly M. Alexander, Jr.** **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

*One Hundred-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

*Appointed, May, 2008*

### **Education**

MPA, Public Administration, UNC, Chapel Hill; B.S., Political Science, UNC, Chapel Hill.

### **Professional Background**

Manager, Alexander Funeral Home; Former College Teacher, UNC-Charlotte; Former High School Teacher.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2008-Present.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

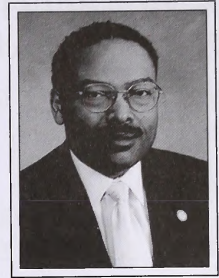
Member, Z. Smith Reynolds Advisory Board; 32nd Degree Mason, Prince Hall Affiliation, Freemasons of N.C.; Cofounder, Project Uplift, UNC, Chapel Hill.

### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Member, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission; Chair, New Brooklyn Initiative; Member, N.C. Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission; Member, Schools Building Solutions Committee.

### **Committee Assignments**

Member, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs, Juvenile Justice and Public Utilities.



## **Martha Bedell Alexander** ***Democrat, Mecklenburg County***

*One Hundred-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Jacksonville, Florida, on August 30, 1939, to Chester Bedell and Edmonia Hair Bedell.

### ***Education***

Robert E. Lee School, Jacksonville Florida, 1957; B.S. in Education, Florida State University, 1961; Master of Human Development and Learning, UNC-Charlotte, 1979.

### ***Professional Background***

Legislator/Volunteer.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

World Service Council, YWCA; Deputy Chair, National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence; Involved on Local Diocese and National level of Episcopal Church.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Equal Access to Justice Commission; Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing; Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Mary Harriman Community Leadership Award, Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc., 2003; Woman of the Year in Charlotte, 1993; Distinguished Alumni Award, UNC, Charlotte.

### ***Personal Information***

Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations; Vice-Chair, Mental Health Reform; Member, Children, Youth and Families, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities and Judiciary I.



# **Lucy T. Allen**

## ***Democrat, Franklin County***

*Forty-Ninth Representative District: Franklin and Portions of Halifax and Nash counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Raleigh, Wake County On November 29, 1941, to Jonah Collins and Margaret Fleming Wilder Taylor.

### ***Education***

Duke Univeristy, 1960-1962; A.B. in English, Meredith College, 1965.

### ***Professional Background***

Former Teacher.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; Mayor, Town of Louisburg, 1985-2001; Member, Franklin County Board of Education, 1972 -1980.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Felix H. Allen. Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Louisburg.

### ***Committee Assignments***

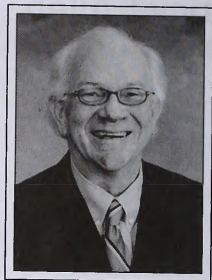
Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation and Local Government II; Member, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship and Transportation.



## **Cary D. Allred**

### ***Republican, Alamance County***

*Sixty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Alamance County*



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Mebane, Alamance County, on February 7, 1947, to Maurice Frank and Rosa Etta Frances Sykes Allred.

#### ***Educational Background***

Southern Alamance High School, 1965; B.A. in Social Science, Elon College, 1970; Graduate School, Davidson Community College and UNC-Greensboro, 1974-75.

#### ***Professional Background***

Founder, President and CEO, EconoMed Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-84; Alamance County Commissioner, 1984-94.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Former Member, Graham Jaycees; Former Member, Alamance County Heart Association; American Legion.

#### ***Appointive and Elected Boards and Commissions***

Former Member, Alamance County Board of Health; Former Chair, Special Gifts, Alamance County Heart Association; Former Chair, Alamance Recycling and Solid Waste Commission.

#### ***Military Service***

U.S. Navy, NATO Special Forces, 1967-68; U.S. Naval Reserves.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Guardian of Small Business, National Federation of Independent Businesses; 4-H Outstanding Alumnus Award for Alamance County; Free Enterprise Award for Alamance County, Graham Jaycees, 1979.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Jean Brown Allred. One child. Christian.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship, Health and Transportation.

## **Marilyn Avila**

### **Republican, Wake County**

*Fortieth Representative District: Portions of Wake County*

#### **Early Years**

Born in Statesboro, GA, on January 3, 1949 to Noyce and Christine Womack.

#### **Educational Background**

Portal High School, 1967; BS, Georgia Southern College, 1971.

#### **Professional Background**

Event Coordinator, John Locke Foundation, 2005-2006; Administrative Director, John Locke Foundation, 1991-2005; Owner, Command Performance/Focus One Hairstyling Salons, 1979-1990.

#### **Political Activities**

N.C. House of Representatives 2006-Present.

#### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Finance Chairwoman, First Wake County "Project Graduation", 1988; Member, Facilities Committee, Wake County Public School System; Board Member, Black Horse Run Homeowners Association, 1991-1993; Wake County Republican Party, 1990-2003.

#### **Personal Information**

Married to Alex Avila. Two children. Member, Providence Baptist Church.

#### **Committee Assignments**

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Health, Juvenile Justice, Science and Technology and Ways and Means.



## **Jeffrey L. Barnhart** ***Republican, Cabarrus County***

*Eighty-Second Representative District: Portions of Cabarrus County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Waverly, New York, on March 5, 1956, to Fred Harrison and Mildred Lorraine Sjostrom Barnhart.

### ***Education***

Waverly High School, 1974; B.S. in Industrial Technology, Southern Illinois University, 1981.

### ***Professional Background***

CEO, Cabarrus Community Health Centers, Inc.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present; Member, Cabarrus County Board of Commissioners.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Cabarrus Regional Chamber of Commerce.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Cabarrus County Economic Development Corporation, 1991-2000; Water & Sewer Authority of Cabarrus County, 1994-2000.

### ***Military Service***

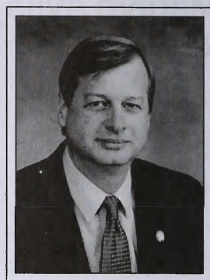
E-4, Air Force Communications Command, U.S. Air Force, 1978-82.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Jody L. Springston Barnhart. Four children. Member, Crossroads United Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services and Mental Health Reform; Member, Appropriations, Health, Homeland Security, Military, and Veterans Affairs and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.



## **J. Curtis Blackwood, Jr.**

### ***Republican, Union County***

*Sixty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Union County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on October 17, 1942, to Jacob Curtis and Agnes Cassels Blackwood, Sr.

#### ***Education***

Attended Mecklenburg County Public Schools; Graduated Gordon Military Academy, Barnsville, GA, 1961; B.A. in History, University of Georgia, 1965; M.Ed. in Administration, Ohio University, 1967; Ed.D. in Curriculum and Administration, University of Georgia, 1972.

#### ***Professional Background***

Teacher and Principal, 1965-1983. Businessman, property owner and management, 1980-present.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2002-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

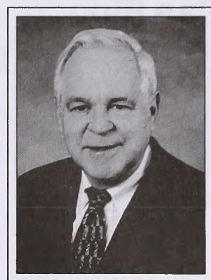
American Legislative Exchange Council Education Task Force; National Conference of State Legislatures Environment and Natural Resources Standing Committee; Co-Chair, Joint Select Committee on Workforce Needs; Committee on Street Gang Prevention; Committee on Child Abuse, Neglect, Foster Care and Adoption; Select Committee on the Rising Cost of Health Care; Select Committee on Students on Long-Term Suspension; Life Member, Kiwanis International, Scottish Society of the Waxhaws, Clan Douglas.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Audrey Blackwood. Two children. One grandchild. Member, United Methodist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Member, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance and Transportation.



## **Dan Blue**

### ***Democrat, Wake County***

*Thirty-Third Representative District: Portions of Wake County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Lumberton, on April 18, 1949, to Daniel Terry and Allene Morris Blue, Sr.

#### ***Education***

Oak Ridge High School, 1966; B.S. in Mathematics, N.C. Central University, 1970; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1973; Certificate, National Institute of Trial Advocacy, 1977.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney and Partner, Thigpen, Blue, Stephens & Fellers, 1976-Present; Associate, Sanford, Adams, McCullough & Beard, 1973-1976; Faculty Member, National Institute for Trial Advocacy, 1983.

#### ***Political Activities***

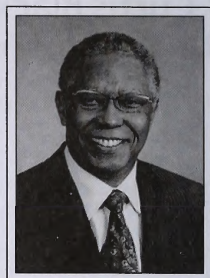
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present and 1981-1998; Speaker, N.C. House, 1991-1994.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Edna Earle Smith. Three Children. Member, Davie St. Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Federal Relations and Indian Affairs and Judiciary II; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Member, Appropriations, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House and Science and Technology.



## **John M. Blust**

### ***Republican, Guilford County***

*Sixty-Second Representative District: Portions of Guilford County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, on June 4, 1954, to Gordon Charles and Barbara J. Brown Blust.



#### ***Education***

Western Guilford High School, Greensboro, 1972; B.S. in Accounting and Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979; J.D., UNC School of Law, 1982.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney and Accountant, Ivey, McClellan, Gatton & Talcott.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-99; Chairman, Guilford County.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Member, Board of Directors, Guilford Mental Health Board; Vance Harner Scholarship Fund.

#### ***Military Service***

Captain, 82nd Airborne, 2nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army, Field Artillery, 1982-85.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

2nd Degree Black Belt, Young Yu School of Taekwon Do.

#### ***Personal Information***

Member, Westover Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs; Member, Finance, Insurance, Judiciary I, Juvenile Justice and University Board of Governors Nominating.

## **Alice Louise Bordsen**

### ***Democrat, Alamance County***

*Sixty-Third Representative District: Portions of Alamance County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 19, 1947, to Oscar and Gloria Thomas Bordsen.



#### ***Education***

Myers Park High School, Charlotte, 1965; B.A. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1977; M.S. in Library Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1983; J.D., NCCU, 2001.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; Mebane City Council, 1999-2002.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Alamance County Community Council; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Study Commission on Aging; N.C. Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission; Legislative Study Commission on Children and Youth.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Outstanding Dedication and Leadership Award, N.C. TASC, 2007; Distinguished Legislator Award, N.C. Recreation and Parks Association, 2007; Haw River Partner, N.C. Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, 2006.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Donald Lewis Oehler. Two children. Two grandchildren.

#### ***Committee Appointments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety and Juvenile Justice; Vice-Chair, Aging and Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Appropriations, Education and Judiciary II.

## **Joe Boylan**

### ***Republican, Moore County***

*Fifty-Second Representative District: Portions of Moore County*

#### ***Education***

B.S. in Finance, University of Southern California, 1980; Studied Political Science at American University, 1975; Studied International Business at the International Institute, Madrid, Spain, 1978-1979; Attended the Pacific Coast Banking School at the University of Washington, 1992-1995; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 2005.

#### ***Professional Background***

Owner, Two Great Clips Hair Salons, 1997-present; Former V.P. and Branch Manager, Union Bank of California, 1988-1997.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-2008; Member, Moore County Republican Executive Committee, 2004-2005.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

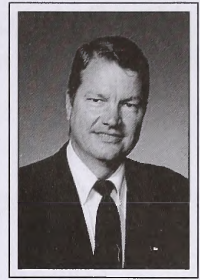
Member, National Rifle Association; Assistant Scoutmaster, Boy Scouts of America.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Linda Boylan. Two children. Member, Sacred Heart Church.

#### ***Committee Appointments***

Member, Aging, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Energy and Energy Efficiency and Health.



## **R. Van Braxton**

### ***Democrat, Lenoir County***

*Tenth Representative District: Portions of Greene, Lenoir and Wayne counties*

#### ***Professional Background***

Insurance Agent.

#### ***Political Activities***

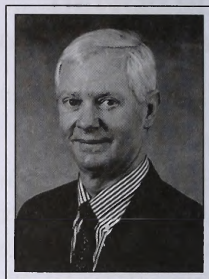
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Kinston City Council, 1994-2005; Active Member, PRIDE of Kinston; Lenoir County Recreation Board; Gang Violence Task Force; Volunteers for the Red Cross.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Sandra Braxton. Member, Queen Street Methodist Church. Chair, Administrative Board and Finance Committee, Queen Street Methodist Church.



#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Agriculture and Local Government I; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Homeland Security, Military, and Veterans Affairs, Mental Health Reform and Transportation.

## **William D. Brisson**

### ***Democrat, Bladen County***

*Twenty-Second Representative District: Portions of Bladen and Cumberland counties*

#### ***Professional Background***

Farmer.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2006-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

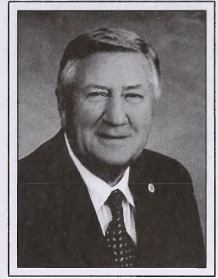
Former Chair, Bladen County Board of County Commissioners; Vice-Chair, Bladen County Hosital Board of Trustees; Bladen Medical Center; Secretary & Treasurer, Bladen County Farm Bureau.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Brenda Brisson. One child. One grandchild. Member, Duplin First Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Agriculture and Mental Health Reform; Member, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Enviroment and Natural Resources, Tansportation and Wildlife Resources.



## **Larry Brown** ***Republican, Forsyth County***

*Seventy-Third Representative District: Portions of Davidson and Forsyth counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, on February 9, 1943, to William Edgar and Ruth Holcomb Brown.

### ***Educational Background***

Kernersville High School, Kernersville, N.C., 1961; B.A. in Business Administration, Central Wesleyan, 1971.

### ***Professional Background***

Owner//Broker, Brown Real Estate Co.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present; Mayor, Town of Kernersville, 1997-2005; Alderman, Town of Kernersville, 11 years.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Kernersville Civitan Club; Kernersville Sister City Commission.

### ***Military Service***

US Navy, 1965-1969.

### ***Honors and Awards***

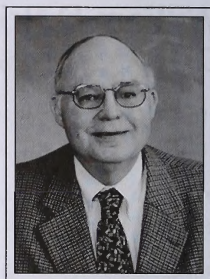
Outstanding Young Men in America, US Chamber of Commerce; American Legion Scholarship Award, Veterans Administration.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Martha Vance Brown. Two children.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Federal Relations and Indian Affairs and Local Government II.



## **Harold James Brubaker**

### ***Republican, Randolph County***

*Seventy-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Randolph County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, on November 11, 1946, to Paul N. and Verna Mae Miller Brubaker.

#### ***Educational Background***

B.S. in Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State University, 1969; Masters in Economics, N.C. State University, 1971.

#### ***Professional Background***

President, Brubaker & Associates, Inc.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-Present (Speaker of the House, 1995-99; House Minority Leader, 1981-84; Joint Caucus Leader, Republican Members of the N.C. General Assembly, 1979-80); Co-Chairman, N.C. Reagan-Bush Committee, 1980; Delegate-at-Large, National Republican Convention, 1980, 1996 and 2000.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Randolph County Farm Bureau; Grange; N.C. Holstein Association; 4-H Club leader (Former President, N.C. Development Fund).

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Outstanding Young Men in N.C., 1981; Outstanding 4-H Alumni of N.C., 1981; Distinguished Service Award, 1981.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Geraldine Baldwin. Two children. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Ethics, Financial Institutions and Public Utilities; Member, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy, Health, Insurance, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House and University Board of Governors Nominating.



## **Angela R. Bryant** **Democrat, Nash County**

*Seventh Representative District: Portions of Halifax and Nash counties*

### **Early Years**

Born in Rocky Mount, N.C., to Alexander H. "Tuffy" Sr. and Ethel Lucas Bryant.

### **Educational Background**

JD Law, UNC-Chapel Hill; BS, Mathematics, UNC-Chapel Hill.

### **Professional Background**

Lawyer; Senior Consultant/Co-Founder, Visions Incorporated; N.C. Administrative Law Judge.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present, (appointed January, 2007).

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

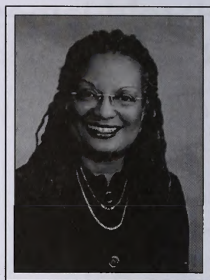
Charter Member, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; President, N.C. Association of Attorneys.

### **Honors and Awards**

Distinguished Alumni Award for Community Service, UNC, Chapel Hill, 2006; Community Leadership Award Saluting Outstanding Leadership to the People of the State of N.C., The N.C. Legislative Black Caucus Foundation, 2004.

### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Insurance and University Board of Governors Nominating; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary I, Juvenile Justice and Public Utilities.



## **Becky Carney**

### ***Democrat, Mecklenburg County***

*One Hundred-Second Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Roxboro, Person County, on December 25, 1944, to James Marshall and Mona Bohannon Coley.

#### ***Educational Background***

Needham B. Broughton High School, 1963.

#### ***Professional Background***

Homemaker/Public Servant.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2002-Present; Vice-Chair, Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners, 1996-2002.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

The Women's Forum of North Carolina; Junior League of Charlotte; Community School of the Arts.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. in the World Advisory Board; N.C. State Capital Foundation Board; State and Local Fiscal Modernization Study Commission; N.C. Capitol Foundation Board; Anita Stroud Foundation Board; Council for Children Advisory Board.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Champion for the Arts, ARTS N.C., 2007; Outstanding Service Award, N.C. Association of Black County Officials, 2007; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Nurses Association, 2006; Outstanding Public Servant of the Year, NAACP, 2006; N.C. County Commissioner of the Year, 2000.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Gene Joseph Carney. Six children. Eight grandchildren. Member, St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Transportation; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship and Financial Institutions; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Finance and Ways and Means.



## **Walter Greene Church, Sr.**

### ***Democrat, Burke County***

*Eighty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Burke County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Caldwell County, on June 30, 1927, to Anderson M. Church and Rosa Triplett Church.

#### ***Educational Background***

Francis Garrou High, 1944-45; Amherst College, 1945-46; Banking and Finance, University of Wisconsin, 1962-64.

#### ***Professional Background***

Semi-retired.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1992-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Burke County Industrial Pollution Control Authority, Chair, United Fund.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Directors, Valdese Community Center; Member, Burke County Board of Elections; Former Member, S & L Commission, 1977-85 (Chair, 1984-85).

#### ***Military Service***

Sgt. 1st Class, 8167<sup>th</sup> AW, U.S. Army, 1952-55, Far East Command.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

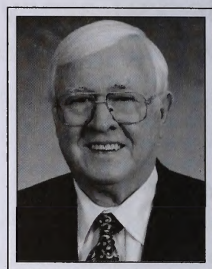
Army Commendation Ribbon.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Verta Burns Church. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Financial Institutions; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and State Personnel; Member, Appropriations, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform and Wildlife Resources.

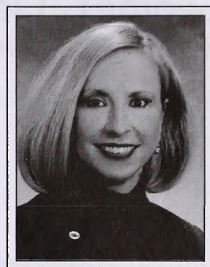


## **Debbie A. Clary** ***Republican, Cleveland County***

*One Hundred-Tenth Representative District: Portions of Cleveland and Gaston counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Shelby, on August 29, 1959, to Steven B. (deceased) and Ann Clary.



### ***Educational Background***

Blacksburg High School, Blacksburg, S.C., 1977; Business Administration, Gardner Webb University, 1977-80.

### ***Professional Background***

President, Millennium Marketing Group.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Gaston County Chamber of Commerce; Shelby Lions Club; Co-Chair, N.C. Study Commission of Aging; Medical Malpractice Reform Study Commission.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Life Enrichment Center; Board of Directors, Adventure House; Advisory Board, Gardner-Webb University.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Law Enforcement Legislator of the Year; Home Care Hero Award; Luther "Nick" Jeralds Award; Dorothea Dix Award; Graduated Driver's License State Award.

### ***Personal Information***

Member, Rock Springs Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Aging and Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship, Judiciary I, Mental Health Reform and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

## **George G. Cleveland** **Republican, Onslow County**

*Fourteenth Representative District: Portions of Onslow County*

### **Early Years**

Born on May 9.

### **Professional Background**

Retired.

### **Political Activities**

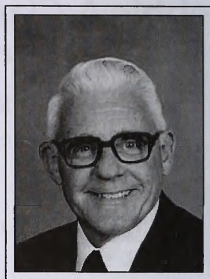
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present.

### **Military Service**

US Marine Corps.

### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Wildlife Resources; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Homeland Security, Military, and Veterans Affairs and Transportation.



## **Lorene Thomason Coates**

### ***Democrat, Rowan County***

*Seventy-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Rowan County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Rowan County, to Junious Lamont and Mary Belle Hoffman Thomason.



#### ***Educational Background***

Woodleaf High School, Woodleaf, 1954; Rowan-Cabarrus Community College.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Rowan Helping Ministries; Altrusa Club of Salisbury.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Child Fatality Task Force; N.C. Public Health Commission.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Outstanding Performance Award, USDA-ASCS-Service in the Southeast; President's Award, Helping Ministries Award.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Floyd E. Coates. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Bethel Lutheran Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Vice-Chair, Public Utilities and Transportation; Member, Agriculture, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations and Homeland Security, Military, and Veterans Affairs.

## **Edward Nelson Cole**

### ***Democrat, Rockingham County***

*Sixty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Rockingham County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on March 29, 1937, to Marvin Reid Cole and Hazeline Cathey Cole.

#### ***Educational Background***

North Mecklenburg High School, Huntersville, 1955; B.S. in Business Administration, University of South Carolina, 1962.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Auto Dealer.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1992-94 and 1996-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Automobile Dealers Association; National Automobile Dealers Association; Past President, Reidsville Chamber of Commerce.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Former Member, Board of Directors, United Way.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

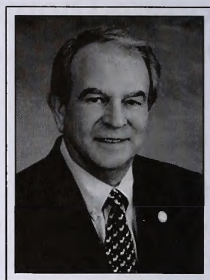
2000 Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Public Transportation Association.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Libby Lewter Cole. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Vice-Chair, Public Utilities and Transportation; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship, Insurance and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.



## **Linda Coleman**

### ***Democrat, Wake County***

*Thirty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Wake County*



#### ***Early Years***

Born on July 12, 1949, in Greenville, N.C.

#### ***Educational Background***

BA of Science, N.C. A&T State University; Master in Public Administration, University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present; N.C. House Democratic Freshman Chair, 2005-2006.

#### ***Personal Information***

Two children.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, State Personnel; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services and Pensions and Retirement; Member, Appropriations, Local Government I and Mental Health Reform.

## **Tricia Ann Cotham** ***Democrat, Mecklenburg County***

*One Hundredth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Stone Mountain, GA, November, 26, 1978, to John and Pat Cain Cotham.

### ***Educational Background***

Providence High School, 1997; B.A., History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 2001; Masters, School Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 2006.

### ***Professional Background***

Assistant Principal, Char/Meck Schools.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

NCAE; SEANC; Democratic Party.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Teacher Academy.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Outstanding Young Alumna, UNC, Chapel Hill, 2007; CMS Teacher of the Year, 2001; Young Democrat of the Year, 2008.

### ***Personal Information***

Engaged to Jerry Meek.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Finance, Financial Institutions, Judiciary III and Juvenile Justice.

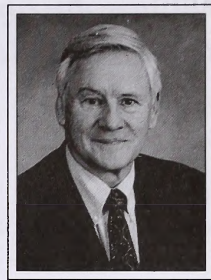


## **James W. Crawford, Jr.** **Democrat, Granville County**

*Thirty-Second Representative District: Granville and Portions of Vance counties*

### **Early Years**

Born in Durham, Durham County, on October 4, 1937, to James Walker and Julia Brent Hicks Crawford.



### **Educational Background**

Oxford High School, Oxford, 1956; B.S. in Industrial Relations, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960.

### **Professional Background**

Businessman and Developer; Partner, Crawford Properties.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1983-92 and 1995-Present; Oxford City Council; Democratic Party County Chair.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

N.C. Mental Health Association; Education and Transportation Committees, N.C. Citizens for Business & Industry; N.C. Retail Merchants Association.

### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Vance-Granville Community College Foundation; Chair, Oxford Zoning Board of Adjustment; Granville Medical Center Foundation.

### **Military Service**

Lieutenant (j.g.), Operations Officer, U.S. Navy, 1960-62.

### **Honors and Awards**

Legislator of the Year, National Alliance for Mentally Ill, 2005; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Nurses Association, 2003; Contribution to Transportation Award, N.C. Section of Institute of Transportation Engineers (NCSITE), 2003; Outstanding Legislator, N.C. Public Transportation Association, 2000.

### **Personal Information**

Married, Harriet Coltrane Cannon Crawford. Three children. Seven grandchildren. Two great grandchildren. Member, Oxford United Methodist Church.

### **Committee Assignments**

Chair, Appropriations; Vice-Chair, Transportation; Member, Judiciary II, Mental Health Reform, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House and Ways and Means.

## **William Ange Current, Sr. Republican, Gaston County**

*One Hundred-Ninth Representative District: Portions of  
Gaston County*

### **Early Years**

Born in Gastonia, Gaston County On May 4, 1933, to Alfred Cornelius and Vera Elizabeth McDuffie Current.

### **Educational Background**

Gastonia High School, 1951; Attended NC State University, 1951-1953; BS, Dentistry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1956; Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1958.

### **Professional Background**

General Dentistry, Current Dentistry.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House, 2005-Present.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Past President, North Carolina Dental Society; Past President, Gaston Community Foundation; Past President, Gastonia Rotary Club.

### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Chair, Gaston County Board of Health; NC State Health Coordinating Council (appointed by Governor Martin); Gastonia Alcohol Beverage Control Board.

### **Military Service**

Lieutenant, US Navy Dental Corps, US Navy, 1958-1960; Honorable Discharge; Reserves, 1951-1960.

### **Honors and Awards**

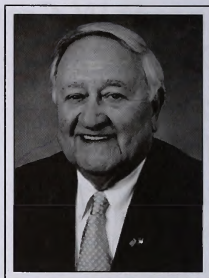
Fellowship in American and International Colleges of Dentistry, 1980's; William Gaston Award, Gaston County Commissioner, 1996; NC Dental Society Citizenship Award, 1994.

### **Personal Information**

Married Elizabeth Oden Current. Four children. Nine grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Gastonia, NC.

### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Universities; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Health and Insurance.

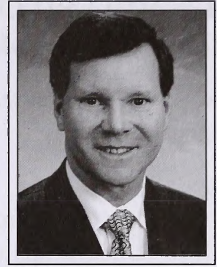


## **William G. Daughtridge, Jr.** ***Republican, Nash County***

*Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Nash County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, on December 19, 1952, to William Gray, Sr. and Carol P. Wiggins Daughtridge.



### ***Educational Background***

Rocky Mount Senior High School, 1971; BSBA., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975; MBA, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1977. Morehead Scholar.

### ***Professional Background***

President, Daughtridge Gas Company.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2002-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

National Board of Directors, Boy Scouts of America; Advisory Board, Wachovia Bank; N.C. Petroleum and Convenience Marketers Association.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Economic Development Board; N.C. Board of Travel and Tourism; Joint Select Committee on Economic Growth and Development; Small Business Economic Development, Economic Development Incentives, and Economic Development Infrastructure.

### ***Military Service***

North Carolina National Guard, 1971-77.

### ***Honors and Awards***

N.C. Electronics and Information Technologies Association, Legislative Leadership Award, 2004; NCPMA, Will Parker Award, 2005; Nominated for Entrepreneur of the Year, 2003; Received numerous petroleum and convenience store industry awards; Highly decorated Boy Scout, Eagle Scout.

### ***Personal Information***

Married Partha Council Daughtridge. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Rocky Mount.

### ***Committee Assignments***

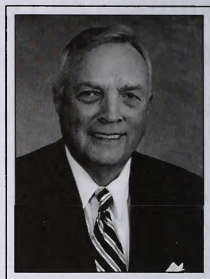
Vice-Chair, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Finance, Financial Institutions and Transportation.

## **Namon Leo Daughtry** ***Republican, Johnston County***

*Twenty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Johnston County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Newton Grove, Sampson County, on December 3, 1940, to Namon Lutrell and Annie Catholeen Thornton Daughtry.



### ***Educational Background***

Hobbs High School, 1958; B.A., Wake Forest University, 1962; L.L.B., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1965.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney and Partner, Daughtry, Woodard, Lawrence & Starling. Owner of several small businesses.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present (Majority Leader, N.C. House, 1995-1998; Minority Leader, N.C. House, 1999-2002; Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-1992; Delegate to the National Republican Convention, 1976-1996.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member, N.C. and Johnston County Bar Associations.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Trustees, Meredith College; Past Board Member, Florence Crittenton Services; Triangle Bank and Trust; Regional Acceptance Corporation; World Trade Center.

### ***Military Service***

Captain, U.S. Air Force, Europe, 1966-70.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Guardian of Small Business Award, National Federation of Independent Business, 1998; Republican Leader of the Year, National Republican Legislators Association, 1998; Boy Scout Man of the Year, 1996; Distinguished Citizen Award, Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce, 1994.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Helen Finch Daughtry. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Smithfield.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Judiciary III; Member, Agriculture, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Transportation.

## **Margaret Highsmith Dickson**

### ***Democrat, Cumberland County***

*Forty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, on September 21, 1949, to Seavy, Jr. and Ann Dawson Highsmith.

#### ***Educational Background***

Saint Mary's School, Raleigh, 1967; B.A. English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; graduate studies in communications, UNC-Chapel Hill.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Broadcaster, Cape Fear Broadcasting Company.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2002-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; State Capitol Foundation Board; Cumberland County Education Foundation Board.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Courts Commission.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

First Place Editorial Writing, Associated Press, 2001.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, John W. Dickson. Three children. Member, St. John's Episcopal Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship and University Board of Governors Nominating; Vice-Chair, Insurance; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs.



## **Jerry Charles Dockham** ***Republican, Davidson County***

*Eightieth Representative District: Portions of Davidson County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Denton, Davidson County, on March 22, 1950, to Elwood Charles and Opal M. Coggin Dockham.

### ***Educational Background***

Denton High School, 1968; B.S. in Business, Wake Forest University, 1972.

### ***Professional Background***

Insurance Consultant, Nationwide Insurance Co.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1990-Present; Former Chair, Davidson County Republican Party; Fellow, North Carolina Institute of Political Leadership.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Fellow, Life Underwriting Training Council; Denton Lions Club (25-year member); Thomasville Area & Denton Chamber of Commerce.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Trustee of Davidson County Community College, 1987-Present; Member, Board of Directors of Central Carolina Bank & Trust Co.

### ***Honors and Awards***

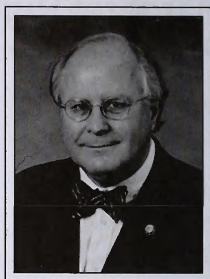
1999 Emergency Medicine Advocate of the Year, N.C. College of Emergency Physicians; 1998 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Association of Anesthesiologists; Consistently ranked in the top 10% of legislators (out of 120 members) by N.C. F.R.E.E.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Louise Skeen Dockham. Two children. Member, Central United Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Insurance; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Ethics, Financial Institutions and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.



## **Nelson Dollar**

### ***Republican, Wake County***

*Thirty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Wake County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Burlington, N.C., Alamance County to James and Ruby K. Dollar.

#### ***Educational Background***

Cummings High School, Burlington, N.C., 1979; B.S., Political Science, Appalachian State, 1983; M.A., Social Sciences, Appalachian State, 1985.

#### ***Professional Background***

Media and Public Relations Consultant. J. N. Dollar & Associates.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Boy Scouts of America, 36 year volunteer; Former Board Member, Camp Oak Hill; Retreat Leader, C.L.U.B. Ministries.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Public Policy Leadership Award, NCDA, 2008.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Lorrie L. Dollar. One child.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Universities; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Health, Local Government II, Transportation and University Board of Governors Nominating.



## **Beverly Earle**

### ***Democrat, Mecklenburg County***

*One Hundred-First Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on December 30, 1943, to Angelo Jr. and Edna Wilkins Miller.

#### ***Educational Background***

Dudley High School, Greensboro, 1961; Social Science, N.C. A&T State University.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; House Democratic Whip, 2003-2004.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Executive Committee, NCSL; Nevins Center; National Organization of Black Elected Legislative Women.

#### ***Appointive and Elected Boards and Commissions***

Women In Government; Board of Visitors, Johnson C Smith; N.C. Community Development Initiative.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

March of Dimes, N.C. Public Affairs Leadership Award, 2003; N.C. Psychiatric Association, Beacon for Mental Health, 2003; Home & Hospice Leadership Award, Representative of the Year, 2003.

#### ***Personal Information***

One child. Member, Christ the King Episcopal Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services and Mental Health Reform; Vice-Chair, Health; Member, Aging, Appropriations, Financial Institutions and Public Utilities.



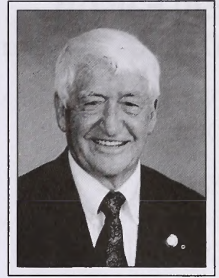
## **Bobby F. England**

### ***Democrat, Rutherford County***

*One Hundred-Twelfth Representative District: Rutherford and Portions of Cleveland counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Spindale, Rutherford County, on May 13, 1932, to William Claude and Birdie Dalton England.



#### ***Educational Background***

R-S Central High, 1950; B.S. Biology/Chemistry, Wofford College, 1958; MD, Medical University of South Carolina, 1962.

#### ***Professional Background***

Family Physician, England-Godfrey Family Practice.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; Rutherford County Board of Education, 1974-1994.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Isothermal College Board of Trustees; Rutherford-Polk-McDowell Board of Health; N.C. Institute of Medicine.

#### ***Military Service***

Staff Sgt., United States Air Force, 1951-1955.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Kiwanis County Citizen of the Year, 2002; Rotary County Citizen of the Year, 2002; Football Press Box, East High School, Named in Honor, 2002.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Carolyn Lindsay England. Three children. One grandchild. Member, First Baptist Church, Forest City.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services and Health, Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Aging, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship, Education, Mental Health Reform and Science and Technology.

## **Bill Faison**

### ***Democrat, Orange County***

*Fiftieth Representative District: Caswell and Portions of Orange counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on February 7, 1947, to Ollie W. and Daisy Peaks Faison.

#### ***Educational Background***

W. G. Enloe High School, 1965; AB, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1969; JD, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Faison & Gillespie.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Board of Trustees, N.C. Justice Academy; Mason Lodge No. 19, Hillsborough-Scottish Rites, Valley of Greensboro; Gold Life Member, NAACP.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chairman, House Democrats Business Caucus; Chairman, House Select Committee, High Speed Internet Access Rural Areas.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

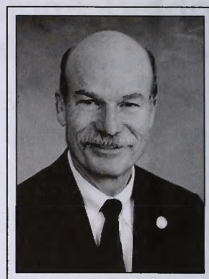
Outstanding Lawyers of America; Who's Who in American Law; EBBY Award, NCATL.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Lindy Ann Creech Faison. Six children. Member, Cedar Grove United Methodist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy; Vice-Chair, Agriculture and Judiciary III; Member, Finance and Insurance.



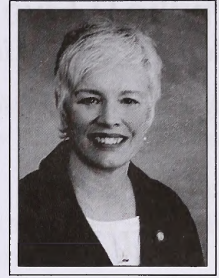
## **Susan C. Fisher**

### ***Democrat, Buncombe County***

*One Hundred-Fourteenth Representative District: Portions of Buncombe County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Morganton, Burke County, on July 3, 1955 to Alan and Penelope Reese Carscaddon.



#### ***Educational Background***

Asheville High School, 1973; Mars Hill College, 1975; B.A. Audiology/Speech Pathology, University of Maryland, 1982.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2004-Present; Staff member to the late Representative James McClure Clarke, Washington, D.C.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

President, Asheville-Buncombe League of Women Voters; Member, Early Headstart Advisory Board; BRAVO (community concerts) Board of Directors.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Former Member/Chair of Asheville City Board of Education; Member, Asheville Regional Airport Authority.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Graduate Leadership Asheville/Leadership North Carolina; Women to Match Our Mountains Award, Flemming Fellow; 2008 GFWC Women of Distinction.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, John B. Fisher, Jr. Two children. Member, St. John's Episcopal Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Member, Appropriations, Children, Youth and Families, Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Energy and Energy Efficiency, Judiciary III and Local Government II.

## **Phillip D. Frye** ***Republican, Mitchell County***

*Eighty-Fourth Representative District: Avery, Mitchell and Portions of Caldwell and Yancey counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Spruce Pine, Mitchell County, on August 14, 1943, to Iss and Alice Turbyfill Frye.

### ***Educational Background***

Harris High School, 1961; Accounting, Blanton' Business College, 1963.

### ***Professional Background***

Small Business Owner, Frye Auto Interiors.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; Mayor, Town of Spruce Pine, 1993-2002; Board Member, Town of Spruce Pine, 1973-1992.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Past President and Member, Spruce Pine Kiwanis Club; Past Chair and Board Member, Foundation for Mitchell County; Board Member, Mitchell County Safe Place; Past President and Member, Mitchell County Chamber of Commerce.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Past Chair and Board Member, N.C. Joint Regional Forum, 1981-2002; Past Board Member (1988-1990), N.C. League of Municipalities.

### ***Honors and Awards***

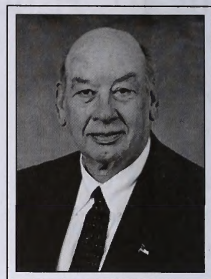
N.C. Intergovernmental Award, N.C. Association of County Commissioners, N.C. League of Municipalities Joint Forum, 1998; Outstanding Local Elected Official, Region D Council of Governments, 1998; Outstanding Executive Board Member, Region D Council of Governments, 1995.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to June Rathbone Frye. One child. Two grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church, Spruce Pine.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Federal Relations and Indian Affairs; Member, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship and Local Government II.



## **Kenneth Ray Furr** ***Republican, Stanly County***

*Sixty-Seventh Representative District: Stanly and Portions of Montgomery and Union counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on December 25, 1942, to Thaddeus A. and Mary Edna Furr.

### ***Educational Background***

Albemarle Sr. High School, Albemarle, N.C., 1961; BA, Psychology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965; MA in Public Administration, N.C. State University, 1973.

### ***Professional Background***

Business Owner, Stony Mountain Vineyards.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present; Chairman, Stanly County Commissioners.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Stanly County Chamber of Commerce; Stanly County Economic Development Commission; Eagle Scout.

### ***Military Service***

Colonel, USMC, 1965-1973; Reserves, 1974-1995; Three Bronze Stars (Valor); Three Purple Hearts; Legion of Merit.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Children, Youth and Families, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs, Insurance and Judiciary III.

## **Pryor Allan Gibson, III** ***Democrat, Anson County***

*Sixty-Ninth Representative District: Anson and Portions of Union counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, on December 12, 1957 to Pryor and Mary Pharr Gibson.

### ***Educational Background***

Anson High School, Wadesboro, 1975; Biology and Chemistry, UNC-Wilmington, 1978; Engineering, UNC-Charlotte; Management, N.C. State University.

### ***Professional Background***

Business.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-91 and 1999-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Lions Club; Rotary Club; NC FREE.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chair, Environmental Review Commission; Chair, Finance and Taxation.

### ***Honors and Awards***

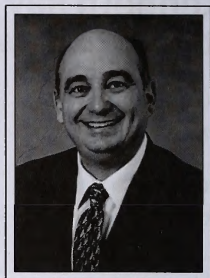
Outstanding Educator; Martin Luther King Citizen; Soil & Water Conservation; Agriculture FDN, Campaign Sunshine; Guardian of Small Business.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Barbara Barger Gibson. Two children. Presbyterian.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Alcoholic Beverage Control; Member, Energy and Energy Efficiency, Environment and Natural Resources and Local Government I.



## **Robert Mitchell Gillespie**

### ***Republican, McDowell County***

*Eighty-Fifth Representative District: McDowell and Portions of Burke counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on August 19, 1959, to Billy and Helen Loftis Gillespie.

#### ***Educational Background***

McDowell High School, Marion, 1977; A.A.S. in Civil Engineering, Wake Technical Community College, 1980.

#### ***Professional Background***

Owner, Gillespie Properties.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present; N.C. House Minority Whip, 2005-2006.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

McDowell County Chamber of Commerce.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

McDowell Technical Community College Trustee; McDowell Economic Development Authority.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

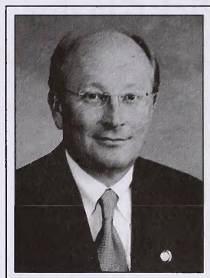
Selected for Spring, 1988, Class of Fellows of the N.C. Institute of Political Leadership.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Barbara Nell Hollifield Gillespie. One child. Member, Pleasant Gardens Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Federal Relations and Indian Affairs.



## **Rick Glazier**

### ***Democrat, Cumberland County***

*Forty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Allentown, PA, on June 16, 1955 to Stanley and Margaret Acker Glazier.

#### ***Educational Background***

William Allen High School, Allentown, PA, 1973; B.A.

Foreign Policy, Penn State University, 1977; J.D. Wake Forest University, 1981.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Professor. Fayetteville State University and Campbell University School of Law.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; Cumberland County Board of Education, 1996-2002, Chair 1997-1999.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Fayetteville Urban Ministry Board of Directors, 1996-2006; Child Advocacy Center Board of Directors, 2001-2006; Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation Advisory Board, 2006-Present.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Public School Forum Board of Directors, 2005-Present; Member, UNC Center for Public Television Board of Directors, 1996-2002; N.C. Justice's Actual Innocence Commission, 2004-2006.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

N.C. Justice Center, 2007 "Defenders of Justice" Award; N.C. Association of Local Health Directors, 2007 Legislator of the Year; Covenant with North Carolina's Children, 2007 "Ruth M. Easterling" House Award.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Lise Ortenberg Glazier, Two children. Member, Beth Israel Synagogue.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House; Member, Appropriations, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Health, Homeland Security, Military, and Veterans Affairs and Mental Health Reform.



# **Daniel Bruce Goforth**

## ***Democrat, Buncombe County***

*One Hundred-Fifteenth Representative District: Portions of Buncombe County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, on March 29, 1942, to Frank Harrison and Paralee Morrow Goforth.

### ***Educational Background***

Reynolds High School, Asheville, 1960; Gardner-Webb University and University of South Alabama.

### ***Professional Background***

President, Goforth Builders, Inc.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

President, Home Builders Association of Greater Asheville, 2002; Member, Greater Asheville Chamber of Commerce; Board Member, Reynolds Volunteer Fire Department.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Buncombe County Board of Education, 1990-1998; N.C. Rural Economic Development Center Board, 2004-Present.

### ***Honors and Awards***

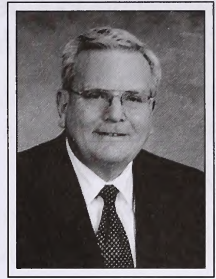
2006 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Housing Coalition; 2002 Builder of the Year, Home Builders Association of Greater Asheville; 1983-1984 Lion of the Year, Reynolds Lions Club.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Joyce Ingle Goforth. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, Trinity Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government and Insurance; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Health and Ways and Means.



## **Melanie Wade Goodwin**

### ***Democrat, Richmond County***

*Sixty-Sixth Representative District: Richmond and Portions of Montgomery counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Henrico, Richmond County, on July 22, 1970, to Albert Lee and Nancy Breinig Wade.

#### ***Educational Background***

Sanderson High School, Raleigh, 1988; B.A. in English, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1992; J.D., Campbell University, 2000.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Goodwin Law Offices, P.A.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Rockingham Junior Woman's Club; Democratic Women of Richmond County; N.C. Bar Association.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Courts Commission.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

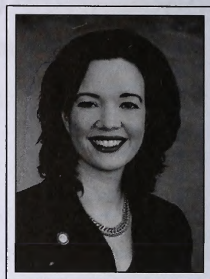
Woman of Achievement, GFWC-N.C., 2006; Juanita M. Bryant Citizenship Award, GFWC-N.C., 2003; Woman of Tomorrow, Pines of Carolina Girl Scout Council, 1997.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, George Wayne Goodwin. Two children. Member, First United Methodist Church of Rockingham.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform; Vice-Chair, Judiciary I; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Juvenile Justice.



## **W. Robert Grady**

### **Republican, Onslow County**

*Fifteenth Representative District: Portions of Onslow County*

#### **Early Years**

Born in Jacksonville, Onslow County, on April 30, 1950, to William R. and Minnie Hurst Grady.

#### **Educational Background**

Jacksonville Senior High; UNC-Chapel Hill; Campbell University.

#### **Professional Background**

Businessman.

#### **Political Activities**

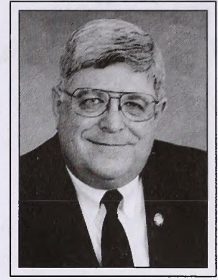
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-Present; Jacksonville City Council, 1981-87; Mayor Pro-Tem, City of Jacksonville, 1983-86.

#### **Honors and Awards**

Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Community College Trustees, 1997; Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Educators, 1996; Political Action Award, N.C. Victim Assistance Network, 1993.

#### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Alcoholic Beverage Control and Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital; Member, Appropriations, Financial Institutions, Health, Public Utilities and Ways and Means.



## **Jim Gulley** ***Republican, Mecklenburg County***

*One Hundred-Third Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on May 10, 1939, to Creighton Alexander and Mary Naomi Reid Gulley.

### ***Educational Background***

East Mecklenburg High School, 1957; A.A. in Electrical Engineering, Charlotte College, 1961.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present; Commissioner, Town of Matthews.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Former Pop Warner Football Coach for MARA.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

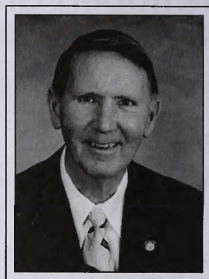
Board of Directors, Matthews Volunteer Fire Department.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Suzanne Hargett Gulley. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church, Matthews.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Science and Technology; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Energy and Energy Efficiency, Public Utilities and Wildlife Resources.



## **Robert Phillip Haire**

### ***Democrat, Jackson County***

*One Hundred-Nineteenth Representative District: Jackson, Swain and Portions of Haywood and Macon counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Caretta, W.V., on May 1, to Herman E. and Pauline Jackson Haire.

#### ***Educational Background***

Beaver Creek High School, West Jefferson; B.A. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1958; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1961.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney; R. Phillip Haire, Attorney At Law.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Bar Association, Board of Governor's & Chair, Senior Lawyer's Division; National Conference of State Legislators, Vice-Chair, Standing Commission on Law & Criminal Justice; N.C. State Bar, Chair, N.C. Conference of Bar Presidents.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Governors, University of North Carolina; Board of Trustees, Western Carolina University; Advisory Council, Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation; Western North Carolina Economic Development Commission (Advantage West); Assistant Majority Counsel, U.S. Senate Select Committee on Campaign Activities (Watergate).

#### ***Military Service***

Captain, JAGC, U.S. Air Force, 1962-65.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

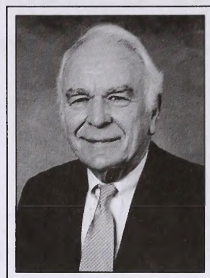
Distinguished Service Award, Jackson County Youth Sports; Distinguished Service Award, Jackson County Historical Award; Critical Link Award, Riverlink of Asheville.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Contance Mullinix Haire. Four children. Five grandchildren. Member, First United Methodist Church of Sylva.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations; Vice-Chair, Juvenile Justice and University Board of Governors Nominating; Member, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary III and Science and Technology.



## **James Andrew Harrell, III** **Democrat, Surry County**

*Ninetieth Representative District: Alleghany and Portions of Surry counties*

### **Early Years**

Born in Elkin, Surry County, on October 8, 1974, to James A., Jr. and Barbara Hudson Harrell.

### **Educational Background**

Elkin High School, Elkin, 1993; Psychology/Sociology, Hampden-Sydney College, 1997; JD, Emory Law School, 2002.

### **Professional Background**

Real Estate Developer.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2002-Present.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

United Way Volunteer; Habitat for Humanity Volunteer.

### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Board of Directors, Boy Scouts of America, Old Hickory Council; Board of Directors, New Leaders Foundation.

### **Honors and Awards**

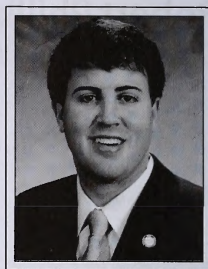
N.C. Recreational Therapists Legislator of the Year Award; N.C. Anesthesiologist Association Legislator of the Year; New River Mental Health Legislative Award.

### **Personal Information**

Married Amanda Willert Harrell. Member, First United Methodist Church.

### **Committee Assignments**

Chair, Pensions and Retirement and Ways and Means; Member, Energy and Energy Efficiency, Finance, Health, Judiciary II, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House and State Personnel.



## **Ty Harrell**

### **Democrat, Wake County**

*Forty-First Representative District: Portions of Wake County*

#### **Early Years**

Born on February 6, 1970, in Newark, New Jersey.

#### **Educational Background**

Sanderson High School; B.A. in English, Appalachian State University; M.A., Political Management. George Washington University.

#### **Professional Background**

Development Officer.

#### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present.

#### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

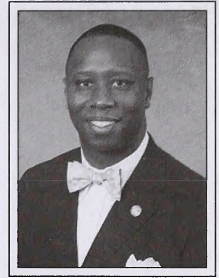
Member, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.

#### **Personal Information**

Married Melanie DuPon. Two children. Member, Church of the Nativity.

#### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation and Science and Technology; Member, Appropriations, Children, Youth and Families, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship and Transportation.



## **Pricey Harrison** **Democrat, Guilford County**

*Fifty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Guilford County*

### **Early Years**

Born on August 31.

### **Professional Background**

Retired Communications Attorney.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present.

### **Committee Assignments**

Chair, Energy and Energy Efficiency; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources and Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Appropriations, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary I and Public Utilities.



## **Dewey Lewis Hill**

### ***Democrat, Columbus County***

*Twentieth Representative District: Columbus and Portions of Brunswick counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Whiteville, Columbus County, on August 31, 1925, to Otto and Alatha Ward Hill.

#### ***Educational Background***

Whiteville High School, 1943.

#### ***Professional Background***

President and CEO, Hillcrest Corp.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Carolina Food Industry Council; N.C. Whiteville Chamber of Commerce; National Grocer Association.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Director, Waccamaw Bank; President, Farmer's Market of Columbus County; Director, N.C. Retail Merchandise Association.

#### ***Military Service***

Storekeeper H.A.2 1st class, Fleet Marines, U.S. Navy, 1943-46.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

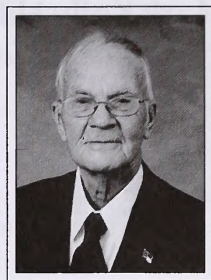
1996 Grocer of the Year; 1996 Nash Finch Century Club Award; 1994 Columbus County Child Care Award.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Muriel Ezzell Hill. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Whiteville.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Agriculture; Vice-Chair, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy, Finance and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House; Member, Transportation.



## **Mark Kelly Hilton** ***Republican, Catawba County***

*Ninety-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Catawba County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Valdese, Burke County, on April 18, 1966, to Tony and Carolyn Warren Hilton.

### ***Educational Background***

St. Stephen's High School, Hickory, 1985.

### ***Professional Background***

Vice-President of Sales, Tech 5 Corporation.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2000-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Children's Sunday School Teacher, Oxford Baptist Church; Hickory Kiwanis.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chair, Catawba County Young Republicans.

### ***Personal Information***

Member, Oxford Baptist Church of Conover.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Transportation; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Children, Youth and Families, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities and Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs.



## **Bryan R. Holloway** ***Republican, Stokes County***

*Ninety-First Representative District: Stokes and Portions of Rockingham county*

### ***Educational Background***

BS in History/Secondary Education, Appalachian State University.

### ***Professional Background***

Consultant and Teacher of History, West Stokes High School.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present; N.C. House Republican Freshman Chair, 2005-2006.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member, Chestnut Grove Ruritans; Member, King Lion's Club; Chief Sponsor, Student Government Association, West Stokes High School.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Freshman Legislator of the Year Award, 2005.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Misti Culler Holloway. Member, First Baptist Church, King, N.C.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Pensions and Retirement; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Commerce, Small Business, and Entrepreneurship, Education and Education Subcommittee on Universities.

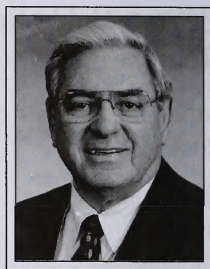


## **George Milton Holmes** ***Republican, Yadkin County***

*Ninety-Second Representative District: Yadkin and Portions of Iredell and Surry counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Mt. Airy, Surry County, on June 20, 1929, to John William and Thelma Elizabeth Dobie Holmes.



### ***Educational Background***

Western High School, Washington, D.C.; Appalachian State University, 1954.

### ***Professional Background***

President, Holmes and Associates.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76 and 1979-Present (Minority Whip, N.C. House, 1981-82; Minority Party Joint Caucus Leader, 1983-84).

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Yadkin Masonic Lodge 162, A.F. & A. M.; Winston-Salem Consistory of Scottish Rite, 32nd Degree; Shriner, Oasis Temple.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Governor's Crime Study Commission, 1976; Fire and Casualty Rate Study Commission, 1976; Board of Directors, First Union National Bank, Yadkinville.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Barbara Ann Ireland Holmes. One child. Three grandchildren. Member, Flat Rock Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

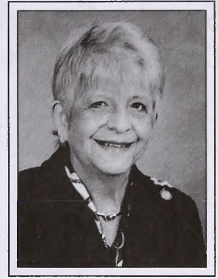
Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Member, Aging, Appropriations, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Financial Institutions, Judiciary I, Public Utilities and University Board of Governors Nominating.

## **Julia Craven Howard** ***Republican, Davie County***

*Seventy-Ninth Representative District: Davie and Portions of Iredell counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Salisbury, Rowan County, on August 20, 1944, to Allen Leary and Ruth Elizabeth Snider Craven.



### ***Educational Background***

Davie High School, Mocksville, 1962; B.A. Sociology, Salem College, 2003.

### ***Professional Background***

Realtor/Appraiser, Howard Realty & Insurance, Inc.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1988-Present (Former Majority House Whip; Former Minority House Whip); Member, Mocksville Town Board, 1981-88.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American Legislative Exchange Council; Chair, Southern Legislative Conference (SLC) of the Council of State Governments (CSG); Executive Committee; N.C. Association of Realtors; Mocksville Women's Club; Mocksville Rotary Club.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Former Chair, Davie County Hospital.

### ***Honors and Awards***

2006 American Legislative Exchange Council Legislator of the Year; 2005 SLC John Bragg Award Recipient for Excellence in Legislative Service; 2001 Paul Harris Fellow.

### ***Personal Information***

Two children. Six grandchildren. Member, First United Methodist of Mocksville.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Ethics; Vice-Chair, Finance; Member, Insurance, Public Utilities and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

## **Sandra Spaulding Hughes**

### ***Democrat, New Hanover County***

*Eighteenth Representative District: Portions of New Hanover and Pender counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on October 11, 1944, to Lewis Spaulding and Crettie Lee Blanks Hughes.

#### ***Educational Background***

Artesia High School, Hallsboro, N.C., 1963; BS, Home Economics, A & T State University, 1967.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired/Consultant/Author.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, April 18, 2008-Present; Wilmington N.C. City Council, 1999-2003.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

YWCA; Council on Human Relations; Commission for Women.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. State Martin Luther King Commission; New Hanover County Prison Board; The Film Commission.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

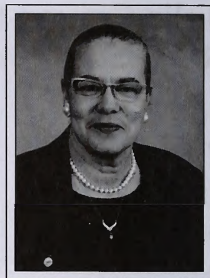
Woman of the Year, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, 2001; Citizen of the Year, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 2002; Community Service Award, N.C. A&T State University, 1996.

#### ***Personal Information***

One child. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Luke AME Zion Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Health, Homeland Security, Military, and Veterans Affairs, Insurance and Transportation.



## **Pat B. Hurley** ***Republican, Randolph County***

*Seventieth Representative District: Portions of Randolph County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Asheboro on December 29, 1939.

### ***Educational Background***

Asheboro High School, 1958.

### ***Professional Background***

Deputy Clerk, N.C. Judicial System-Deputy Clerk of Superior Court, 1992-present; Collections and Title Manager, Greensboro Auto Auction, 1986-1992; New Dealer Registration, High Point Auto Auction, 1976-1986; Dealer, Note Department, Bank of America, 1963-1973; Manager, Wachovia Bank, 1958-1960; Teacher.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2006-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Former Member, Randolph County Nursing Home Adult Care Homes; Advisory Committee/Coordinator, N.C. Combined Campaign for the Clerk of the Superior Court Office.

### ***Personal Information***

Two children. Member, Quaker-Asheboro Friends Meeting.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary, and Secondary Education, Judiciary II, Juvenile Justice, Local Government I, Mental Health Reform and Pensions and Retirement.



## **Verla Clemens Insko**

### ***Democrat, Orange County***

*Fifty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Orange County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Decatur, Arkansas, on February 5, 1936, to Charles Verne and Leta Trook Clemens.

#### ***Educational Background***

Thomas Downey High School, Modesto, California, 1954; A.B. in Biology, California State University at Fresno, 1959; M.P.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1993.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Health Care Administrator, UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Medicine.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present; Member, Orange County Board of Commissioners, 1990-1994; Member, Chapel Hill-Carrboro Board of Education, 1977-1985.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Health Care for All, North Carolina Board of Directors; Orange County Rape Crisis Center Advisory Board; Women's Health Research Center Advisory Board.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Council on Developmental Disabilities; Graduate Education Advancement Board, UNC, Chapel Hill; Public Health Study Commission.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

James D. Bernstein Excellence in Public Service for Children, N.C. Pediatric Society, 2007; Legislative Award, N.C. Community Health Center Association, 2007; Defender of Justice Award, N.C. Justice Center, 2006.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Chester (Chet) Insko. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Binkley Baptist Church, Chapel Hill.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services and Mental Health Reform; Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Universities; Member, Appropriations, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Health, Judiciary I, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House and University Board of Governors Nominating.



## **Margaret M. Jeffus**

### **Democrat, Guilford County**

*Fifty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County*

#### **Early Years**

Born in Roanoke, Virginia, on October 22, 1934, to Edward S. and Alyne Bowles Green.

#### **Educational Background**

Greensboro Senior High School, 1952; B.A. in Education, Guilford College, 1965; M.Ed., UNC-Greensboro, 1970.

#### **Professional Background**

Retired Educator Greensboro/Guilford County Schools.

#### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1990-94, 1996-Present.

#### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Past President, Altrusa International of Greensboro; Past Member, Professional Review Committee, SDPJ; Past District and Local Unit President, N.C. Association of Educators.

#### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Member, Board of Directors, Women's Resource Center, 2002-2006; Advisory Board Member, N.C. Humanities Council, 1998-2007; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Foundation for Public School Children, 1999-2007; Education Commission of the States (National) 2007-Present.

#### **Honors and Awards**

Friend of Education Award, N.C. Association of Educators, 2007; N.C. Psychology Award for Support & Promotion of Excellence in Education, 2006; Greensboro Regional Realtors Public Service Award, 2005; General Federation of Women's Clubs, Women of Achievement, 2006.

#### **Personal Information**

Married, Ted J. Thompson. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, Starmount Presbyterian Church.

#### **Committee Assignments**

Chair, Appropriations; Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Member, Education, Financial Institutions, Judiciary III and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.



## **Linda P. Johnson** ***Republican, Cabarrus County***

*Eighty-Third Representative District: Portions of Cabarrus County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, on May 2, 1945, to Phletus O. Pennell and Ruth Smith Pennell Crook.

### ***Educational Background***

Al Brown High School, Kannapolis, 1963.

### ***Professional Background***

Computer Analyst/Tax Accounting.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present; Kannapolis City Board of Education, 1992-2000.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

NCCBI; N.C. Order of Eastern Star.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Public School Forum; N.C. Nursing Advisory Board; US. Congressional/Consortium on Civic Education.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Ronnie R. Johnson. Three children. Seven grandchildren. Member, N. Kannapolis Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Appropriations, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary II and Science and Technology.



## **Earl Jones**

### ***Democrat, Guilford County***

*Sixtieth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born July 20, 1949.

#### ***Educational Background***

B.A. in Political Science, N.C. Central Carolina Univeristy, Durham, 1971; J.D., Southern University School of Law, 1976.

#### ***Professional Background***

Publisher. The Greensboro Times.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; Member, The Greensboro City Council, 1983-2001.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Co-founder, International Civil Rights Museum & Center; Co-founder, 100 Black Men of Triad; Board Member, NAACP, Greensboro Chapter.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

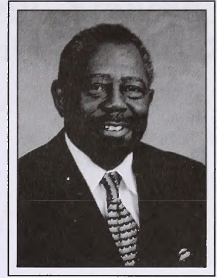
Blue Ribbon Commission to Study Solutions to N.C.'s Urban Transportation Board; Joint Select Committee on Naturopathic Licensure; House Select Committee on Street Gang Prevention.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Adri-Anne Donnell Jones. Member, Genesis Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Local Government II and Science and Technology; Vice-Chair, Aging; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control and Finance.



## **Carolyn K. Justus** ***Republican, Henderson County***

*One Hundred-Seventeenth Representative District: Portions of Henderson County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Brevard, Transylvania County, on September 15, 1945, to Thurman W. and Gwendolyn Morgan King.

### ***Educational Background***

Brevard High School, Brevard, NC, 1963; Attended Gaston Memorial Hospital, School of Nursing; N.C. Real Estate School.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

BPW; VFW & American Legion Auxiliary.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Henderson County Local Emergency Planning Committee; Henderson County Criminal Justice Partnership; Henderson County Business and Professional Women.

### ***Honors and Awards***

BPW Woman of Achievement Award, 2004.

### ***Personal Information***

Member, Pinecrest Presbyterian Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Health; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Juvenile Justice, Mental Health Reform, Rules Calendar, and Operations of the House and State Personnel.



## **Joe Leonard Kiser** ***Republican, Lincoln County***

*Ninety-Seventh Representative District: Lincoln County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Lincolnton, Lincoln County, on August 20, 1933, to Fitzhugh and Lorene Goodnight Kiser.

### ***Educational Background***

Union High School, Lincoln County, 1951; B.S. in Physics, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1954.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired Sheriff.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Lincoln County Sheriff, 1989-94; Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, 1987-89.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Governor's Commission on Crime and Punishment, 1990-91; Lincoln County Board of Social Services, 1986-89; Governor's Crime Commission, 1987-89.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Lincoln County Law Enforcement Officer of the Year, 1994; Lincoln County Republican of the Year, 1986; Lincoln County Sports Hall of Fame, 2007.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Earlene Self Kiser (deceased). One child. Member, Palm Tree United Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform and Juvenile Justice; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary II and Pensions and Retirement.



## **James H. Langdon, Jr.** ***Republican, Johnston County***

*Twenty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Johnston and Sampson counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Benson, Johnston County, on January 17, 1938, to J. Hector and Margaret Highsmith Langdon.

### ***Educational Background***

Cleveland High School, 1956; BS in AG Education, N.C. State University, 1960; Med. Education, N.C. State University, 1968.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired Educator.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present; Johnston County Board of Commissioners, 1996-2004.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Agri-Business Council; Johnston County Farm Bureau.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Johnston Memorial Hospital Hospice Board.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Outstanding Alumni Award, NCSU, College Ag & Life Science, 2005; Administrator of the Year, Johnston County Schools, 1995.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Lena B. Langdon. One child. Member, Benson Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Local Government I; Member, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Mental Health Reform.



## **David R. Lewis**

### ***Republican, Harnett County***

*Fifty-Third Representative District: Portions of Harnett County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, on March 6, 1971, to Donnie R. and Jean Hudson Lewis.

#### ***Educational Background***

Cape Fear High School, Fayetteville, 1989; B.A. in Business Administration, Campbell University, 1994.

#### ***Professional Background***

Farm Equipment Dealer, Quality Equipment, LLC.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House Representatives, 2003-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Chamber of Commerce; Dunn Kiwanis Club.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

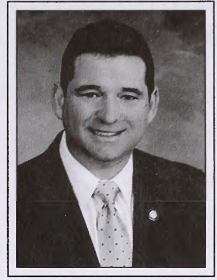
George F. Hixon Kiwanis Service Award; John Deere Signature Dealer.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Michelle Lawrence Lewis. Three children. Member, Long Branch P.F.W.B. Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Agriculture; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs, Insurance, Judiciary III and Ways and Means.



## **Jimmy Lewis Love** ***Democrat, Lee County***

*Fifty-First Representative District: Lee and Portions of Harnett counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Sanford, on December 21, 1934, to James A. and Willie McIver Brannon Love.

### ***Educational Background***

Sanford Central High School, 1953; BA, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1957; Bachelor of Laws, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney. Love & Love, P.A.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House Representatives, 1967-1976 and 2007-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Bar Association; Rotary; Committee of One Hundred (Lee County Promotional Group).

### ***Military Service***

Major, JAG, Air Force, 1960-1961; Reserves 1975; Distinguished ROTC Cadet.

### ***Honors and Awards***

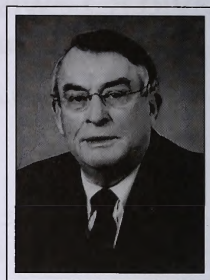
Jaycees Young Man of the Year, 1996.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Etta Brown Love. Four children. Seven grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church, Sanford.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Appropriations, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Local Government II, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House and Wildlife Resources.



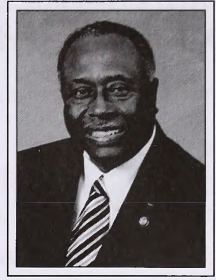
## **Marvin W. Lucas**

### ***Democrat, Cumberland County***

*Forty-Second Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Spring Lake, Cumberland County, on November 15, 1941, to Marvin L. and Rebecca McDougald Lucas.



#### ***Educational Background***

Anne Chesnutt High School, Fayetteville, 1960; B.S. in English, Fayetteville State University, 1964; M.A. in Education Administration, North Carolina Central University, 1975; Ed. S. in Administration, East Carolina University, 1977.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Principal, Cumberland County Schools.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present; Mayor, Town of Spring Lake, 1997-2001; Alderman, Town of Spring Lake, 1977-97.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Association of Educators; Cape Fear Chapter, 100 Black Men of America; Kiwanis Club of Spring Lake.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Directors, Centura Bank; Board of Trustees, Bethel AME Zion Church.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

1998 Order of the Long Leaf Pine; Cumberland County Secondary Principal of the Year, 1987; Cumberland County Elementary Principal of the Year, 1977.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Brenda Ricks Lucas. Three children. Seven grandchildren. Member, Bethel AME Zion Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Alcoholic Beverage Control and Education; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Appropriations, Ethics, Local Government II, Public Utilities and Wildlife Resources.

## **Paul Luebke**

### ***Democrat, Durham County***

*Thirtieth Representative District: Portions of Durham County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on January 18, 1946, to Paul T. and Eunice Elbert Luebke.

#### ***Educational Background***

Germany Embassy School, Ankara, Turkey, 1959-62; B.A., Valparaiso University, 1966; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1975.

#### ***Professional Background***

Associate Professor of Sociology, UNC-Greensboro, 1982-Present.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-Present.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board Member, Raleigh-Durham International Airport Authority, 1987-91; Member, Board of Editors, Perspectives on the American South: An Annual Review of Society, Politics and Culture; Member, Board of Editors, Research in Political Sociology.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Carol Gallione. Two children.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Senior-Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House; Member, Energy and Energy Efficiency and Environment and Natural Resources.



## **Grier Martin**

### ***Democrat, Wake County***

*Thirty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Wake County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born on October, 21, 1968, in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, to D. G. and Harriet Wall Martin.

#### ***Educational Background***

West Charlotte High School, 1987; B.A. in History, Davidson College, 1991; JD in Law, University of North Carolina School of Law, 1995; L.L.M. in Military Law, with Specialty in International Law, The Judge Advocate General's School, 2004.

#### ***Professional Background***

Real Estate Attorney.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Veterans of Foreign Wars; N.C. Bar Association (Citizen Lawyer Task Force).

#### ***Military Service***

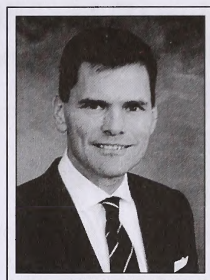
Major, US Army, 2002-2004 (active), Reserves, 1991-Present. Afghanistan Campaign Medal; Parachutist Badge; Air Assault Badge.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Louise Porter Martin, One child. Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Homeland Security, Military, and Veterans Affairs; Vice-Chair, Federal Relations and Indian Affairs; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Environment and Natural Resources and Judiciary I.



## **Mary E. McAllister**

### ***Democrat, Cumberland County***

*Forty-Third Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Johns Station, Scotland County, on April 20, 1937, to Alexander and Mary Benton McLaurin.



#### ***Educational Background***

E.E. Smith Senior High School, Fayetteville, 1954; B.S. in Elementary Education, Fayetteville State University, 1958; M.S. Education Administration and Supervision, East Carolina University; Childhood Education, Wayne State University.

#### ***Professional Background***

Executive Director, Operation Sickle Cell, Inc., Fayetteville, 1975-Present; Educator, Fayetteville City, Cumberland County, Harnett County, Warren County Schools and Detroit Public Schools, Michigan.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-Present; Member, Cumberland County Board of Commissioners, 1980-1988.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Fayetteville State University Alumni Association; NAACP; Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; National Association of Black County Officials.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Mount Sinai Foundation (Mt. Sinai Homes); Z. Smith Reynolds Advisory Panel; The Rural Center Board of Directors.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

N.A.F.E.O. Award for Outstanding Fayetteville State University Alumni; Honorary Degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, Fayetteville State University.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Freddie D. McAllister. Two children. Member, Mount Sinai Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources and Education Subcommittee on Universities; Vice-Chair, Children, Youth and Families; Member, Appropriations, Education, Health, Juvenile Justice and Government II.

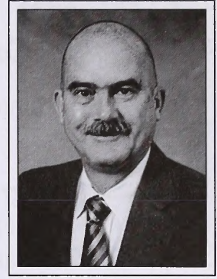
## **Daniel Francis McComas**

### ***Republican, New Hanover County***

*Nineteenth Representative District: Portions of New Hanover County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 26, 1953, to Hugh G. and Nilda Miro (deceased) McComas.



#### ***Educational Background***

Perpetuo Socorro High School, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1972; B.B.A. in Finance, St. Bonaventure University, 1976.

#### ***Professional Background***

President, MCO Transport, Inc., 1985-Present.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Board Member, Coastal Land Trust; Board Member, N.C. Trucking Association; Board Member, Cape Fear Council, Boy Scouts of America.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Co-Chair, House Finance Committee, Environmental Review Commission, Joint Transportation Oversight Committee.

#### ***Military Service***

U.S. Merchant Marine, 1971-76.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

1998 Razor Walker Award, UNC-Wilmington School of Education; 1997 Convention and Visitors Bureau Award.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Betty Garcia McComas. Two children. Member, St. Therese Catholic Church, Wrightsville Beach.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Finance and Transportation; Member, Environment and Natural Resources, Financial Institutions, Health, Public Utilities and Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

## **Pat McElraft** **Republican, Carteret County**

*Thirteenth Representative District: Carteret and Jones counties*

### **Professional Background**

Technical Sales Representative - Microbiology Products Company/Real Estate Broker.



### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2006-Present.

### **Committee Assignments**

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Environment and Natural Resources, Juvenile Justice and Local Government I.

## **Marian Nelson McLawhorn**

### ***Democrat, Pitt County***

*Ninth Representative District: Portions of Pitt County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, to Richard Alonza and Murle Chapman Harvey Nelson.

#### ***Educational Background***

Grifton High School, Grifton, 1961; B.S. in Business Administration, East Carolina University, 1967; Masters in Library Science, ECU, 1988; Education Leadership and Supervision Certification, ECU, 1997.

#### ***Professional Background***

Media.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present; Mayor, Town of Grifton, 1997-98; Commissioner, Town of Grifton, 1992-97.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Business and Professional Women; Women's Forum, Greenville/Pitt County Chamber of Commerce.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Democratic Whip, N.C. House, 2003-2004; Board of Directors, Sheppard Memorial Library Board, 1990-96 (Chair, 1993-95); Board of Directors, Grifton Civic Center Board, 1993-97 (Chair, 1994-96); Board of Directors, Grifton Library, 1990-92.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

1999 Career Woman of the Year, BPW; Library Champion Award, N.C. Public Library Directors Association; 1995 and 1998 Educator Spotlight Award, Craven County.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Richard Herman McLawhorn, III; Four children. Three grandchildren. Member, Grifton United Methodist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Member, Appropriations, Education, Health, Mental Health Reform, Pensions and Retirement, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House and Ways and Means.



## **Henry M. Michaux, Jr.** **Democrat, Durham County**

*Thirty-First Representative District: Portions of Durham County*

### **Early Years**

Born in Durham, Durham County, on September 4, 1930, to Henry McKinley and Isadore Coates Michaux, Sr.

### **Educational Background**

Palmer Memorial Institute, 1948; B.S., N.C. Central University, 1952; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1964; Graduate Studies, Rutgers University and N.C. Central University.

### **Professional Background**

Attorney; Executive-Vice President and Director: Union Insurance and Realty Company.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-77 and 1985-Present. United States Attorney, Middle District of N.C., 1977-1981.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

N.C. State and National Bar Associations; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; George H. White Bar Association.

### **Military Service**

Sgt., U.S. Army, 1952-54; Reserves, 1954-60.

### **Honors and Awards**

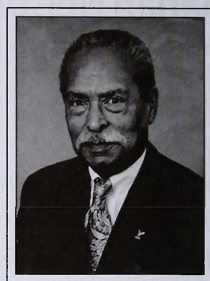
Honorary Doctor of Law, N.C. Central University and Durham College.

### **Personal Information**

Married, June W. Michaux. Two children. Member, St. Joseph's AME Church, Durham.

### **Committee Assignments**

Senior-Chair, Appropriations; Vice-Chair, Ways and Means; Member, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary III and Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



## **Annie W. Mobley** **Democrat, Hertford County**

*Fifth Representative District: Bertie, Gates, Hertford and Perquimans counties*

### **Early Years**

Born on January 25.

### **Professional Background**

Retired Executive Director.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present.

### **Personal Information**

Married Leonard Mobley.

### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy and Juvenile Justice; Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Children, Youth and Families, Financial Institutions and Judiciary I.



## **Timothy Keith Moore** ***Republican, Cleveland County***

*One Hundred-Eleventh Representative District: Portions of Cleveland County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Kings Mountain, Cleveland County, on October 2, 1970, to Rick and Jean Moore.

### ***Educational Background***

Kings Mountain High School, 1988; Campbell University, 1988-1990; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1992; J.D., Oklahoma City University, 1995.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Flowers, Martin, Moore and Ditz.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Boy Scouts; Rotary Club.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

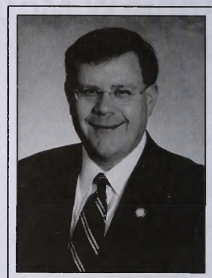
UNC Board of Governors; Cleveland County Economic Development Commission; Cleveland County Board of Adjustment.

### ***Personal Information***

Married Juliet McRae Moore. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church of Kings Mountain.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, University Board of Governors Nominating; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Children, Youth and Families, Judiciary II and Transportation.



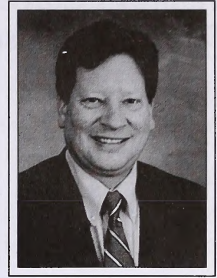
## **Wil Neumann**

### ***Republican, Gaston County***

*One Hundred-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Gaston County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, on August 14, 1962, to Ernest F. and Peggy Sell Neumann, III.



#### ***Educational Background***

Ashbrook High School, Gastonia, 1980; A.A. in Liberal Arts, Gaston College, 1982; B.S. in Industrial Relations, UNC, Chapel Hill, 1984; M.B.A., Pfeiffer College, 1998.

#### ***Professional Background***

Real Estate, Hawkeye Enterprises, LLC.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2006-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Gaston Regional Chamber; Montcross Chamber.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Heather Dorothy Neumann. Two children. Member, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Gastonia.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Energy and Energy Efficiency, Financial Institutions, Health and Ways and Means.

## **William Clarence Owens, Jr.** ***Democrat, Pasquotank County***

*First Representative District: Camden, Currituck,  
Pasquotank and Tyrrell counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, on April 2, 1947,  
to William C. and Hazel Marie Markham Owens.

### ***Educational Background***

Elizabeth City High School, 1965; College of the Albemarle,  
1965-67.

### ***Professional Background***

Businessman, President, W.W. Owens Moving and Storage.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Pasquotank County Board  
of Commissioners, 1976-95.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Involved in many civic and charitable organizations, past and present.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Advisory Budget Commission; Vice-Chair, N.C. Economic Development Board,  
Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations.

### ***Military Service***

Staff Sgt., Company C, 1st Battalion, 119th Mechanized Infantry, N.C. National  
Guard, 1967-92; Major, N.C. Militia, 1992-Present; N.C. Meritorious Service Award.

### ***Honors and Awards***

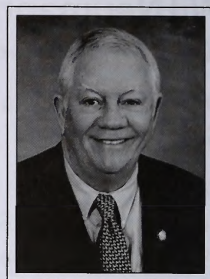
1993 County Commissioner of the Year; 1993 Pasquotank County Industrialist of  
the Year; 1980 VFW Citizen of the Year.

### ***Personal Information***

One child. Two grandchildren. Member, Blackwell Memorial Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Rules, Calendar and Operations  
of the House; Vice-Chair, Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations, Commerce,  
Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance  
and Local Government I.



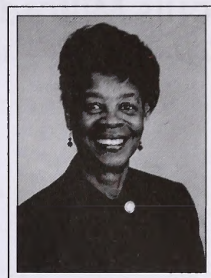
## **Earline W. Parmon**

### ***Democrat, Forsyth County***

*Seventy-Second Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born Buffaloe, New York, in 1943, to James and Margaret White Cathcart.



#### ***Educational Background***

Anderson High School, Winston-Salem, 1961; B.S. in Business Administration, Winston-Salem State University, 1977.

#### ***Professional Background***

Education Consultant.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; Forsyth County Commissioner, 1990-2002.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Board of Directors, Forsyth County Library; Board of Trustees, Forsyth Memorial Hospital; N.C. State Team Leader, Veteran Affairs Project, National Foundation for Women Legislators.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

First black elected as Chair of the Forsyth County Democratic Party; Forsyth County Board of Commissioners, 1990-2002.

#### ***Military Service***

Spec 4, U.S. Army Reserves, 1977-1982.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

NCABCO Legislative Award, National Association of Black County Officials, 2004; Outstanding Commissioner of the Year, N.C. Association of Black Commissioners, 2001; Shirley Chisholm Legacy Award, Union Chapel Baptist Church, Winston-Salem, 2004.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Albert Parmon. Four children. Five grandchildren. Member, Exodus United Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Education, Health, Judiciary II and Mental Health Reform.

## **Louis Milford Pate, Jr.** **Republican, Wayne County**

*Eleventh Representative District: Portions of Wayne County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Duplin County, on September 22, 1936, to Louis Milford and Mary A. Best Pate.

### ***Educational Background***

Hopewell High School, Hopewell, VA, 1954; B.S. in Management, VA Tech, 1978; M.B.A., Golden Gate College, 1980.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired Merchant and Retired USAF.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present and 1995-1996; Mayor, Mount Olive, 1991-1995 and 2001-2003.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Mount Olive Rotary Club; Veteran's of Foreign Wars; American Legion; NRA.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Wayne County Military Affairs Committee; Wayne County Chamber of Commerce.

### ***Military Service***

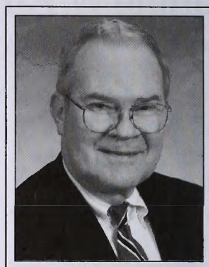
Major, 48 TFW, United States Air Force, 1962-1982. Distinguished Flying Cross; Air Medal with 5 OLC; Outstanding Service Medal with 1 OLC.

### ***Personal Information***

Married Joyce Cameron Garner Pate. Three children. Nine grandchildren. Member, Mount Olive First Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Local Government I and Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



## **Garland E. Pierce**

### ***Democrat, Scotland County***

*Forty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Hoke, Robeson and Scotland counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born on July 9.

#### ***Professional Background***

Baptist Minister.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present.

#### ***Military Service***

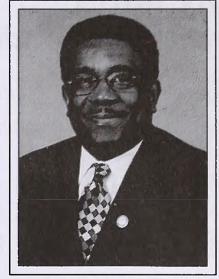
U.S. Army, 1971-1974.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Barbara Pierce.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Children, Youth and Families; Vice-Chair, Aging; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Insurance and Juvenile Justice.



## **Ray Rapp**

### ***Democrat, Madison County***

*One Hundred-Eighteenth Representative District: Madison, and Portions of Haywood and Yancey counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Danbury, Connecticut, on February 11, 1945, to Harold B. and Elsie Frost Rapp.

#### ***Educational Background***

Bethel High School, Bethel, Connecticut, 1962; B.A. in History, Western Connecticut, 1966; M.A. in History, University of South Florida, 1972; History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972-1977.

#### ***Professional Background***

Dean, Adult ACCESS, Mars Hill College.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; Mayor, Town of Mars Hill, 1997-2002; Alderman, Town of Mars Hill, 1993-1997.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Former President, Madison County Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors, Hand Made in America; Board of Directors, Southern Appalachian Highland Conservancy.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Past Member, Board of Directors, Land of Sky Regional Council; Past Member, N.C. Local Government Commission; Former Chair, Board of Directors, Appalachian Consortium.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

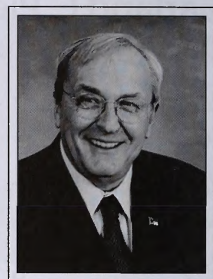
Patrick Henry Award for Support of N.C. National Guard, 2004; Outstanding Public Servant Award, Land of Sky Regional Council; Grumman Award for Outstanding Adult Educator, N.C. Adult Education Association, 1995.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Dorothy Rutler Rapp. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, Cathedral of All Souls Episcopal Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Vice-Chair, Health; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Transportation and University of Governors Nominating.



## **Karen B. Ray** ***Republican, Iredell County***

*Ninety-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Iredell counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Mooresville, Iredell County, on August 15, 1949, to Gilbert and Celeste Gibbs Brotherton.

### ***Educational Background***

North Mecklenburg High School, Huntersville, 1967; B.A. in Sociology, Purdue University, 1971.

### ***Professional Background***

Business Owner, BSCI, Inc.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; Iredell County Commissioner, 2000-2002.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

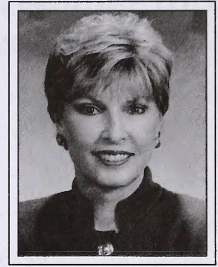
National Verbatim Reporters Association; Mooresville/South Iredell Crimestoppers; Junior Achievement.

### ***Personal Information***

Married James Michael Ray. Three children. Member, Fairview United Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Judiciary II, Mental Health Reform, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House and Wildlife Resources.



## **Ruth Samuelson** **Republican, Mecklenburg County**

*One Hundred-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

### **Early Years**

Born on November 4, 1959.

### **Professional Background**

Philanthropic/Consulting.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present.

### **Personal Information**

Married to Ken Samuelson.

### **Committee Assignments**

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Energy and Energy Efficiency and Environment and Natural Resources.



## **Drew Paschal Saunders** **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

**Resigned October 31, 2008**

*Ninety-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County*

### **Early Years**

Born in Lilesville, Anson County, to George W. and Annie Butler Saunders.

### **Educational Background**

West End High School, West End, 1955; B.A. in Business, UNC-Charlotte, 1971; Babcock School, Wake Forest.

### **Professional Background**

Retired, Carolina Tractor/CAT.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present; Mayor, Town of Huntersville, 1987-89; Mayor Pro-Tem, Town of Huntersville, 1985-87.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

President, Charlotte Area Personnel Association; Employers' Association; Lake Norman Chamber of Commerce.

### **Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Charter Board Member, N.C. Industries for Technical Education; Advisory Board, Central Piedmont Community College; Advisory Board, Junior Achievement.

### **Military Service**

2<sup>nd</sup> Class Petty Officer, U.S. Navy, 1956-60.

### **Honors and Awards**

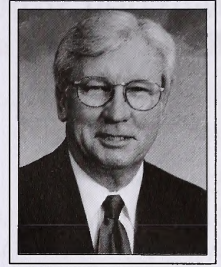
1999 Extra Mile Award, N.C. Department of Transportation; 1971 Commendation, N.C. American Legion.

### **Personal Information**

Married, Louise Baughn Saunders. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Huntersville.

### **Committee Assignments**

Chair, Public Utilities; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Energy and Energy Efficiency, Financial Institutions and Insurance.



## **Mitchell Smith Setzer** ***Republican, Catawba County***

*Eighty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Catawba and Iredell counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Newton, Catawba County, on March 12, 1965, to William Neil and Dorothy Annas Setzer.

### ***Educational Background***

Bandys High School, Catawba, 1983; A.A., Lees-McRae College, 1985; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Greensboro, 1987.

### ***Professional Background***

Vice-President, Smith Setzer & Sons, Inc.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present; Mayor, Town of Catawba, 1996-98; Commissioner, Town of Catawba, 1992-96.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Riverside Masonic Lodge #606; Catawba Chapter #124, Order of the Eastern Star; Claremont Lions Club.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Honorary Lifetime Member, N.C. Troopers Association; 1995 Merit Award, Riverside Masonic Lodge; 1994-95 Merit Award, Catawba Chapter #124, Order of the Eastern Star.

### ***Personal Information***

Member, Shiloh United Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Insurance; Member, Children, Youth and Families, Finance and Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



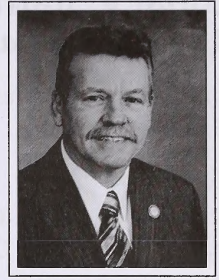
## **Timothy Lee Spear**

### ***Democrat, Washington County***

*Second Representative District: Chowan, Dare, Hyde and Washington counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Columbia, Tyrrell County, on January 21, 1952, to Louis and Doris Hassell Spear.



#### ***Educational Background***

Creswell High School, 1970; Pitt Community College, 1970-1971.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired. Former Washington County, N.C. Clerk of Superior Court.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2006-Present; Washington County Clerk of Superior Court, 1982-2005; Washington County Board of Education.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Creswell Ruritan Club; Eastern 4H Center Advisory Board.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Roanoke River Basin Bi-State Commission; N.C. Interagency Center for Children; N.C. Courts Commission.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Order of the Long Leaf Pine, Governor Mike Easley, 2005; Honorary Member District Bar Association, 2005; Outstanding Young Law Enforcement Officer, Plymouth Jaycees, 1980.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Judith Esther Davenport Spear. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, Scuppernon Church of Christ.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety and Wildlife Resources; Member, Appropriations, Financial Institutions, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs, Judiciary II, Local Government I and Ways and Means.

## **Edgar V. Starnes**

### ***Republican, Caldwell County***

*Eighty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Caldwell County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Hickory, Catawba County, on September 3, 1956, to Ray C. and Sara Capshaw Starnes.

#### ***Educational Background***

Granite Falls High, 1974; B.A. in History, Carson-Newman College, 1978.

#### ***Professional Background***

Self Employed Investor.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-1988 and 1997-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

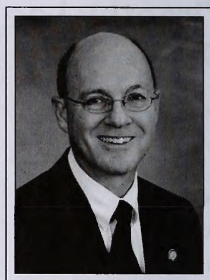
ASCS State Committee, 1981-84; Granite Falls Rotary Club; Board Chairman, Lovelady Rescue Squad.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Marilyn Coats Starnes. One child. Member, First Baptist Church of Granite Falls.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship; Member, Agriculture, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform and Finance.



## **Fred F. Steen, II**

### ***Republican, Rowan County***

*Seventy-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Rowan County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, on June 19, 1960, to Fred Franklin, Sr. and Bettye Huffman Steen.

#### ***Educational Background***

Northwest Cabarrus High, 1978; B.A. in Business Administration, UNC-Charlotte.

#### ***Professional Background***

Consultant.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2004-Present; Mayor, Town of Landis, 1995-2004.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Rotary International, Kannapolis; Landis Lions Club; Board Member, American Red Cross, Elizabeth Dole Chapter.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chair and Vice-Chair, Cabarrus-Rowan MPO, 1997-2004.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Tena Yow Steen. Two children. One grandchild. Member, First Baptist Church, Kannapolis.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government and Wildlife Resources; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Ethics, Local Government II, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House and Transportation.

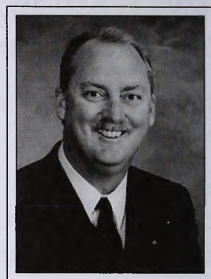


## **Bonner L. Stiller** ***Republican, Brunswick County***

*Seventeenth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick County*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Southport, Brunswick County, on May 10, 1956, to Kenneth S. and Gloria Hewitt Stiller.



### ***Educational Background***

South Brunswick High School, 1974; B.S., East Carolina University, 1978; J.D., N.C. Central University.

### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Stiller and Disbrow.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Oak Island Fishing Club; Southport-Oak Island Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Bar Association.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Seafood and Aquaculture Commission; Blue Ribbon Task Force on Rising Cost of Health Care Commission; Medical Malpractice Commission.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Brunswick County College, 2004; Brunswick County Board of Education, 2003.

### ***Personal Information***

Married Julie Carver Stiller. Four children. Member, Southport Baptist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Judiciary I; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Environment and Natural Resources and Transportation.

## **Ronnie Neal Sutton**

### ***Democrat, Robeson County***

*Forty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Robeson County*

#### ***Educational Background***

Magnolia High School; B.A. and M.S., University of West Florida Naval War College, 1970-77; M.A., Central Michigan University, 1979; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1985.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney, Ronnie Sutton Law Office; Retired Naval Officer.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; President, Kiwanis, 1990; Life Member, VFW.

#### ***Military Service***

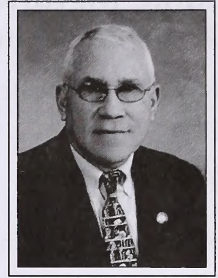
Aviator and Commander, U.S. Navy, 22 years; 600 combat hours, Vietnam; Two Air Medals. Enlisted, U.S. Air Force, four years.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Geneva Chavis Sutton. Two children. Four grandchildren. Attends New Prospect Methodist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Federal Relations and Indian Affairs and Judiciary III; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs, State Personnel and Transportation.



## **Cullie M. Tarleton**

### ***Democrat, Watauga County***

*Ninety-Third Representative District: Ashe and Watauga counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Marshville, Union County, on January 15, 1939, to Julian C. and Johnsie Phifer Tarleton.

#### ***Educational Background***

Marshville High School, Marshville, 1956.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Hunger and Health Coalition, Boone, N.C.; N.C. Association of Broadcasters; Blowing Rock Rotary Club.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Zoological Park Council; Blowing Rock Planning Board.

#### ***Military Service***

2nd Lt., N.C. National Guard, U.S. Army, 1956-1964; US. Army Reserves.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

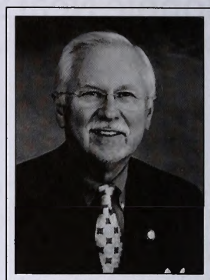
Hall of Fame, N.C. Association of Broadcasters, 2004; Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Broadcasters, 1982; Young Man of the Year Distinguished Service Award, Charlotte Jaycees, 1971.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Sylvia Davis Tarleton. Three children. Six grandchildren. Member, Rumble Memorial Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Universities and Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education, and Energy and Energy Efficiency.



## **Charles C. Thomas**

### ***Republican, Buncombe County***

*One Hundred-Sixteenth Representative District: Portions of Buncombe County*

#### ***Professional Background***

Financial Advisor.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present.

#### ***Military Service***

U.S. Army, 1995-2005.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Amy Thomas.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Energy and Energy Efficiency, Health, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs and Wildlife Resources.



## **Thom Tillis**

### ***Republican, Mecklenburg County***

*Ninety-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

#### ***Early Years***

Born on August 30, 1960.

#### ***Professional Background***

Management Consultant.

#### ***Political Activities***

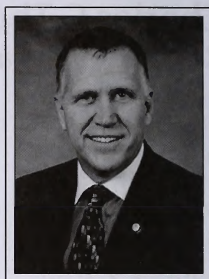
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Susan Tillis.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Finance, Financial Institutions, Judiciary III, Local Government II and Science and Technology.



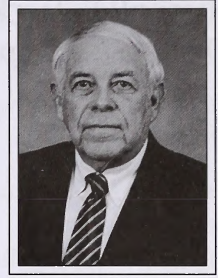
## **Joe P. Tolson**

### ***Democrat, Edgecombe County***

*Twenty-Third Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe and Wilson counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Tarboro, Edgecombe County, on April 15, 1941, to T.L., Sr., and Effie Proctor Tolson.



#### ***Educational Background***

South Edgecombe High School, Pinetops, 1959; B.S. in Biology, Atlantic Christian College, 1963; M.Ed. in Educational Administration, University of Virginia, 1969.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Educator.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Pinetops Lions Club.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Edgecombe County School Board, 1981-1983; N.C. Economic Development Board; N.C. Energy Policy Council.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

N.C. Electronic Information Technologies Association (NCEITA) Leadership Award, 2000.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Janice Brafford Tolson. Three children. One grandchild. Member, Pinetops United Methodist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations; Vice-Chair, Energy and Energy Efficiency and Science and Technology; Member, Agriculture, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Ethics and Pensions and Retirement.

## **Russell E. Tucker**

### ***Democrat, Duplin County***

*Fourth Representative District: Duplin and Portions of Onslow counties*

#### ***Personal Background***

Born in Magnolia, Duplin County, to Hubert Ellis and Emma Ola Boney Tucker.

#### ***Educational Background***

James Kenan High School, Warsaw, 1962; B.S.B.A. in Accounting, East Carolina University, 1966.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Government Finance Officer.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-2002 and 2005-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

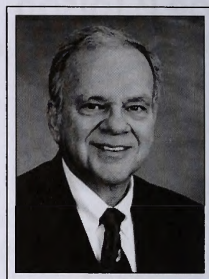
Warsaw-Kenansville Rotary Club; Duplin Home Care and Hospice Foundation; Liberty Hall Historical Restoration Commission; Trustee, Smith Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Geraldine Williams Tucker. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, Smith Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Local Government I; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Member, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy, Agriculture, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Environment and Natural Resources and Ways and Means.



## **Alice Graham Underhill**

### ***Democrat, Craven County***

*Third Representative District: Pamlico and Portions of Craven counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on March 8, 1946.

#### ***Educational Background***

Needham Broughton High School, Raleigh, 1964; B.A. in Education, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968; M.A. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., Campbell University School of Law, 1989.

#### ***Professional Background***

Law Librarian.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-2002 and 2005-Present.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married T. Reed Underhill. Two children. Member, Christ Episcopal Church, New Bern.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Vice-Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs, Judiciary III and Transportation.



## **Trudi Walend** ***Republican, Transylvania County***

*One Hundred-Thirteenth Representative District: Polk, Transylvania and Portions of Henderson counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, to Rene Joseph and Elinor Arban Martin.

### ***Educational Background***

St. Pius X High School, 1961; B.S., Western Carolina University, 1977.

### ***Professional Background***

Computer Services, Ken's Mac Works.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; N.C. House Republican Whip, 2003-04; Transylvania County Commissioner.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American Association of University Women.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Directors, American Red Cross; Board of Directors, WNC Knowledge Coalition; Board of Directors, Deliver the Dream.

### ***Honors and Awards***

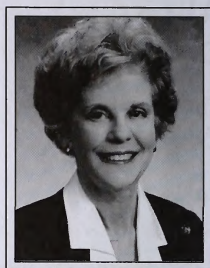
2001 Legislator of the Year, Academy of Trial Lawyers.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Kenneth Frank Walend. Three children. Four grandchildren. Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Energy and Energy Efficiency; Member, Finance, Health, Insurance, Judiciary III, State Personnel and Ways and Means.



## **R. Tracy Walker** **Republican, Wilkes County**

*Ninety-Fourth Representative District: Wilkes County*

### **Early Years**

Born in North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County, on July 27, 1937 to Rev. Frank and Margie Adams Walker.

### **Educational Background**

Wilkes Central High School, Wilkesboro, 1955; Attended Wilkes Community College.

### **Professional Background**

Retired, CMI Industries.

### **Political Activities**

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2001-Present; Wilkes County Commissioner, 1978-96; Wilkes Board of Education, 1972-76.

### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

North Wilkesboro Elks Lodge; Wilkes Economic Development Commission; N.C. Rural Center Board.

### **Military Service**

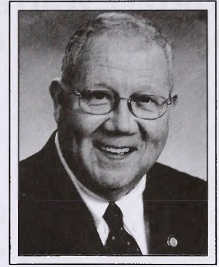
A/2C, Air Police Security, U.S. Air Force, 1955-59; Reserves, 1959-62. Good Conduct Medal. OSI-Top Secret Clearance.

### **Personal Information**

Married, Nena Watkins Walker. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, Wilkesboro Baptist Church.

### **Committee Assignments**

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Education, and Local Government I.



## **Edith D. Warren**

### ***Democrat, Pitt County***

*Eighth Representative District: Martin and Portions of Pitt counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Edgecombe County, on January 29, 1937, to James Murray and Nora Elizabeth Downs Doughtie.

#### ***Educational Background***

Bethel High School, Bethel, 1954; B.S. in Education, East Carolina University, 1960; M.A. in Education and School Administration, East Carolina University, 1974.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Educator.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present; Pitt County Board of Commissioners, 1996-98.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member, Board of Directors, Tarheel Assoc. of Principals & Asst. Principals, 1989-1992; President, District 1, Tarheel Assoc. of Principals & Asst. Principals, 1989-1990; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Principals & Asst. Principals, 1986-1989.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Council on Educational Services for Exceptional Children; N.C. Interagency Council for Coordinating Homeless Programs; Interagency Council for Children with Disabilities.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Pitt County Principal of the Year, 1990; Outstanding Elementary Principal for the Council of Exceptional Children in Pitt County, 1989; Recipient of Pitt County Principals Association Special Service Award, 1978-1979.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Billy Nunn Warren. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Farmville.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Universities; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education, Local Government I and University Board of Governors Nominating.



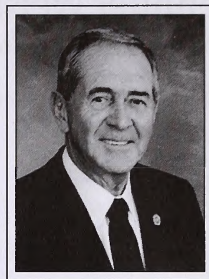
## **Ray Warren**

### ***Democrat, Alexander County***

*Eighty-Eighth Representative District: Alexander and Portions of Catawba counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Alexander County, on December 16, 1941, to Thomas and Ruby Walker Warren.



#### ***Educational Background***

Stoney Point High School, 1960, CVCC, 1969-1970.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Sheriff.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2007-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Past President, Rotary Club, Boy Scout Board, 1998-2002, Alexander County Hospital Board, 2000-2002.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Judicial Standards Commission.

#### ***Military Service***

Sgt. E-5, 9th Infantry, U.S. Army, 1966-1968. Good Conduct Award, Bravery Citation, Vietnam Service Award.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Governor's Order of the Long Leaf Pine, 2001; Citizen of the Year, Alexander County Chamber, 2002; Key to the County, Alexander County Commissioners, 2007.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Iran Pennell Warren. Member, Hiddenite Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety and Judiciary III; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Financial Institutions, and Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs.

## **Jennifer Weiss**

### ***Democrat, Wake County***

*Thirty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Wake County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Somerville, N.J., on October 29, 1959, to Burton Joseph and Nan Weiss.

#### ***Educational Background***

Princeton Day School, Princeton, N.J., 1977; A.B. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1981; J.D., University of Virginia School of Law, 1986.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

School Volunteer; Board of Directors, Summit House, 2002; Safechild Volunteer, 1998.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Justus-Warren Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Task Force; Revenue Laws Study Committee; Co-Chair, Joint Select Committee on Economic Development Incentives.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

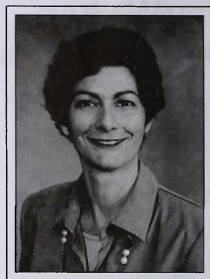
NC AARP Outstanding Legislator Award, 2007; The Ruth M. Easterling House Award, 2005; William C. Lassiter First Amendment Award, N.C. Press Association, 2002.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Bruce Alan Hamilton. Two children. Member, Temple Beth OR, Raleigh.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Aging, Environment and Natural Resources and Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



## **Thomas Roger West** ***Republican, Cherokee County***

*One Hundred-Twentieth Representative District: Cherokee, Clay, Graham and Portions of Macon counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Murphy, Cherokee County, on November 1, 1948, to Herman and Margie Bryson West.

### ***Educational Background***

Andrews High School, Andrews, 1967.

### ***Professional Background***

Contractor, Roger West Contracting.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2000-Present.

### ***Military Service***

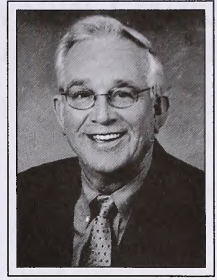
E-5, MCB 121, U.S. Navy, 1969-71. National Defense Service Medal; Vietnam Service Medal; Vietnam Campaign Medal.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Judy Ann Gaddis West. Two children. Member, Andrews United Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee General Government, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary I and Wildlife Resources.



## **Laura I. Wiley** **Republican, Guilford County**

*Sixty-First Representative District: Portions of Guilford County*

### ***Early Years***

Born on September 7.

### ***Professional Background***

Former Educator.

### ***Political Activities***

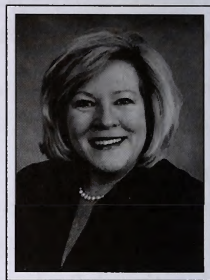
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Bruce Wiley.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Vice-Chair, Children, Youth and Families; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary III, Local Government II, Mental Health Reform and State Personnel.



## **W. A. (Winkie) Wilkins, Jr.**

### ***Democrat, Person County***

*Fifty-Fifth Representative District: Person and Portions of Durham counties*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Roxboro, Person County, on January 31, 1941, to Winfrey A. and Sue Satterfield Wilkins.

#### ***Educational Background***

Roxboro High School, Roxboro, 1959; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1959-1966.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

The Rocket Club (Person High School Booster Club), 1971-Present; Volunteer Chairman/Organizer, Roxboro Christmas Parade, 1971-1987; Budget Committee Chairman, Person County United Way, 1980's.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chairman, Person County Bicentennial Committee, 1971-1976; Member, Person County Throughfare Advisory Committee, 2005-Present.

#### ***Military Service***

Staff Sgt. (E-6), 3274th US Army Hospital; US Army, 1961-62; Reserves, 1962-1968.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

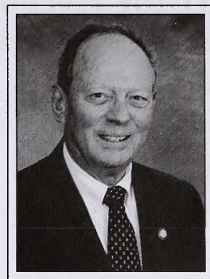
Named One of Person County's Most Influential Citizens Between the years 1970-2000, Piedmont Community College, 2000; Won 23 Editorial Awards while with The Courier-Times in Roxboro, N.C. Press Association, 1971-1997; Rocket Club Annual Service Award Winner.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Frances McNairy Wilkins. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, Roxboro Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship; Member, Appropriations, Education, Health and Transportation.



## **Arthur J. Williams, III** **Democrat, Beaufort County**

*Sixth Representative District: Beaufort and  
Portions of Pitt counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Washington, Beaufort County, on September 19, 1941, to Arthur J. Jr. and Anne Padgett Williams.

### ***Educational Background***

Washington High School, 1959.

### ***Professional Background***

Retired.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Ruritan Club; Economic Development; Cooperative Bank.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Beaufort County Hospital Foundation Board; Beaufort County Community College Board; Wildlife Resources Commission.

### ***Military Service***

AIC, 2nd OMS Main Squadron, US Air Force, 1959-1963.

### ***Honors and Awards***

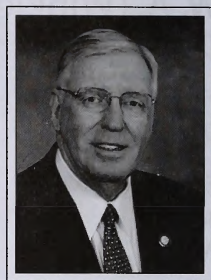
Long Leaf Pine, 2002; Committee 100, 2006; Rotarian of the Year, 2003.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Ginny Daniels Williams. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Wildlife Resources; Vice-Chair, Agriculture, Financial Institutions and Transportation; Member, Appropriations and Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation.



## **Larry W. Womble**

### ***Democrat, Forsyth County***

*Seventy-First Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County*

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, on June 6, 1941, to Owen Luchion and Dorothy Gwyn Womble.



#### ***Educational Background***

Atkins High School, Winston-Salem, 1959; B.S. in Education, Winston-Salem State University, 1963; Masters of Education Administration, UNC-Greensboro, 1975; Ed.S. in Education Administration, Appalachian State University, 1977.

#### ***Professional Background***

Retired Educator, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools.

#### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; City Council, City of Winston-Salem, 1981-1993.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

National League of Cities; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 1962-Present; N.C. Legislative Black Caucus, 1995-Present.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Old Hickory Boy Scouts; NAACP; National Black Caucus of State Legislators, 1995-Present.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

State Human Service Award, N.C. Black Social Workers, 1992; Assistant Principal of the Year, State of N.C., 1992; Man of the Year Award, Chronicle Newspaper, 1986.

#### ***Personal Information***

One child. Member, Bethlehem Baptist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Education Subcommittee on Universities; Vice-Chair, Finance; Member, Appropriations, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Local Government II, State Personnel and University Board of Governors Nominating.

## **Michael H. Wray** **Democrat, Northampton County**

*Twenty-Seventh Representative District: North Hampton,  
Warren and Portions of Vance counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County, On April 6, 1967,  
to Harold Weathers and Shirley Doris Clary Wray.

### ***Educational Background***

Northeast Academy, Lasker, 1986; Barton College.

### ***Professional Background***

Businessman/Developer, Wray Developments.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2005-Present; Commissioner, Town of Gaston.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Rotary Club; Lions Club; National Wildlife Turkey Federation.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Economic Development Board; N.C. Board of CPA Examiners; Study Commission on Economic Development Infrastructure.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Kay Elizabeth Woodard Wray. Two children. Member, Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Vice-Chair, Wildlife Resources; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education and Transportation.

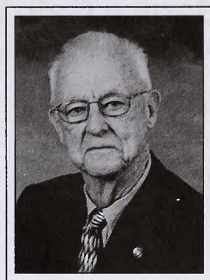


## **Douglas Yates Yongue** ***Democrat, Scotland County***

*Forty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Hoke, Robeson and Scotland counties*

### ***Early Years***

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, on March 20, 1937, to Robert Eugene, Jr., and Elizabeth Gibson Yongue.



### ***Educational Background***

Laurinburg High School, 1955; A.A., Edwards Military Institute, 1957; B.S. in Industrial Arts, East Carolina University, 1959; M.A. in Industrial Arts and Administration, East Carolina University, 1960; Completed 45 hours at East Carolina University and Western Carolina University to obtain State Certification in Guidance and Counseling, 1965; Ph.D. in Education, Nova University, 1986.

### ***Professional Background***

General Contractor, Retired Educator.

### ***Political Activities***

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Phi Delta Kappa; Lumberton Rotary Club, N.C. Homebuilders Association.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Executive Board, Public School Forum; Joint Education Oversight Committee; Council on Education Services for Exceptional Children.

### ***Honors and Awards***

2000 Community Service Award, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Laurinburg; 1972 Outstanding Young Educator, Maxton Jaycees; 1968 Outstanding Young Educator, Laurinburg Jaycees.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Mildred Hurley Yongue. Two children. Charter Member, Saint Luke United Methodist Church.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Chair, Appropriations; Vice-Chair, Ethics; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Federal Relations and Indian Affairs, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House and State Personnel.

## **Denise Gale Weeks**

### ***N.C. House Principal Clerk***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on July 22, 1955, to Mack and Winnifred Stephenson Weeks.

#### ***Educational Background***

Fuquay-Varina High, 1973; N.C. State University, 1973-74, 1978.

#### ***Professional Background***

Principal Clerk, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Assistant Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1977-80; Computer Clerk, N.C. House, 1980-82; Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1985-88; Administrative Assistant, N.C. House, 1989-92; General Partner, Family Business.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

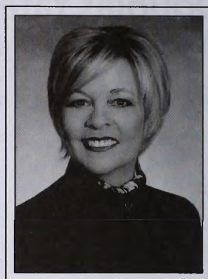
American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (Secretary/Treasurer, 1997; President Elect, 1998; President, 1999); Administrator, N.C. Seafood Festival, 1988.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Mason's Manual Study Commission.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Henry J. Burke. Member, Western Boulevard Presbyterian Church.



## **James H. Harry**

### ***N.C. House Chaplain***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on May 4, 1966, to Robert and Jean Belles Harry.

#### ***Educational Background***

Wyoming Valley West High School, Plymouth, PA, 1984; B.A. in Elementary Education, Berea College, 1988; Master of Divinity, Duke University, 1994.

#### ***Professional Background***

Minister, Trinity United Methodist Church, Raleigh, 2000-Present; Minister, Franklinton United Methodist Church, Franklinton, 1998-2000; Associate Minister, Highland United Methodist Church, Raleigh, 1994-1998.

#### ***Political Activities***

Chaplain, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-1998 and 2003-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Urban Ministries of Wake County Board, 2001-2002; Rex Hospital Institutional Review Board, 1996-1998; Crabtree Valley Youth Leadership Board, 1995-1998.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Robin Greene Harry. Two children.



## **Robert Samuels**

### ***N.C. House Sergeant-at-Arms***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in High Point, Guilford County, on November 24, 1930, to Albert Phillip and Josie Leona Robinson Samuels.

#### ***Educational Background***

High Point High School, 1949; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954; N.C. Highway Patrol School.

#### ***Professional Background***

Chief Deputy, Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Department, 1985-95; N.C. State Highway Patrol, 1954-85.

#### ***Political Activities***

Sergeant-at-Arms, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member, National Legislative Services and Security Association; Master Mason, Southern Pines Lodge 484; Shriner Oasis Temple, Charlotte; Fraternal Order of Police.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

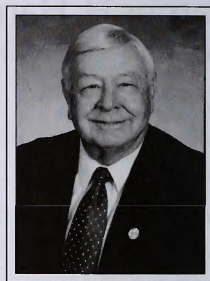
Board of Trustees (Past Chair) and Member, Finance Committee, Past President, Methodist Men, Commonwealth United Methodist Church, Charlotte.

#### ***Military Service***

Sgt., U.S. Marine Corps, 1951-54.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Jackie Moore Samuels. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, United Commonwealth Methodist Church, Charlotte.



# **John H. Young**

## ***N.C. House Acting Reading Clerk***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Birmingham, AL, on July 28, 1942, to Bonnie Westbrook.

### ***Educational Background***

Madison County High School, GA, 1960; B.A., Emory University, 1964; MPH, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1969.

### ***Political Activities***

Acting Reading Clerk, N.C. House of Representatives, 2003-Present.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Cheryl Grant Young. One child. Member, West Raleigh Presbyterian Church.

## 2007-2008 N.C. House Committees

Representatives Hackney, Cunningham, and Wainwright are ex-officio members of all committees.

### ***Aging***

Chair: Farmer-Butterfield

Vice-Chairs: Bordsen, Clary, Jones, Pierce

Members: Adams, Boylan, Earle, England, Gillespie, Holmes, Mobley, Thomas, Weiss

### ***Agribusiness and Agricultural Economy***

Chair: Faison

Vice-Chairs: Hill, Mobley, West

Members: Allen, Brisson, Brubaker, Folwell, Frye, Langdon, Tucker

### ***Agriculture***

Chair: Hill

Vice-Chairs: Bell, Braxton, Brisson, Faison, Lewis, Williams

Members: Coates, Daughtry, Holloway, Kiser, Langdon, Pate, Starnes, Steen, Tarleton, Tolson, Tucker, Underhill, Walker, E. Warren, Wray

### ***Alcoholic Beverage Control***

Chair: Lucas

Vice-Chairs: Gibson, Grady

Members: Boylan, Brown, Coates, Cole, Daughtry, Jones, Lewis, McGee, Starnes, Sutton, Tucker

### ***Appropriations***

Senior-Chair: Michaux

Chairs: Adams, M. Alexander, Crawford, Haire, Jeffus, Tolson, Yongue

### ***Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital***

Chairs: Owens, Womble

Vice-Chairs: Church, Grady

Members: Allred, Avila, Daughtry, Holliman, Killian, Wainwright

***Appropriations Subcommittee on Education***

Chairs: Glazier, McLawhorn, Rapp

Vice-Chairs: Bell, Johnson, Lucas

Members: Hilton, Holloway, Parmon, Pate, Tarleton, Wiley

***Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government***

Chairs: Goforth, Underhill

Vice-Chairs: Fisher, Steen, Tucker

Members: Braxton, Brown, Cleveland, Furr, Hughes, Pierce, Walker, West

***Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services***

Chairs: Earle, England, Insko

Vice-Chairs: Barnhart, Clary, Coleman

Members: Brisson, Neumann, Thomas

***Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety***

Chairs: Bordsen, Love

Vice-Chairs: Kiser, Ray, Spear, Sutton, R. Warren

Members: Frye, Goodwin, Hurley, Justus, Mobley, Moore

***Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources***

Chairs: McAllister, E. Warren

Vice-Chairs: Harrison, Justice, Wilkins

Members: Bryant, Langdon, Samuelson, Stiller, Wray

***Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation***

Chairs: Coates, Cole

Vice-Chairs: Allen, Blue, T. Harrell, Holmes

Members: Boylan, Current, Dickson, Dockham, Dollar, Gillespie, Gulley, Martin, McElraft, Williams

***Children, Youth and Families***

Chair: Pierce

Vice-Chairs: Farmer-Butterfield, McAllister, Wiley

Members: M. Alexander, Fisher, Furr, T. Harrell, Hilton, Mobley, Moore, Setzer

### ***Commerce, Small Business and Entrepreneurship***

Chair: Dickson

Vice-Chairs: Carney, Daughtridge, Parmon, Starnes, Wilkins

Members: Allen, Allred, Blackwood, Braxton, Brown, Clary, Cole, Cotham, England, Farmer-Butterfield, Frye, Gillespie, Goforth, T. Harrell, Holloway, McGee, Neumann, Owens, Pate, Pierce, Rapp, Ray, Samuelson, Steen, Tarleton, E. Warren, R. Warren

### ***Education***

Chairs: Bell, Lucas

### ***Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges***

Chairs: Wilkins, Wray

Vice-Chairs: Bordsen, England, Walker

Members: Avila, Brown, Cleveland, Dockham, Goforth, Goodwin, Langdon, Love, McElraft, Tolson, R. Warren

### ***Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary***

#### ***Education***

Chairs: Fisher, Parmon

Vice-Chairs: Blackwood, Jeffus, McLawhorn

Members: Carney, Cotham, Folwell, Glazier, Hurley, Johnson, Rapp, Stam, Wiley

### ***Education Subcommittee on Universities***

Chairs: McAllister, Womble

Vice-Chairs: Current, Dollar, Insko, Tarleton, E. Warren

Members: Adams, M. Alexander, Bryant, Daughtridge, Dickson, Hall, Hilton, Holloway, Ross, Samuelson, Stiller, Thomas, Tillis, Yongue

### ***Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform***

Chair: Goodwin

Vice-Chairs: Kiser, Luebke, Ross

Members: Bryant, Church, Current, Fisher, Harrison, Holmes, Justice, Lewis, Martin, Michaux, Stam, Starnes

### ***Energy and Energy Efficiency***

Chair: Harrison

Vice-Chairs: Tolsen, Walend

Members: Boylan, Fisher, Folwell, Gibson, Gulley, J. Harrell, Luebke, Neumann, Samuelson, Tarleton, Thomas

### ***Environment and Natural Resources***

Chair: Allen

Vice-Chairs: Gillespie, Harrison, Justice, Tarleton, Underhill

Members: K. Alexander, Blackwood, Brisson, Dollar, Gibson, Haire, Insko, Killian, Kiser, Luebke, Martin, McComas, McElraft, Owens, Samuelson, Stiller, Tucker, Weiss, West, Womble

### ***Ethics***

Chairs: Howard, Ross

Vice-Chairs: Brubaker, Yongue

Members: Bell, Dockham, Justice, Lucas, Steen, Tolson

### ***Federal Relations and Indian Affairs***

Chairs: Blue, Sutton

Vice-Chairs: Frye, Martin

Members: Brown, Gillespie, Yongue

### ***Finance***

Senior-Chair: Luebke,

Chairs: Gibson, Wainwright, Weiss

Vice-Chairs: Hill, Holliman, Howard, McComas, Womble

Members: K. Alexander, Blackwood, Blust, Carney, Cotham, Daughtridge, Faison, Farmer-Butterfield, Folwell, Hall, J. Harrell, Jones, Lewis, McGee, Owens, Ross, Setzer, Stam, Starnes, Tillis, Walend

### ***Financial Institutions***

Chair: Church

Vice-Chairs: Brubaker, Carney, Hall, Williams

Members: Cotham, Daughtridge, Dockham, Earle, Grady, Holmes, Jeffus, McComas, Mobley, Neumann, Spear, Tillis, R. Warren

## ***Health***

Chair: England

Vice-Chairs: Earle, Justus, Rapp

Members: Adams, M. Alexander, Allred, Avila, Barnhart, Boylan, Brubaker, Current, Dollar, Farmer-Butterfield, Glazier, Goforth, Grady, J. Harrell, T. Harrell, Hughes, Insko, McAllister, McComas, McLawhorn, Neumann, Parmon, Thomas, Wainwright, Walend, Wilkins

## ***Homeland Security, Military and Veterans Affairs***

Chair: Martin

Vice-Chairs: Blust, Hall, Pate

Members: K. Alexander, Barnhart, Braxton, Cleveland, Coates, Dickson, Furr, Glazier, Hilton, Hughes, Killian, Lewis, Spear, Sutton, Thomas, Underhill, R. Warren

## ***Insurance***

Chairs: Goforth, Holliman

Vice-Chairs: Bryant, Dickson, Dockham, Setzer

Members: Blust, Brubaker, Cole, Current, Faison, Furr, Howard, Hughes, Lewis, Pierce, Wainwright, Walend

## ***Judiciary I***

Chair: Ross

Vice-Chairs: Goodwin, Stam, Stiller

Members: M. Alexander, Blust, Bryant, Clary, Hall, Harrison, Holmes, Insko, Martin, Mobley, West

## ***Judiciary II***

Chair: Blue

Vice-Chairs: Glazier, Love, Weiss

Members: Bordsen, Crawford, Folwell, J. Harrell, Hurley, Johnson, Kiser, Moore, Parmon, Ray, Spear

## ***Judiciary III***

Chair: Sutton

Vice-Chairs: Faison, R. Warren

Members: Cotham, Fisher, Furr, Haire, Jeffus, Lewis, Michaux, Tillis, Underhill, Walend, Wiley

***Juvenile Justice***

Chair: Bordsen

Vice-Chairs: Haire, Kiser, Mobley

Members: K. Alexander, Avila, Blust, Bryant, Cotham, Goodwin, Hurley, Justus, McAllister, McElraft, Pierce

***Local Government I***

Chair: Tucker

Vice-Chairs: Braxton, Langdon

Members: Coleman, Gibson, Hurley, McElraft, McGee, Owens, Pate, Spear, Walker, E.Warren

***Local Government II***

Chair: Jones

Vice-Chairs: Adams, Allen

Members: Brown, Dollar, Fisher, Frye, Love, Lucas, McAllister, Steen, Tillis, Wiley, Womble

***Mental Health Reform***

Chairs: Earle, Insko

Vice-Chairs: M. Alexander, Brisson, Barnhart

Members: Braxton, Clary, Coleman, Crawford, England, Glazier, Hurley, Justus, Langdon, McLawhorn, Parmon, Ray, Wiley

***Pensions and Retirement***

Chairs: Bell, J. Harrell

Vice-Chairs: Coleman, Folwell, Holloway, McGee

Members: Farmer-Butterfield, Hurley, Kiser, McLawhorn, Tolson

***Public Utilities***

Chair:

Vice-Chairs: Brubaker, Coates, Cole

Members: K. Alexander, Bryant, Earle, Grady, Gulley, Harrison, Holmes, Howard, Lucas, McComas

### ***Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House***

Chair: Owens

Vice-Chairs: Glazier, Hill, Luebke, Ross

Members: Barnhart, Bell, Blue, Brubaker, Clary, Cole, Crawford, Dockham, J. Harrell, Holliman, Howard, Insko, Jeffus, Justice, Justus, Love, McComas, McLawhorn, Michaux, Pate, Ray, Setzer, Steen, Weiss, Yongue

### ***Science and Technology***

Chair: Jones

Vice-Chairs: Gulley, T. Harrell, Tolson

Members: Avila, Blue, England, Haire, Johnson, Tillis

### ***State Personnel***

Chair: Coleman

Vice-Chair: Church

Members: J. Harrell, Justus, Killian, Sutton, Walend, Wiley, Womble, Yongue

### ***Transportation***

Chair: Carney

Vice-Chairs: Coates, Cole, Crawford, Hilton, McComas, Williams

Members: Allen, Allred, Blackwood, Braxton, Brisson, Cleveland, Daughtridge, Daughtry, Dollar, T. Harrell, Hill, Hughes, Killian, Moore, Rapp, Steen, Stiller, Sutton, Underhill, Wilkins, Wray

### ***University Board of Governors Nominating***

Chair: Dickson

Vice-Chairs: Bryant, Haire, Moore

Members: Blust, Brubaker, Dollar, Holmes, Insko, Rapp, E. Warren, Womble

### ***Ways and Means***

Chair: J. Harrell

Vice-Chairs: Allred, Hall, Michaux, Owens, Wainwright

Members: Avila, Carney, Crawford, Folwell, Goforth, Grady, Holliman, Lewis, McLawhorn, Neumann, Spear, Tucker, Walend

### ***Wildlife Resources***

Chair: Williams

Vice-Chairs: Cleveland, Spear, Steen, Wray

## 2007-2008 Senate Roster

<i><b>District</b></i>	<i><b>Name</b></i>	<i><b>Hometown</b></i>
First	Marc Basnight (D)	Manteo
Second	Jean Preston (R)	Emerald Isle
Third	Clark Jenkins (D)	Tarboro
Fourth	W. Edward Jones (D)	Enfield
Fifth	John H. Kerr, III (D)	Goldsboro
Sixth	Harry Brown (R)	Jacksonville
Seventh	Doug Berger (D)	Youngsville
Eighth	R.C. Soles, Jr. (D)	Tabor City
Ninth	Julia Boseman (D)	Wilmington
Tenth	Charles Albertson (D)	Beulaville
Eleventh	A.B. Swindell, IV (D)	Nashville
Twelfth	Fred Smith (R)	Clayton
Thirteenth	David F. Weinstein (D)	Lumberton
Fourteenth	Vernon Malone (D)	Raleigh
Fifteenth	Neal Hunt (R)	Raleigh
Sixteenth	Janet Cowell (D)	Raleigh
Seventeenth	Richard Y. Stevens (R)	Cary
Eighteenth	Bob Atwater (D)	Chapel Hill
Nineteenth	Tony Rand (D)	Fayetteville
Twentieth	Floyd B. McKissick, Jr. (D)	Durham
Twenty-First	Larry Shaw (D)	Fayetteville
Twenty-Second	Harris Blake (R)	Pinehurst
Twenty-Third	Eleanor Kinnaird (D)	Carrboro
Twenty-Fourth	Anthony E. Foriest (D)	Graham
Twenty-Fifth	William R. Purcell (D)	Laurinburg
Twenty-Sixth	Phillip E. Berger (R)	Eden
Twenty-Seventh	Kay R. Hagan (D)	Greensboro
Twenty-Eighth	Katie G. Dorsett (D)	Greensboro
Twenty-Ninth	Jerry W. Tillman (R)	Archdale

***2007-2008 Senate Roster (continued)***

<b><i>District</i></b>	<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Hometown</i></b>
Thirtieth	Don East (R)	Pilot Mountain
Thirty-First	Peter S. Brunstetter (R)	Lewisville
Thirty-Second	Linda Garrou (D)	Winston-Salem
Thirty-Third	Stan Bingham (R)	Denton
Thirty-Fourth	Andrew C. Brock (R)	Mocksville
Thirty-Fifth	W. Edward Goodall, Jr. (R)	Weddington
Thirty-Sixth	Fletcher L. Hartsell (R)	Concord
Thirty-Seventh	Daniel G. Clodfelter (D)	Charlotte
Thirty-Eighth	Charlie S. Dannelly (D)	Charlotte
Thirty-Ninth	Robert A. Rucho (R)	Matthews
Fortieth	Malcom Graham (D)	Charlotte
Forty-First	James Forrester (R)	Mt. Holly
Forty-Second	Austin Allran (R)	Hickory
Forty-Third	David W. Hoyle (D)	Dallas
Forty-Fourth	Jim Jacumin (R)	Connelly Springs
Forty-Fifth	Steve Goss (D)	Boone
Forty-Sixth	Walter H. Dalton (D)	Rutherfordton
Forty-Seventh	Joe Sam Queen (D)	Waynesville
Forty-Eighth	Tom M. Apodaca (R)	Hendersonville
Forty-Ninth	Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr. (D)	Asheville
Fiftieth	John J. Snow, Jr. (D)	Murphy

## 2007-2008 House of Representatives Roster

<i><b>District</b></i>	<i><b>Name</b></i>	<i><b>Hometown</b></i>
First	William C. Owens, Jr. (D)	Elizabeth City
Second	Timothy L. Spear (D)	Creswell
Third	Alice Graham Underhill (D)	New Bern
Fourth	Russell E. Tucker (D)	Pink Hill
Fifth	Annie W. Mobley (D)	Ahoskie
Sixth	Arthur J. Williams (D)	Washington
Seventh	Angela R. Bryant (D)	Rocky Mount
Eighth	Edith D. Warren (D)	Farmville
Ninth	Marian N. McLawhorn (D)	Grifton
Tenth	R. Van Braxton (D)	Kinston
Eleventh	Louis M. Pate, Jr. (R)	Mount Olive
Twelfth	William L. Wainwright (D)	Havelock
Thirteenth	Pat McElraft (R)	Emerald Isle
Fourteenth	George G. Cleveland (R)	Jacksonville
Fifteenth	W. Robert Grady (R)	Jacksonville
Sixteenth	Carolyn H. Justice (R)	Hampstead
Seventeenth	Bonner L. Stiller (R)	Oak Island
Eighteenth	Sandra Spaulding Hughes (D)	Wilmington
Nineteenth	Daniel F. McComas (R)	Wilmington
Twentieth	Dewey L. Hill (D)	Whiteville
Twenty-First	Larry M. Bell (D)	Clinton
Twenty-Second	William D. Brisson (D)	Dublin
Twenty-Third	Joe P. Tolson (D)	Pinetops
Twenty-Fourth	Jean Farmer-Butterfield (D)	Wilson
Twenty-Fifth	Bill G. Daughtridge, Jr. (R)	Rocky Mount
Twenty-Sixth	N. Leo Daughtry (R)	Smithfield
Twenty-Seventh	Michael H. Wray (D)	Gaston
Twenty-Eighth	James H. Langdon, Jr. (R)	Angier
Twenty-Ninth	Larry D. Hall (D)	Durham
Thirtieth	Paul Luebke (D)	Durham

**2007-2008 House of Representatives Roster (continued)**

<b><i>District</i></b>	<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Hometown</i></b>
Thirty-First	Henry M. Michaux, Jr. (D)	Durham
Thirty-Second	James W. Crawford, Jr. (D)	Oxford
Thirty-Third	Dan Blue (D)	Raleigh
Thirty-Fourth	Grier Martin (D)	Raleigh
Thirty-Fifth	Jennifer Weiss (D)	Cary
Thirty-Sixth	Nelson Dollar (R)	Cary
Thirty-Seventh	Paul Stam (R)	Apex
Thirty-Eighth	Deborah K. Ross (D)	Raleigh
Thirty-Ninth	Linda Coleman (D)	Knightdale
Fortieth	Marilyn Avila (R)	Raleigh
Forty-First	Ty Harrell (D)	Raleigh
Forty-Second	Marvin W. Lucas (D)	Spring Lake
Forty-Third	Mary E. McAllister (D)	Fayetteville
Forty-Fourth	Margaret H. Dickson (D)	Fayetteville
Forty-Fifth	Rick Glazier (D)	Fayetteville
Forty-Sixth	Douglas Y. Yongue (D)	Laurinburg
Forty-Seventh	Ronnie N. Sutton (D)	Pembroke
Forty-Eighth	Garland E. Pierce (D)	Wagram
Forty-Ninth	Lucy T. Allen (D)	Louisburg
Fiftieth	Bill Faison (D)	Durham
Fifty-First	Jimmy L. Love, Sr. (D)	Sanford
Fifty-Second	Joe Boylan (R)	Pinehurst
Fifty-Third	David R. Lewis (R)	Dunn
Fifty-Fourth	Joe Hackney (D)	Chapel Hill
Fifty-Fifth	W. A. "Winkie" Wilkins (D)	Roxboro
Fifty-Sixth	Verla C. Insko (D)	Chapel Hill
Fifty-Seventh	Pricey Harrison (D)	Greensboro
Fifty-Eighth	Alma S. Adams (D)	Greensboro
Fifty-Ninth	Maggie Jeffus (D)	Greensboro
Sixtieth	Earl Jones (D)	Greensboro

***2007-2008 House of Representatives Roster (continued)***

<b><i>District</i></b>	<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Hometown</i></b>
Sixty-First	Laura I. Wiley (R)	High Point
Sixty-Second	John M. Blust (R)	Greensboro
Sixty-Third	Alice L. Bordsen (D)	Mebane
Sixty-Fourth	Cary D. Allred (R)	Burlington
Sixty-Fifth	E. Nelson Cole (D)	Reidsville
Sixty-Sixth	Melanie Wade Goodwin (D)	Hamlet
Sixty-Seventh	Ken R. Furr (R)	Albemarle
Sixty-Eighth	Curtis Blackwood (R)	Matthews
Sixty-Ninth	Pryor A. Gibson (D)	Wadesboro
Seventieth	Pat B. Hurley (R)	Asheboro
Seventy-First	Larry W. Womble (D)	Winston-Salem
Seventy-Second	Earline W. Parmon (D)	Winston-Salem
Seventy-Third	Larry R. Brown (R)	Kernersville
Seventy-Fourth	Dale R. Folwell (R)	Winston-Salem
Seventy-Fifth	William C. "Bill" McGee (R)	Clemmons
Seventy-Sixth	Fred F. Steen, II (R)	Landis
Seventy-Seventh	Lorene T. Coates (D)	Salisbury
Seventy-Eighth	Harold J. Brubaker (R)	Asheboro
Seventy-Ninth	Julia C. Howard (R)	Mocksville
Eightieth	Jerry C. Dockham (R)	Denton
Eighty-First	L. Hugh Holliman (D)	Lexington
Eighty-Second	Jeff Barnhart (R)	Concord
Eighty-Third	Linda P. Johnson (R)	Kannapolis
Eighty-Fourth	Phillip D. Frye (R)	Spruce Pine
Eighty-Fifth	Mitch Gillespie (R)	Marion
Eighty-Sixth	Walter G. Church, Sr. (D)	Valdese
Eighty-Seventh	Edgar V. Starnes (R)	Hickory
Eighty-Eighth	Ray Warren (D)	Hiddenite
Eighty-Ninth	Mitchell S. Seltzer (R)	Catawba
Ninetieth	James A. Harrell, III (D)	Elkin

***2007-2008 House of Representatives Roster (continued)***

<b><i>District</i></b>	<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Hometown</i></b>
Ninety-First	Bryan R. Holloway (R)	King
Ninety-Second	George M. Holmes (R)	Hamptonville
Ninety-Third	Cullie M. Tarleton (D)	Blowing Rock
Ninety-Fourth	R. Tracy Walker (R)	Wilkesboro
Ninety-Fifth	Karen B. Ray (R)	Mooresville
Ninety-Sixth	Mark K. Hilton (R)	Conover
Ninety-Seventh	Joe L. Kiser (R)	Vale
Ninety-Eighth	Thom Tillis (R)	Cornelius
Ninety-Ninth	Drew P. Saunders (D)	Huntersville
One Hundredth	Tricia Ann Cotham (D)	Charlotte
One Hundred-First	Beverly M. Earle (D)	Charlotte
One Hundred-Second	Rebecca A. Carney (D)	Charlotte
One Hundred-Third	Jim Gulley (R)	Matthews
One Hundred-Fourth	Ruth Samuelson (R)	Charlotte
One Hundred-Fifth	Ric Killian (R)	Charlotte
One Hundred-Sixth	Martha B. Alexander (D)	Charlotte
One Hundred-Seventh	Kelly M. Alexander, Jr. (D)	Charlotte
One Hundred-Eighth	Wil Neumann (R)	Belmont
One Hundred-Ninth	William A. Current, Sr. (R)	Gastonia
One Hundred-Tenth	Debbie A. Clary (R)	Cherryville
One Hundred-Eleventh	Tim K. Moore (R)	Shelby
One Hundred-Twelfth	Bob England, M.D. (D)	Ellenboro
One Hundred-Thirteenth	Trudi Walend (R)	Brevard
One Hundred-Fourteenth	Susan C. Fisher (D)	Asheville
One Hundred-Fifteenth	D. Bruce Goforth (D)	Asheville
One Hundred-Sixteenth	Charles C. Thomas (R)	Asheville
One Hundred-Seventeenth	Carolyn K. Justus (R)	Hendersonville
One Hundred-Eighteenth	Raymond C. Rapp (D)	Mars Hill
One Hundred-Nineteenth	R. Phillip Haire (D)	Sylva
One Hundred-Twentieth	Roger West (R)	Marble

## The Judicial Branch

North Carolina courts system has many levels. At the top is the state supreme court, whose members sit in the state capital, Raleigh. The state supreme court has appellate jurisdiction, which means that it can hear appeals from lower courts. Below the state supreme court are the state courts of appeals, which also sit in Raleigh. Below the state courts of appeals are the state trial courts, which are located in every county. The state trial courts are divided into two types: the state trial courts of general jurisdiction, which hear most cases, and the state trial courts of limited jurisdiction, which hear certain types of cases. The state trial courts of general jurisdiction are divided into two types: the state trial courts of general jurisdiction, which hear most cases, and the state trial courts of limited jurisdiction, which hear certain types of cases. The state trial courts of general jurisdiction are divided into two types: the state trial courts of general jurisdiction, which hear most cases, and the state trial courts of limited jurisdiction, which hear certain types of cases. The state trial courts of general jurisdiction are divided into two types: the state trial courts of general jurisdiction, which hear most cases, and the state trial courts of limited jurisdiction, which hear certain types of cases.

During the 1970s, the legislature passed the Judicial Branch Modernization Act, which was designed to improve the efficiency of the state courts. The act created the Judicial Branch Modernization Commission, which was responsible for studying the state courts and recommending ways to improve them. The commission held many public hearings and received many suggestions from judges, lawyers, and laypeople. In 1975, the commission submitted its report to the legislature, which passed the Judicial Branch Modernization Act. The act created the Judicial Branch Modernization Commission, which was responsible for studying the state courts and recommending ways to improve them. The commission held many public hearings and received many suggestions from judges, lawyers, and laypeople. In 1975, the commission submitted its report to the legislature, which passed the Judicial Branch Modernization Act.

The Judicial Branch Modernization Act of 1975 created a Courts Commission and charged it with preparing the new legislation. The Courts Commission began its work by studying the judicial branch of the state. The 1975 General Assembly approved legislation creating the Commission, and the Commission began its work. The Commission held many public hearings and received many suggestions from judges, lawyers, and laypeople. In 1977, the Commission submitted its report to the legislature, which passed the Judicial Branch Modernization Act. The act created the Courts Commission, which was responsible for studying the state courts and recommending ways to improve them. The commission held many public hearings and received many suggestions from judges, lawyers, and laypeople. In 1977, the commission submitted its report to the legislature, which passed the Judicial Branch Modernization Act.

During the late 1970s and early 1980s, the Supreme Court of North Carolina was one of the busiest in the country. Part of this was due to the fact that the court was hearing many cases involving the state constitution. The court was also hearing many cases involving the state's public schools. In 1981, the court decided a case involving the state's public schools, which was a landmark decision. The court was also hearing many cases involving the state's public schools. In 1981, the court decided a case involving the state's public schools, which was a landmark decision. The court was also hearing many cases involving the state's public schools. In 1981, the court decided a case involving the state's public schools, which was a landmark decision.

2027-2028 House of Representatives Program

Bill No.	Author	Committee
1001	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1002	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1003	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1004	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1005	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1006	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1007	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1008	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1009	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1010	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1011	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1012	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1013	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1014	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1015	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1016	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1017	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1018	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1019	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1020	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1021	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1022	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1023	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1024	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1025	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1026	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1027	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
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1033	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1034	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1035	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1036	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1037	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1038	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1039	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1040	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1041	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1042	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1043	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1044	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1045	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1046	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1047	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1048	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1049	Rep. [Name]	Rep.
1050	Rep. [Name]	Rep.

## The Judicial Branch

North Carolina's court system had many levels before the judicial branch underwent comprehensive reorganization in the late 1960s. Statewide, the N.C. Supreme Court had appellate jurisdiction, while the Superior Court had general trial jurisdiction. Hundreds of Recorder's Courts, Domestic Relations Courts, Mayor's Courts, County Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts created by the General Assembly existed at the local level, almost every one individually structured to meet the specific needs of the towns and counties they served. Some of these local courts stayed in session on a nearly full-time basis; others convened for only an hour or two a week. Full-time judges presided over a handful of the local courts, although most were not full-time. Some local courts had judges who had been trained as lawyers. Many, however, made do with lay judges who spent most of their time working in other careers. Salaries for judges and the overall administrative costs varied from court to court, sometimes differing even within the same county. In some instances, such as justices of the peace, court officials were compensated by the fees they exacted and they provided their own facilities.

As early as 1955, certain citizens recognized the need for professionalizing and streamlining the court system in North Carolina. At the suggestion of Governor Luther Hodges and Chief Justice M.V. Barnhill, the North Carolina Bar Association sponsored an in-depth study that ultimately resulted in the restructuring of the court system. Implementing the new structure, however, required amending Article IV of the State Constitution. In November, 1962, the citizens of North Carolina approved an amendment authorizing sweeping changes in the state's judicial branch. There was not enough time between the passage of the amendment and the convening of the 1963 General Assembly to prepare legislation to implement the changes.

The General Assembly of 1963 created a Courts Commission and charged it with preparing the new legislation. The Courts Commission began its study soon after the adjournment of the session. The 1965 General Assembly approved legislation containing the commission's recommendations for structuring a new court system. The constitutional amendment and resulting legislation created an Administrative Office of the Courts and established the framework for the District Court Division.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Supreme Court of North Carolina was one of the busiest in the country. Faced with an increasing number of cases dealing with its customary judicial business and a number of post-conviction appeals based on constitutional issues resulting from recent United States Supreme Court decisions, the court was becoming overburdened. This situation led the 1965

## THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

General Assembly to submit a proposed amendment to Article IV of the North Carolina Constitution. The new amendment authorized the creation of an intermediate court of appeals to relieve pressure on the N.C. Supreme Court by sharing the appellate caseload. Voters overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November, 1965, election. The 1967 General Assembly enacted the necessary legislation establishing the North Carolina Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals became operational on October 1, 1967.

The constitutional changes and legislation of the 1960s created the state's current multi-level court system. The judicial branch now contains two trial divisions, the District Court Division and, above it, the Superior Court Division. The Appellate Division consists of two levels — the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office of the Courts, which began operations in 1965, provides administrative support to the court system at all levels.

North Carolina's counties still play an important role in keeping the wheels of justice turning throughout the state. Prior to the reorganization of the judicial branch in the 1960s, counties had extensive funding responsibility for the operations of various courts and court officials. The court reforms established a unified General Court of Justice and the state assumed responsibility for funding and administering virtually all court operations. Some county responsibilities, however, remain. Each county has the duty to adequately furnish and maintain a courthouse with at least one courtroom and related facilities. In certain municipalities where the General Assembly has authorized additional district court seats, individual municipalities provide court facilities.

The sheriff of each county, or one of the sheriff's deputies, performs the duties of court bailiff. The bailiff opens and closes courts, carries out directions of the judge in maintaining order during court sessions, takes care of jurors when they are deliberating on a case and otherwise assists the judge. A court reporter records the proceedings in most of the cases tried in superior court.

Jurors are drawn for each term of court by an independent three-member jury commission in each county. The commissions select names at random from their county's voter registration records, the list of licensed drivers residing in the county and any other sources deemed reliable. Each name is given a number and the clerk of superior court draws prospective juror numbers at random from a box. Drawn numbers are matched to names held by the register of deeds and the sheriff summons jurors from the resulting list. No occupation or class of person is summarily excused from jury service. State law, in fact, specifically declares jury service an obligation of citizenship to be discharged by all qualified citizens. The chief district court judge hears all requests to be excused from jury service.

The state's court system currently contains the following judicial bodies:

## ***Supreme Court of North Carolina***

The Supreme Court, the highest court in North Carolina's state judicial branch, has functioned as an appellate court since 1805. Prior to 1819 the court's members also acted as trial judges, holding terms in the different counties. The Supreme Court does not use juries and it makes no determinations of fact. Instead the court focuses on claims of error in legal procedures or in judicial interpretation of the law. It hears oral arguments on the written record of cases previously tried by the superior courts, district courts and certain administrative agencies and commissions.

The only original case jurisdiction exercised by the N.C. Supreme Court involves the censure and removal of judges upon the non-binding recommendation of the Judicial Standards Commission. The N.C. Supreme Court hears all cases involving constitutional questions or in which there has been dissent among members of the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court may, at its discretion, review Court of Appeals decisions in cases of significant public interest or cases involving legal principles of major significance. Appeals of first-degree homicide convictions where the defendant has been sentenced to death go automatically to the Supreme Court for review. Automatic review is also available in Utilities Commission general rate cases. In all other cases, appeals of lower-court or administrative agency decisions must be made to the Court of Appeals. The N.C. Supreme Court may, at its discretion, hear appeals directly from the trial courts in cases involving significant public interest, cases involving legal principles of major significance where delay would cause substantial harm or when the Court of Appeals docket is unusually full.

Since 1937 the N.C. Supreme Court has consisted of a chief justice and six associate justices. Prior to the reforms of the 1960s, the court's membership varied from only three members (1818-1868; 1875-1889) to as many as five members (1868-1875; 1889-1937). The chief justice and the associate justices are elected by the state's voters, each for an eight-year term. If a vacancy occurs during a term, the governor appoints an interim justice to fill the vacancy until the next general election.

The N.C. Supreme Court sits to hear oral arguments in its courtroom in the Justice Building in Raleigh with the chief justice presiding. The senior ranking justice presides when the chief justice is absent. The court sits en banc with all members present to hear each case. Associate justices are seated alternately to the right or left of the chief justice according to their seniority in years of service on the court. Administrative officers of the N.C. Supreme Court include the clerk, the librarian and the reporter, all of whom are appointed by the court and serve at its pleasure. The Appellate Division reporter prepares opinions of both the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

For more information regarding this topic, please refer to Martin Brinkley's piece, *Supreme Court of North Carolina: A Brief History*, following this section.

## ***North Carolina Court of Appeals***

The 1965 constitutional amendment and legislation that established the Court of Appeals provided for a total of nine judges to be elected for eight-year terms. The General Assembly created three additional seats on the court in 1977, bringing the total number of judges to twelve. December 15, 2000, the General Assembly increased the number of seats to fifteen. The bulk of the Court of Appeals' caseload consists of cases appealed from the trial courts. The court also hears direct appeals of certain administrative agency decisions. The Court of Appeals sits in panels of three judges. This arrangement allows the court to hear arguments in separate cases at the same time. The chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court designates one of the judges of the Court of Appeals as chief judge. The chief judge assigns appellate judges to the four panels so that each will sit, as nearly as possible, an equal number of times with every other judge. The Court of Appeals sits primarily in Raleigh, although it may sit in other locations throughout the state as authorized by the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals appoints a clerk to serve at its pleasure. Opinions of the Court of Appeals are prepared by the Appellate Division reporter.

## ***Superior Court***

North Carolina's superior courts are the general jurisdiction trial courts for the state. The superior court has original jurisdiction in all felony cases and in certain misdemeanor cases. Most misdemeanants, however, are tried first in district court and convictions may be appealed to the superior court for trial *de novo* by a jury. Superior court also hears civil cases where the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000 and it has jurisdiction over appeals from most administrative agencies. Regardless of the amount in controversy, the original civil jurisdiction of the superior court does not include domestic relations cases, probate and estates matters. Likewise, it does not hear certain special proceedings that are instead heard first by the clerk of superior court. Rulings of the clerk, however, are within the appellate jurisdiction of superior court.

North Carolina's 100 counties are grouped into superior court districts. Each district has at least one senior resident superior court judge who has certain administrative responsibilities for his or her home district. Resident superior court judges are elected by statewide ballot to office for eight-year terms. In addition, the governor may appoint a limited number of special superior court judges pursuant to statute.

Superior court districts are grouped into eight divisions for the rotation of superior court judges. Within each division, resident superior court judges are required to rotate among the superior court districts and hold court for at least six months in each, then move on to their next assignment. Special superior court judges may be assigned to hold court in any county. The chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court, assisted by the Administrative Office of the Courts, makes all

assignments of superior court judges. North Carolina's constitution requires that at least two sessions of superior court be held in each county every year. The vast majority of counties have more than the constitutional minimum, with many larger counties having superior court sessions nearly every week in the year.

### ***District Court***

The court reorganization in three phases of the 1960s established a uniform system of district courts throughout the state. In December of 1966, district court was activated in 22 counties, followed by an additional 61 counties in December, 1968, and the remaining 17 counties in December, 1970. As district courts opened in each judicial district, all courts below the level of superior court were abolished. All cases pending in the abolished courts were transferred to the dockets of the district court for trial. All records of the abolished courts were transferred to the Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, who is required to maintain a system of consolidated records of both superior court and district court. Counties were relieved of all expenses incident to the operation of the courts except the expense of providing adequate physical facilities.

The General Assembly has grouped North Carolina's 100 counties into district court districts. District court must sit in at least one place in each county. District court has exclusive original jurisdiction of virtually all misdemeanors and infractions (non-criminal violations of law not punishable by imprisonment), probable cause hearings in felony cases, all juvenile proceedings and mental health hospital commitments, as well as domestic relations cases. It also exercises jurisdiction over civil cases where the amount in dispute is \$10,000 or less. District courts provide jury trial upon demand in civil cases. Appeals of civil case decisions go to the Court of Appeals on questions of law only. District courts are not authorized to empanel juries in criminal cases. Appeals of district court decisions in criminal cases are for trial *de novo* before a jury in superior court.

One or more district court judges are elected to four-year terms in each district. In multi-judge districts, the chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court designates one of the judges as chief district court judge. Subject to supervision by the chief justice, chief district court judges exercise administrative supervision and authority over the operation of the district courts and magistrates in the district. District court judges serve full-time.

### ***Magistrates***

With the establishment of district courts in all of the state's counties, the office of justice of the peace was abolished and replaced by the newly-fashioned position of magistrate. Magistrates function within district court as subordinate judicial officials. Appointed by the senior resident superior court judge upon

recommendation of the clerk of superior court, magistrates serve a term of two years. A change in the state's constitution in 2004 allows magistrates to be re-appointed to four-year terms following their initial two-year appointment. The chief district court judge supervises magistrates in his or her particular district. Magistrates exercise extensive authorities within the district court division. Magistrates try certain misdemeanor worthless check cases and civil suits designated as small claims cases. They may also accept written appearances, waivers of trial and pleas of guilty or admissions of responsibility in certain misdemeanor and infraction cases, as well as conduct initial appearances, grant bail before trial in non-capital cases and issue arrest and search warrants.

### ***District Attorneys***

North Carolina is divided into prosecutorial districts, each of which has a district attorney who is elected to a four-year term. District attorneys represent the state in criminal actions brought in the superior and district courts in the district and in juvenile cases. District attorneys are also responsible for ensuring that infraction cases are prosecuted efficiently. In addition to prosecutorial functions, the district attorney in each district is responsible for calendaring criminal cases for trial.

### ***Public Defenders and Other Representation for Indigent Persons***

The state provides legal counsel in a variety of actions and proceedings for defendants who have been determined by a judge to be financially unable to hire their own attorneys. As of fiscal year 2005-06, there were 11 public defenders and 121 assistant public defenders representing indigent persons in 13 counties. Public defenders are appointed by the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge for four-year terms. In the remaining counties, representation of indigent persons is provided almost entirely by assignment of private counsel. Private counsel is assigned by the court, the Office of Indigent Defense Services and, in certain circumstances, the public defender. There is also an Appellate Defender Office to handle criminal defense services for indigent persons who appeal convictions to the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals.

### ***Commission on Indigent Defense Services***

The Indigent Services Act of 2000 created this thirteen-member commission. The commission and its staff, the Office of Indigent Defense Services, are located within the judicial branch, but exercise their prescribed powers independently of the AOC. The commission and the director of the Office of Indigent Defense Services are responsible for establishing, supervising and maintaining a system for providing legal representation and related services in all cases where indigent persons are entitled to representation at state expense.

### ***Clerks of Superior Court***

A clerk of superior court is elected to a four-year term in each county. The clerk hears and decides special proceedings such as adoptions, condemnations, partitions and foreclosures. The clerk also serves as ex-officio judge of probate and performs record-keeping and administrative functions for both the superior and district courts of the county.

### ***Trial Court Administrators***

Across 13 superior court districts, 11 trial court administrators assist in managing the day-to-day administrative operations of the trial courts. Their responsibilities include civil case calendaring, improving jury utilization and establishing and managing local court rules. Trial administrators are appointed and supervised by the senior resident superior court judge.

In 1994 Chief Justice James G. Exum appointed the Commission for the Future of Justice and the Courts in North Carolina, chaired by John Medlin, chairman of Wachovia Corporation. The commission's mission was to undertake the most comprehensive review of the state courts since the present structure was established in the 1960s. The commission's membership and operation were deliberately designed to ensure that its examination would be fresh and independent and the 27-member commission included no active member of the judiciary. The commission met for two years and issued a final report on their study, *Without Favor, Denial or Delay*, in December, 1996. The commission concluded that sweeping reforms were needed to restructure the court system to allow the most effective use of existing resources, to support cost-efficient investments in new support personnel and technology, to clearly assign responsibility and provide accountability, to better address the legal problems of families, to protect the judiciary from politics, to include citizens in the governance of the courts and to provide flexibility for change in an unpredictable future. Many of the commission's recommendations are subjects of legislative interest and consideration.

Several on-going commissions are important to the work of the Judicial Branch:

### ***Judicial Standards Commission***

This seven-member commission exists as the appropriate agency to investigate complaints about the qualifications or conduct of any justice or judge. Upon recommendation of the commission, the Supreme Court may censure or remove a judge or, when an action less severe than censure or removal is justified, issue a private admonition.

### ***Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission***

Created in 1990, the Sentencing Commission recommends modifications of sentencing laws and policies and for the addition, deletion or expansion of sentencing options. The commission's prior work led to the passage and implementation of the Structured Sentencing Act, which prescribes sentencing options for the court based on the severity of the offense and the prior record of the offender. The commission consists of 29 members drawn from all three branches of government, from all areas of the criminal justice system and from the public.

### ***Courts Commission***

The 28-member Courts Commission consists of court officials, attorneys, legislators and the public. It exists to study the structure, organization, jurisdiction, procedures and personnel within the North Carolina court system and to recommend to the General Assembly any changes that will facilitate the administration of justice.

### ***Judicial Council***

The new, legislatively-created Judicial Council convened for the first time in 2000. The council, modeled after similar bodies in other states, is comprised of 17 members appointed by various authorities. The council studies the judicial system, reviews budgets and budget priorities, studies judicial salaries and benefits and recommends the creation of judgeships.

For more information about North Carolina's court system, call the North Carolina Supreme Court: (919) 831-5700, the North Carolina Court of Appeals: (919) 733-3561 or the N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts: (919) 890-1000. You can also visit the Administrative Office of the Courts Web site at [www.nccourts.org](http://www.nccourts.org).

# The Supreme Court of North Carolina:

## A Brief History

*Contributed by Martin H. Brinkley*

The legal and historical origins of the Supreme Court of North Carolina lie in the State Constitution of 1776, which empowered the General Assembly to appoint “Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity” and “Judges of Admiralty.” Until 1799, however, North Carolina had no appellate court. That year, two of the state’s four superior court judges were commissioned to gather at Raleigh to dispose of appeals involving disputed questions of law that had arisen on the judicial circuits. Although this twice-yearly gathering of trial judges, later named the “Court of Conference,” carried a short docket, its decisions were important to North Carolina’s infant public institutions. In 1805, for example, the Court of Conference declared unconstitutional an attempt by the General Assembly to deprive the University of North Carolina of property it had acquired through its right to escheats (*Trustees of the University of North Carolina v. Foy*, 5 N.C. (1 Mur.) 58 (1805)). The court’s invocation of the due process (or “law of the land”) clause of the state Declaration of Rights to invalidate a legislative enactment recalled a celebrated *en banc* Superior Court case that had established the power of judicial review in North Carolina. (*Bayard v. Singleton*, 1 N.C. (Mart.) 5 (1787)). Together, these two holdings assured the supremacy of the North Carolina Constitution as the fundamental law of the state.

By an 1805 statute the Court of Conference was renamed the “Supreme Court,” although its composition remained the same: a quorum of Superior Court judges sitting *en banc* to review their own decisions. In 1810, the court became a tribunal of public record. The judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and deliver them *viva voce* (orally) in open court, for which they were paid an additional \$50 per year. They were also authorized to elect from their number a chief justice. John Louis Taylor, a twelve-year veteran of the North Carolina Superior Court bench, was chosen for this position. By the same act, the governor was directed to procure a seal and motto for the court. Any party in an action adjudicated in the Superior Court could appeal the resulting decision.

Acting upon a bill introduced by William Gaston of New Bern, the General Assembly in November, 1818, created the separate Supreme Court contemplated by the 1776 Constitution. The new tribunal was to be composed of a chief justice and two “judges,” and was commissioned to exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction over questions of law and equity arising in the Superior Courts. The legislators elected John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson and John Hall the first members of the N.C. Supreme Court. Empowered to elect their own chief justice, Judges

Henderson and Hall chose Taylor to fill his old post. The first meeting of the court took place on January 1, 1819. The court began holding two sittings, or “terms”, per year. The first sitting began on the second Monday in June and the second on the last Monday in December. This schedule endured until the Constitution of 1868 prescribed the first Mondays in January and July for the sittings. Vacancies on the Court were filled temporarily by the governor, with the assistance and advice of the Council of State, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly’s creation of an independent appellate judiciary ran counter to the reforming democratic spirit of Jacksonian North Carolina. From the beginning opponents objected to the judges’ salaries, which at \$2,500 per year were considered extravagant (the governor’s salary was only \$2,000). The provision allowing judges to “hold office during good behavior” — a virtual guarantee of life tenure — angered reformers, who thought the Court an elitist institution too far removed from the people. The growing population of the western counties, naturally given to criticizing an unresponsive, distant state government dominated by eastern planters, protested the long journeys their lawyers had to undertake in order to argue cases appealed from the overburdened western circuits to the Supreme Court. Superior Court judges who resented being reversed on appeal added their voices to the chorus of opposition. The enemies of the Court, Senator Gaston predicted in 1821, sought to “make a mob court of it by getting the [Superior Court] judges on it and thus destroying its most valuable features, its perfect separation from the tribunals whose decisions it revises.”

Throughout the 1820s, legislators who believed that the chief justice and the two judges should be elected at large by the people leveled regular attacks at the Supreme Court. The thin reed of legislative support for the Court nearly snapped in 1832, when a bill was introduced to reduce the salaries of the judges from \$2,500 to \$2,000. This measure and others sponsored by populist politicians throughout the 1820s and 1830s — including a proposed 1835 constitutional amendment dissolving the court outright — were defeated in large measure due to the personal prestige of the judges themselves. The election of former Superior Court Judge and State Bank President Thomas Ruffin to the bench in 1829 effectively ensured the Court’s survival. Ranked by Harvard Law School Dean Roscoe Pound as one of the ten greatest jurists in American history, Ruffin singlehandedly transformed the common law of North Carolina into an instrument of economic change. His writings on the subject of eminent domain — the right of the state to seize private property for the public good — paved the way for the expansion of railroads into North Carolina, enabling the so-called Rip Van Winkle State to embrace the Industrial Revolution. Ruffin’s opinions were cited as persuasive authority by appellate tribunals throughout the United States. The influence his decisions exercised upon the nascent

jurisprudence of the states then known as the Southwest (Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi), which were settled by emigrating North Carolinians in large numbers, made Ruffin a celebrated figure at home. Public veneration of the “stern prophet,” as Ruffin was called, preserved his Court from destruction.

The accession of William Gaston, who had sponsored the 1818 Supreme Court bill in the General Assembly, to the high bench in 1833 silenced all but the most radical democrats from openly declaring their opposition to the Court. More statesman than legal technician, Gaston's concurrence lent weight to Ruffin's elaborate expressions in politically-charged cases such as *Hoke v. Henderson*, 15 N.C. (4 Dev.) 1 (1833) in which the Court held that a public office such as that of Supreme Court judge was “property” protected by the “Law of the Land” clause of the State Constitution. The respect Ruffin commanded led the Court to avoid overruling *Hoke*, which many thought an incorrect decision, until 1903, more than three decades after his death. Together Gaston and Ruffin, whom his colleagues elected chief justice in 1833 (by a coin toss, according to a popular but probably apocryphal account), dominated their less-talented brother judges, rendering treatise-like opinions that inspired one contemporary to exclaim: “No State of the Union . . . not even the United States, ever had a Superior Bench; few ever had its equal.”

The N.C. Supreme Court survived the Civil War, during which its docket was greatly diminished, under the able, if somewhat domineering leadership, of Chief Justice Richmond Pearson. Four major reforms befell the Court as a result of North Carolina's adoption of a new constitution in 1868. First, in an extensive revision of the judicial article, the Court became a constitutional tribunal that owed its existence to the fundamental law of the state rather than to a legislative enactment. (Although it can be argued that the 1776 Constitution had commanded the creation of a Supreme Court, such an interpretation apparently was never advanced by the Court's proponents during the antebellum period.) Second, the number of judges was increased from three to five, with the chief justice retaining his title and his brethren receiving the appellation “associate justices.” Third, the selection of Supreme Court judges was removed from the General Assembly and entrusted to popular sovereignty. The justices, including the chief justice, were to be elected by the people to eight-year terms. In the event of a vacancy, the governor was to appoint a locum tenens (temporary judge) to sit until after the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Finally, in a progressive move, the new judicial article merged the formerly separate law and equity jurisdictions of the Court into a single “form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs.”

The final decades of the nineteenth century witnessed rapid change in the Court's membership as conservative Democrats regained political hegemony following the Republican domination of Reconstruction. Additional constitutional amendments reduced the Court's membership back to three in 1876. By 1888, however, the court's crushing workload, made public by the early death of Justice Thomas S. Ashe from sheer exhaustion, led North Carolinians to ratify an amendment restoring the Court's number to five.

By placing the selection of Supreme Court justices in the hands of the populace, the 1868 Constitution presaged — and perhaps rendered inevitable — the appellate judiciary's descent into partisan politics. In the elections of 1894 and 1896, two Republicans, David M. Furches and Robert M. Douglas (son of Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln's principal opponent in the presidential election of 1860) were elected to the Court. In 1900 the justices, by a vote of four to one, declared unconstitutional important legislation enacted by the Democratic General Assembly in 1899. The following year Furches, whom Republican Governor Daniel L. Russell appointed chief justice in 1900 upon the death of Chief Justice W.T. Faircloth, and Douglas were jointly impeached by the House of Commons for issuing an allegedly unconstitutional writ of mandamus ordering the state treasurer to pay out money. The indictment was sustained by a majority of the Senate, but did not receive the two-thirds vote necessary to convict and remove the justices from office. Furches and Douglas each served out his elected term and retired from the Court.

The N.C. Supreme Court sat in the State Capitol at Raleigh throughout most of the nineteenth century, retreating to the meeting house of Raleigh's First Presbyterian Church after the Capitol burned in 1831. The General Assembly passed legislation in 1846 that required the Court to hold an August Term in Morganton for the convenience of lawyers from the western counties. This practice ceased when the outbreak of war in 1861 made travel increasingly dangerous. For the rest of the nineteenth century, "Morganton decisions," rendered in the absence of a law library, were widely disparaged by the bar. Lawyers sometimes pointed to their provenance as evidence of inferior quality. From 1888 until 1940, the justices successively occupied buildings on the north and south edges of Raleigh's Union Square. The present courtroom, conference room and the chambers of the justices are on the third floor of the Justice Building (completed in 1940), where the members of the Court work throughout the year.

The lengthy tenures of two chief justices, Walter Clark (1903-24) and Walter P. Stacy (1925-51), saw the Supreme Court through the first half of the Twentieth Century. In 1936 the judicial article of the State Constitution was amended to provide that the Court should consist of a chief justice and not more than six associate justices. The General Assembly enacted enabling legislation the following year that

authorized the governor to appoint two additional associate justices, bringing the membership of the Court to its current composition of seven members.

The Twentieth Century has called upon justices to delineate the responsibilities and limitations of a burgeoning state bureaucracy. Many of these governmental controversies have at their root questions regarding separation of powers: the principle that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government should be, in the words of the North Carolina Declaration of Rights, “forever separate and distinct.” At the same time, the Court has continued to labor in the vineyards of the common law, expanding it as required, to meet the demands of a rapidly-changing state. Justices in recent years have occasionally interpreted the State Constitution as a more capacious vessel of individual rights than its federal counterpart.

Public interest in the N.C. Supreme Court as an institution has risen over the last three decades as a series of “first” justices mounted the bench. In 1970 Governor Robert W. Scott appointed his predecessor in the Executive Mansion, Daniel Killian Moore, associate justice. Moore became the first former governor to serve on the Supreme Court. The election of Susie Marshall Sharp — the first woman in North Carolina history to become a judge of Superior Court and an associate justice of the Supreme Court — as chief justice in 1974 marked the first election of a woman to the highest judicial post of any state. In 1983 Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., appointed Henry E. Frye, a Greensboro lawyer, associate justice. Frye is the first African-American to serve on the Court. Justice Frye made history a second time in 1999 when he became the first African-American to serve as chief justice of the Court.

At the suggestion of Chief Justice James G. Exum, Jr., and others, the General Assembly in 1987 established a Judicial Selection Study Commission to review North Carolina’s method of judicial selection and retention. This commission recommended that Supreme Court justices be appointed rather than elected and proposed a constitutional amendment creating an appointive system. An amended version of this plan has passed the Senate repeatedly in recent years, but has failed to garner the necessary three-fifths vote in the House of Representatives. Efforts to eliminate the practice of electing appellate judges will likely continue in forthcoming legislative sessions.

The primary function of the N.C. Supreme Court is to decide questions of law that have arisen in the lower courts and before state administrative agencies. The justices spend most of their time outside the courtroom reading written case records, studying briefs prepared by lawyers, researching applicable law and writing opinions exposing the reasoning upon which the Court’s determinations are based. The concurrence of four justices generally is required for a decision. Each of the seven justices participates in every case, except in unusual situations in which a justice may feel compelled to recuse himself or herself from sitting.

In addition to cases awaiting decision, justices consider numerous petitions in which a party seeks to bring a case before the Court for adjudication. Although most such requests are denied, the justices read hundreds of records and briefs and spend many hours in conference deliberating their merits. Each justice writes several hundred printed pages of opinions each year. These opinions are published in the North Carolina Reports and in several unofficial publications and may be found in major law libraries throughout the world.

The North Carolina Supreme Court Historical Society, Inc., was chartered as a non-profit corporation in 1992 to preserve and celebrate the history of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, as well as heighten public appreciation of the history and achievements of North Carolina's entire judicial system. The society is composed of judges, court officials, lawyers and laypersons and membership is open to the public. Contact the Supreme Court Librarian for more information.

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David M. Britt, *Update of the History of the Supreme Court of North Carolina*, 326 N.C. 839 (1990).

Walter Clark, *History of the Supreme Court of North Carolina*, 177 N.C. 617 (1919).

John V. Orth, *The North Carolina State Constitution: A Reference Guide* (1993).

# **Sarah Parker**

## ***Chief Justice***

### ***N.C. Supreme Court***



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on August 23, 1942, to Augustus and Zola Elizabeth Smith Parker.

#### ***Educational Background***

Garinger High School, Charlotte, 1960; Meredith College, 1960-1962; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969.

#### ***Professional Information***

Chief Justice N.C. Supreme Court.

#### ***Political Activities***

Chief Justice N.C. Supreme Court, 2006-Present; Associate Justice N.C. Supreme Court, 1993-February 1, 2006; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1985-1992.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1987-88); Mecklenburg County Bar; Wake County Bar Association.

#### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Governor's Crime Commission; Former Member, Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Former Member, N.C. Courts Commission.

#### ***Military Service***

U.S. Peace Corps, Ankara, Turkey, 1964-1966.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

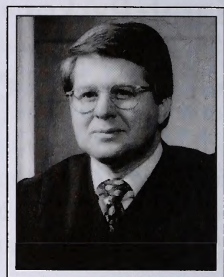
N.C. Association of Black County Officials Humanitarian Award, 2006; Distinguished Alumni Award, UNC-Chapel Hill Law School, 2003; Distinguished Woman of North Carolina Award, 1997.

#### ***Personal Information***

Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.

## **Mark D. Martin**

### ***Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court***



#### ***Early Years***

Born April 29, 1963, to Dr. M. Dean (deceased) and Ann Martin.

#### ***Educational Background***

B.S., *summa cum laude*, Western Carolina University, 1985; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1988; Graduate, National Judicial College, 1993; LL.M., University of Virginia School of Law, 1998.

#### ***Professional Background***

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1999-Present; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1994-99; Resident Judge, Superior Court, Judicial District 3-A (Pitt County), 1992-94; Legal Counsel to Gov. James G. Martin, 1991-92; Associate, McNair Law Firm, 1990-91; Law Clerk, U.S. District Court Judge, Clyde H. Hamilton, 1988-90.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American Bar Association: Coalition for Justice, Commission on State Court Funding, John Marshall Award Review Committee, The *Judges' Journal* Editorial Board, Executive Committee of the Appellate Judges' Conference, National Issues Forum Program on the American Jury, National Issues Forum Program on the Separation of Powers, Planning Committee of the Appellate Judges Education Institute.

#### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Carolina Law Alumni Board of Directors; N.C. Judicial Conference: Secretary, Legislative Liason Committee Co-Chair; Chair, Chief Justice's Commission on the Future of the N.C. Business Court; N.C. Conference for Women; N.C. Conference of Superior Court Judges: Legislation and Law Reform Committee.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

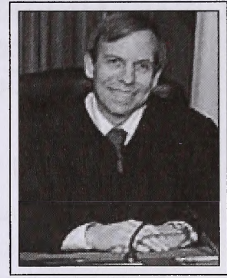
Listed in *Who's Who in the World*, *Who's Who in America*, and *Who's Who in American Law*; Order of the Long Leaf Pine; Participant, Council of State Governments Toll Fellowship Program; Distinguished Alumnus Award, Western Carolina University; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Service Award, City of Raleigh Community Services Department; Honorary Member, Beta Gamma Sigma Business Fraternity.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Kym Lake Martin. Five children.

## **Robert Holt Edmunds, Jr.**

### ***Associate Justice N.C. Supreme Court***



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Danville, VA, on April 17, 1949 to Robert Holt, Sr. and Mary Rucker Edmunds.

#### ***Educational Background***

Cum Laude Graduate, Woodberry Forest School, Woodbury Forest, Va., 1967 (National Merit Scholarship Finalist); Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, 1967-69; B.A. in English, General Honors Graduate, Vassar College, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975; LL.M., University of Virginia School of Law, 2004.

#### ***Professional Background***

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 2001-Present; Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1999-2001; Partner, Stern & Klepfer, LLP, General Private Practice, 1993-98; U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1986-93; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1982-86; Assistant District Attorney, Eighteenth Judicial District, Guilford County, 1978-82.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

North Carolina State Bar; Virginia State Bar; N.C. Bar Association (Appellate Rules Study Committee).

#### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board Certified Specialist in State and Federal Criminal Law, 1993-Present, and Criminal Appellate Practice, 1994-Present; Attorney General's Advisory Subcommittee on Guideline Sentencing, 1987-1993, Chair, 1991-1993; Bar CARES, Board of Directors, 2001-Present.

#### ***Military Service***

Ensign, U.S. Navy, 1975-77.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

1987 Prosecutor of the Year, Third Place, International Association of Credit Card Investigators; 1988 Prosecutor of the Year, Carolinas Chapter of the International Association of Credit Card Investigators; 1993 Award, U.S. Department of Justice; 1993 Award, Internal Revenue Service. 1993 Award, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; 1993 Award, Drug Enforcement Administration; 1993 Award, Federal Bureau of Investigation; 1993 Award, United States Customs Service and North Carolina Department of Justice.

## **Edward Thomas Brady**

### ***Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court***

#### ***Early Years***

Born to Thomas and Virginia Briggs Brady.

#### ***Educational Background***

B.A. in Criminal Justice, Univeristy of Nebraska at Omaha, 1972; M.A. in Criminal Justice, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City Univeristy of New York, 1977; J.D., California Western School of Law, 1978.

#### ***Professional Background***

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 2003-Present; Attorney, Brady and Brady, 1978-2003; Special Agent, Criminal Investigator with the Department of the Treasury.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Admitted to the United States Supreme Court, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, United States Army Court of Military Review and the United States Court of Military Appeals; Member, Personnel Committee, Village Baptist Church; Messenger, Village Baptist Church to the North Carolina State Baptist Convention, National Baptist Convention, Phoenix, AZ, 2003 and Indianapolis, IN, 2004.

#### ***Military Service***

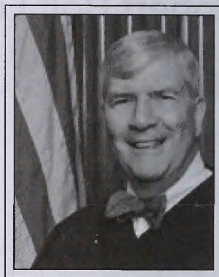
U.S. Army, 1965, Retired Colonel, United States Army Reserve, 1995. Awarded Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal with Valor Device for Heroism and 2nd - 18th Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal with Valor Device for Heroism, Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Bronze Star, 1968; Graduated from Infantry Officer Candidate School and earned the Parachutist Badge, Pathfinder Badge, Special Forces Tab and Senior Army Aviation Badge, 1996.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Dean's Award, California Western School of Law, 1978.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, B. Dianne Brady. Two children. Member, Village Baptist Church, Fayetteville.



## **Paul Martin Newby**

### ***Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court***



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Asheboro, Randolph County, on May 5, 1955 to Samuel O. (deceased) and Ruth Parks Newby. Raised in Jamestown, Guilford County.

#### ***Educational Background***

Ragsdale High School, Jamestown, 1973; B.A., Duke University (Magna Cum Laude), 1977; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1980.

#### ***Professional Background***

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 2004-Present; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Raleigh, 1985-2004; Vice President and General Counsel, Cannon Mills Realty and Development Corporation, Kannapolis, 1984-1985; Attorney, Van Winkle, Buck, Wall, Starnes and Davis, P.A., 1980-1984; Judicial Intern, United States Supreme Court, 1976; Intern, 18th Judicial District Public Defenders Office (Greensboro/High Point, Guilford County), 1975.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association.

#### ***Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

State Judicial Council Dispute Resolution Committee; N.C. Bar Association Litigation Council and Technology Advisory Committee.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Eagle Scout and Scoutmaster Emeritus of Troop 11, Raleigh; Boy Scouts of America Heroism Award and God and Service Award; U.S. Department of Justice Crime Victims Fund Award.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Macon Tucker Newby. Four children. Member, Elder, Sunday School teacher, Christ Baptist Church, Raleigh.

## **Patricia Timmons-Goodson**

### ***Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court***

#### ***Early Years***

Born September 18, 1954, in Florence, S.C., to Edward M. (deceased) and Beulah Tindal Timmons.

#### ***Educational Background***

Pine Forest High School, Fayetteville, 1972; B.A. in Speech-English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1979; Graduate, National Judicial College.

#### ***Professional Background***

Justice, Supreme Court of N.C., 2006-Present (Elected 2006); Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1997-2005 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. in 1997, Elected 1998); District Court Judge, Twelfth Judicial District, 1984-97 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. in 1984; Re-elected, 1986, 1990 and 1994); Staff Attorney, Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc., 1983-84; Assistant District Attorney, Twelfth Judicial District, 1981-83; District Manager, U.S. Census Bureau, 1979-80.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Co-Producer and Co-Host, "Dimensions of Justice" Television Program; Fayetteville Chapter of Links, Inc.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Secretary, Executive Committee, Appellate Judges Conference of the American Bar Association; Central Selection Committee of Morehead-Cain Scholarship; Co-Editor of Editorial Board of Judges' Journal of ABA.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; Order of the Long Leaf Pine; William R. Davie Award, UNC-Chapel Hill.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church, Fayetteville.



## **Robin E. Hudson**

### ***Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in DeKalb County, Georgia, on February 20, 1952, to Thomas W. and Barbara Conroy Hudson.

#### ***Educational Background***

Page Senior High School, Greensboro, 1969; B.A. in Philosophy and Psychology, Yale University, 1973; J.D., University of North Carolina School of Law, 1976.

#### ***Professional Background***

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 2007-present; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-2006; Attorney, 1976-2000.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

ABA, Judicial Division, Appellate Judges Conference; National Association of Women Judges; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; N.C. Bar Association, Appellate Rules committee; N.C. Bar Association, Bench Bar Liaison Committee; Family Court Advisory Committee; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, Chair, Judicial Division; ABA Judicial Division, Dispute Resolution Committee.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board Member, 2006-Present, President Elect, 2008-2009, Women's Forum of N.C.; Board Member and Vice President, N.C. Bar Association, 2005; Chair and Member, N.C. OSHA Review Board, 1994-2000.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

General Federation of Women's Clubs, Women of Achievement Award; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, Outstanding Appellate Judge Award; Association of Business Women of America, Voices of Experience.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, N. Victor Farah. Two children.



## The Administrative Office of the Courts

As part of a unified judicial system, the North Carolina Constitution (Article IV, Section 15) provides for “an administrative office of the courts to carry out the provisions of this Article.” The General Assembly has established the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) as the business and administrative arm of the judicial branch.

The director of the AOC is appointed and serves at the pleasure of the chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. The director has the duty to carry out the many functions and responsibilities assigned by statute to the director or to the AOC.

The assistant director of the AOC is also appointed by the chief justice and serves as administrative assistant to the chief justice. The assistant director’s duties include assisting the chief justice with assignment of Superior Court judges, assisting the Supreme Court in preparing calendars of Superior Court sessions and performing other duties as assigned by the chief justice or the director of the AOC.

The basic responsibility of the AOC is to maintain an efficient and effective court system by providing administrative support statewide for the courts and for court-related offices. Among the AOC’s specific duties are the following:

*Establish fiscal policies for and prepare and administer the budget of the judicial branch.*

*Prescribe uniform administrative and business methods, forms and records to be used by the clerks of Superior Court statewide.*

*Procure and distribute equipment, books, forms and supplies for the court system.*

*Collect, compile and publish statistical data and other information on the judicial and financial operations of the courts and related offices.*

*Determine the state of the dockets, evaluate the practices and procedures of the courts and make recommendations for improvement of the operations of the court system.*

*Investigate, make recommendations concerning and provide assistance to county authorities regarding the securing of adequate physical facilities for the courts.*

*Administer the payroll and other personnel-related needs of all judicial branch employees.*

*Carry out administrative duties relating to programs for legal representation of indigents.*

*Administer various court-based programs.*

*Arrange for the printing and distribution of the published opinions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.*

To accomplish these objectives, the AOC is organized into four divisions, in addition to the director's office. Responsibilities of the Administrative Services Division include preparing the budget and managing appropriations for the entire judicial branch, supervising the accounting system, procuring equipment and supplies, and printing forms used throughout the court system. The Court Management and Information Services Division supports the information processing needs of the judicial branch, including comprehensive data processing, communications and decision support. The Legal Services and Programs Division is responsible for case management services, including arbitration, custody mediation, management policies, jury management, drug treatment court and family court, as well as research services. This division also house the statewide guardian ad litem program, which provides trained volunteer guardians ad litem and attorney advocates to represent children who are allegedly abused, neglected or dependent. Also administered within the Legal Services and Program Division is Sentencing Services, comprised of local programs that prepare community-based sentencing plans for eligible offenders. Because the judicial branch is not subject to the mandates of the State Personnel Office, which serves the executive branch, the Human Resources Division exists to administer the recruitment, training, salary, benefits, employee relations and personnel information systems of the judicial branch. The director's office includes the public information office, grants management and judicial training coordination. Prior to 1999 the AOC also housed the Juvenile Services Division, which administered the statewide system of juvenile intake, probation and aftercare services for juveniles before the court for delinquency or undisciplined matters. Effective January 1, 1999, the Juvenile Services Division merged with the Division of Youth Services of the Department of Health and Human Services to form a new Office of Juvenile Justice in the Governor's Office.

## **John Charles Martin**

### ***Chief Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Durham, Durham County, on November 9, 1943, to C.B. (deceased) and Mary Blackwell Pridgen Martin (deceased).

#### ***Educational Background***

Durham High School, 1961; B.A., Wake Forest University, 1965; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1967; The National Judicial College, General Jurisdiction Program, 1979; Justice Executives Program, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1982.

#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals; 1985-88, 1993-Present; Chief Judge, 2004-present; Resident Judge, N.C. Superior Court, 14th Judicial District, 1977-84; Law Practice, Maxwell, Martin, Freeman & Beason, 1988-92; Haywood, Denny and Miller, 1969-77.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. State Bar; Tenth Judicial District Bar; American, North Carolina and Wake County Bar Associations; Conference of Chief Judges of State Courts of Appeals.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chair, N.C. Judicial Standards Commission, 2001-Present; N.C. Judicial Council; Chief Justice's Commission on Professionalism, Executive Committee; N.C. Judicial College Advisory Committee; N.C. Judicial Branch Education Study Committee, 2001-2003; Alumni Council, Wake Forest University, 1993-1996; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1986-Present; Board of Directors, Appalachian State University Parents Association, (1997-2001 and 2001-2004); N.C. State Bar; Tenth Judicial District Bar; N.C. Bar Association (Vice President 1997-1998); Chair, Administration of Justice Study Committee, 1990-1992; Judicial Campaign Oversight Committee, 1990; Convention Planning Committee, 1997-Present.

#### ***Military Service***

1st Lt., Military Police Corps, U.S. Army, 1967-69; Army Commendation Medal.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

1976 Outstanding Young Man of the Year, City of Durham; Who's Who in American Law; Who's Who in America; Who's Who in the South and Southwest.



## **James Andrew Wynn, Jr. Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

### ***Early Years***

Born in Robersonville, Martin County, on March 17, 1954, to James A., Sr., and Naomi Lynch Wynn (deceased).

### ***Educational Background***

Robersonville High School, 1972; B.A. in Journalism, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975; J.D., Marquette University School of Law, 1979; LL.M., Judicial Process, University of Virginia, 1995; Naval Justice School, Newport, RI UCMJ Art. 27 (b) Certification, 1979; UCMJ Arts 42 (a) and (b) Military Judge Certification, 2000.



### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1990-1998 and 1999-Present; Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1998; Fitch, Butterfield & Wynn, 1984-90; N.C. Assistant Appellate Defender, 1983-84; U.S. Navy JAG Corps, 1979-83; Certified Military Trial Judge, U.S. Navy Reserves, 2000-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American Bar Association; National Conference of Uniform State Laws; Board of Directors, American Judicature Society.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Courts Commission; N.C. Supreme Court Permanent Family Task Force; Former Trustee, Pitt Community College.

### ***Military Service***

U.S. Navy, Judge Advocate General's Corps, Active Duty 1979-83; Reserves, 1983-Present; Current Rank, Captain; Present Reserve Duty, Commanding Officer, NR Legal Service Office, Jacksonville, FL 0108.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Marquette University "All University Alumni Merit Award", 2004; Marquette University School of Law "Hallows Fellow and Visiting Scholar", 2002; General Baptist Convention Martin Luther King Achievement Award, 1996.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Jacqueline Dee Rollins Wynn of Raleigh. Three children. Member and Deacon, Providence Missionary Baptist Church, Robersonville.

## **Linda M. McGee**

### ***Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on September 20, 1949, to Jean Hogan and Cecil Adam Mace.

#### ***Educational Background***

Marion High School, 1967; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1973.



#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1995-Present (appointed in January, 1995, by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.); Partner, di Santi, Watson & McGee, Boone, N.C., 1980-95; Associate, di Santi & Watson, 1978-80; First Executive Director of N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1973-78.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; League of Women Voters; Women's Forum of North Carolina; Co-Founder, Blue Ridge Dispute Settlement Center; Trustee, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute, 1981-89; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys (Founding Member); Watauga County Bar Association (Past President); Legal Services of the Blue Ridge (Past President).

#### ***Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Board of Law Examiners, 1986-93; N.C. Bar Association Board of Governors, 1983-86; Past Board Member, Legal Services of North Carolina, N.C. Commission on Equal Access to Justice.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

1996 Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; 1992 Pro Bono Award, N.C. Bar Association; 1980 BPW State Young Careerist; Woman of the Year - NCFGWC

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to B. Gary McGee. Two adult children. Member, Outer Banks Presbyterian Church.

## **Robert Carl Hunter** ***Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals***

### ***Early Years***

Born in McDowell County on January 14, 1944. Mother Lucy Turner Hunter and Stepfather L. Penn Hunter.

### ***Educational Background***

Glenwood School; Marion City Schools; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969; National Judicial College, 1999.

### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1998-Present; NC House of Representatives, 1980-1998; Attorney and Senior Partner, Hunter and Evans, P.A.; Former Assistant District Attorney, 29<sup>th</sup> Judicial District.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member and Past President, McDowell County Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association; Treasurer and Member of Board of Directors, NC Healthy Start Foundation; Board of Directors, Southmountain Children and Family Services; Member, BarCARES of N.C., Inc.; Member, N.C. Bar Association Bench/Bar Liaison Committee; Member, Rotary Club of Raleigh; Advisory Committee for Lake James State Park; Council of State Government's State Government Transformation Advisory Committee and Interbranch Relationship Focus Group.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

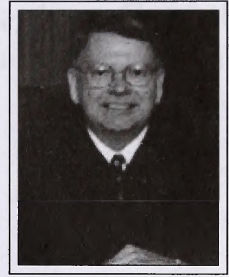
Former Director, McDowell Arts & Crafts Association; Former Chair, Southern Legislative Conference; Former Chairman, Council of State Governments; Member, Council of State Governments Executive Committee; Member and Former Chairman, N.C. Courts Commission.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Keeper of the Ridge Tops Award presented by Western N.C. Tomorrow, 1994; Region C Law Enforcement Association Legislator of the Year, 1994; Outstanding Public Official by National Association Of County Park and Recreational Officials, 1992; Honorary Fire Chief by the McDowell County Volunteer Fireman's Association.

### ***Personal Information***

Married Nancy Hinson Hunter on August 22, 1970. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church, Marion.



## **John Douglas McCullough** **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

### ***Early Years***

Born in Tyler, Texas, on May 28, 1945, to J.D. and Alice Kelly McCullough.

### ***Educational Background***

Swansboro High School, Swansboro, 1963; A.B. in History, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., University of South Carolina School of Law, 1970.

### ***Professional Background***

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; D.C. Bar.

### ***Military Service***

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps, 1970-74 (active) and 1974-98 (reserves). Meritorious Service Medal; Navy Achievement Medal; Meritorious Unit Citation; National Defense Service Medal.

### ***Personal Information***

Married. Methodist.



## **John Marsh Tyson** **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

### ***Early Years***

Born in Cumberland County on July 14, 1953, to Henry McMillian (deceased) and Addie Williams Tyson (deceased).

### ***Educational Background***

Terry Sanford High School, Fayetteville, 1971; B.A. in English and Secondary Education, Dean's List, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, 1974; Notre Dame Law School Summer Law Program, London School of Economic & Political Science, 1977; J.D. Cum Laude, Member of Charter Class, Campbell University School of Law, 1979; MBA, Fuqua School of Business, Duke University, 1988; Appellate Judges' Seminar, New York University School of Law, 2001; LLM in Judicial Process, University of Virginia School of Law, 2004.



### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present; Adjunct Professor of Law, Campbell University, 1987-Present; Attorney, Tyson & Associates PLLC, 1999-2001.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

North Carolina Judicial Conference Committee on Compensation and Benefits, 2002-Present; Member, North Carolina Bar Association, 1980-Present; North Carolina Association of Women Attorneys, 2002-Present.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Member, N.C. Bar Association Technology Advisory Committee, 2001-Present; Member, N.C. Property Tax Commission, 1997-99; Member, Board of Visitors, Campbell University School of Law, 1992-Present.

### ***Military Service***

Colonel, Staff Judge Advocate, U.S. Service Command, Division III, 1999-2004.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Distinguished Alumni Award, UNC at Wilmington, 2006; James Iredell Award, Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity, Campbell University School of Law, 2004; Commissioned Kentucky Colonel, 2001.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Kirby Thomason Tyson. Four children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville.

## **Wanda G. Bryant** **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

### ***Early Years***

Born in Southport, Brunswick County, on June 26, 1956, to Dolphus and Christerbelle Randall Bryant.

### ***Educational Background***

B.A. in History and Comparative Area Studies, Duke University, 1977; J.D., North Carolina Central University School of Law, 1982.

### ***Professional Background***

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2001-Present; Senior Deputy Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, 1993-2001; Assistant United States Attorney, Office for the District of Columbia, 1989-93; Staff Attorney, Police Executive Research Forum, 1987-89; Assistant District Attorney, Thirteenth Prosecutorial District of North Carolina, 1983-87; Associate Attorney, Walton, Fairley & Jess, 1982.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

10th Judicial District Bar; NC Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Braxton Craven Inn of Court.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Advisors, Duke University School of Nursing; Board of Directors, NC Center for Public Policy Research, Inc.; Board of Directors, NC Center for Voter Education; NC Supreme Court Dispute Resolution Committee's Custody and Visitation; Mediation Program's Advisory Subcommittee.

### ***Honors and Awards***

GFWC Women of Achievement Award, 2005; Community Service Recognition Award, 100 Black Men of America, Triangle East Chapter, 2005; Outstanding Service in the Law Award, Top Ladies of Distinction, Raleigh Chapter, 2005; NC Women of Distinction, The Sisters Delany Honor Society Achievement Award, St. Augustine's College, 2005; William C. Lassiter First Amendment Award, NC Press Association, 2004; Outstanding Achievement Award, Oakwood College Alumni Association, Durham, NC, 2004; 2004 "Wall of Firsts" Award, Rebuilding Broken Dreams, CDC, Goldsboro, 2004; Recognition Award, Southeastern African American Student Leadership Conference, Meredith College, Raleigh, 2004; Fayetteville State University Chancellor's Medallion Award, Fayetteville, 2003; 2002 Woman Extraordinaire, Business Leader Magazine, Raleigh, 2002; NC-NABCJ 2001 Achievement Award (NC Chapter of National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice).

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Ronald Stephen Douglas. One son. One step-daughter.



## **Ann Marie Calabria**

### ***Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Bryn Mawr, P.A., on October 31, 1947, to Thomas and Rose Comitta.

#### ***Educational Background***

B.A., Summa Cum Laude, Fairleigh Dickinson University, 1977; J.D., Campbell University School of Law, 1983; Masters of Judicial Studies (in progress), National Judicial College, 1997-Present.

#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2003-Present; Wake County District Court Judge, 1996-2002; Sole Practitioner, Cary, N.C., 1991-1996; Associate, Hutchens & Waple, Fayetteville, N.C., 1990-1991; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1989-1990; Sole Practitioner, Fayetteville, N.C., 1988-1989; University of Maryland, Overseas Division Heidelberg Germany, 1986-1987.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; Wake County Bar Association; Wake County Association of Women Attorneys; American Association of University Women; Member, Cary Chamber of Commerce, 1992-Present; Member, Garner Chamber of Commerce, 1999-Present; Volunteer, Wake County Public Schools, 1991-Present; Youth Ministry, St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Apex, N.C., 1991-1995; Volunteer, Department of Defense School, 1984-1986; Leader and Co-Leader, North Atlantic Girl Scouts, Heidelberg, Germany, 1984-1987.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Vice President, N.C. Bar Association, 2000-2001; Liaison, Board of Governors for the Hispanic/Latino Lawyers Committee and Juvenile Justice and Children's Rights Section; Board for Bar Cares and the Committee for Strategic Planning/Emerging Trends, 2001.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Certificate of Appreciation for Service as Vice President, N.C. Bar Association, 2000-2001; Pines of Carolina Girl Scout Council, Women of Today award, 2002.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Dr. Robert D. Calabria, D.D.S. Three children. Member, St. Michael the Archangel Catholic Church, Cary.



## **Rick Elmore** **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

### *Educational Background*

Guilford College, 1974; J.D., North Carolina Central University School of Law, 1982.

### *Professional Background*

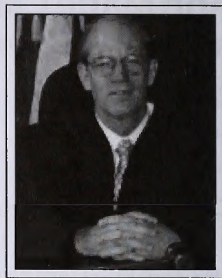
Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2002-Present; Attorney, Greensboro, N.C., Past Twenty Years; N.C. Department of Correction; Muscular Dystrophy Association.

### *Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations*

Guilford County Planning Board; Guilford County Board of Elections; Volunteer, Greensboro Jaycees; Past Legal Counsel, Greater Greensboro Open; Past Volunteer Legal Counsel, Greensboro AAU Basketball; Member, North Carolina Central University Law Review.

### *Personal Information*

Married, Lisa Eudy Elmore. Two children.



## **Sanford L. Steelman, Jr.**

### ***Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Hickory, on September 11, 1951, to Dr. Sanford L. and Margaret Abbee Steelman.

#### ***Educational Background***

A.B., *Cum Laude*, Political Science, Davidson College, 1973; University of East Anglia, Norwich, England, 1971-1972; J.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1976; School for Superior Court Judges, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, 1994; General Jurisdiction Course, National Judicial College, 1996.



#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2003-Present; Senior Resident Superior Court Judge, District 20-B, 2001-2002; Resident Superior Court Judge, District 20-B, 1994-2001; Partner, Law Firm of Steelman & Long, 1992-1994; Private Practice, Sanford L. Steelman, Jr., 1988-1992; Partner, Griffin, Caldwell, Helder & Steelman, P.A., 1980-1988; Associate Attorney, Griffin, Caldwell & Helder, 1976-1980.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member, Chief Justice's Commission on the future of the N.C. Business Court, 2003-04; Member, N.C. Bar Association Administration of Justice Task Force, 2003-Present; Chairman, N.C. Dispute Resolution Commission, 2004-Present, (Member, 2003-2004); Chairman, Superior Court Subcommittee, Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee, State Judicial Council, 2001-2002 (Member, 2000-2002); Member, Rotary Club of Raleigh, 2003-Present; Chairman, Union County Criminal Justice Partnership Board, 2001-2002; Member, Union West Rotary Club, 1999-2002; Member, Stanly County Criminal Justice Partnership, 1994-2002; President, Monroe Jacyees, 1978-1979; Council Member and Mayor Pro Tempore, Town of Weddington, 1985-1994; Chairman, Standby Selective Service Board for Union and Anson Counties, 1982-1994.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Assigned by Chief Justice of the State of North Carolina to hear three "exceptional cases" under Rule 2.1; Superior Court Judge with an overall rating of 92.5%, Court Watch of North Carolina, Inc.; "A" Rating Designation in Legal Ability and "V" Rating Designation for General Recommendation, Martindale-Hubbell Directory. Eagle Scout Award, 1965.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Elizabeth Jenny Steelman. Three sons. Member, First Baptist Church, Matthews.

## **Martha A. Geer**

### ***Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Grinnell, Iowa, to Lucien M. and Sylvia Geer.

#### ***Educational Background***

T.C. Williams High School, Alexandria, VA, 1976; Sociology, (Summa Cum Laude with honors), Bryn Mawr College, 1980; J.D., University of North Carolina School of Law, (high honors), 1983.

#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2003-Present; Founding Partner, Patterson, Harkavy & Lawrence, L.L.P., Raleigh, 1991-2002; Associate & Partner, Smith Patterson, Follin, Curtis, James, Harkavy & Lawrence, Greensboro, 1986-1991; Associate, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, New York, NY, 1983-1986.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Past Co-Chair, Ethics in Litigation Subcommittee of the Employee Rights and Responsibilities Committee, American Bar Association; Member, Appellate Rules Committee, North Carolina Bar Association; Constitutional Rights and Responsibilities Council; Labor and Employment Law Council; Past Member, Trail Practice Curriculum Committee; Past Member, Board of Governors, North Carolina Academy of Trail Lawyers; North Carolina Association of Women Attorneys; Managing Editor, North Carolina Law Review.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Selected for Inclusion in *Best Lawyers in America*, 2002; One of Top 200 Lawyers in North Carolina, *Business North Carolina Magazine*, 2002 & 2003; Morehead Fellow, University of North Carolina School of Law.



## **Barbara A. Jackson** ***Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals***

### ***Early Years***

Born in San Jose, CA, on December 25, 1961, to Kenneth W. and Phyllis S. Jackson.

### ***Educational Background***

Athens Drive High School, 1980; B.A. in Interdisciplinary Studies, UNC, Chapel Hill, 1984; Legal Assistants Program, Meredith College, 1986; J.D., UNC, Chapel Hill, 1990.

### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2005-Present.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

J.C. Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Junior League of Raleigh.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Order of the Long Leaf Pine, Awarded by Governor James G. Martin.



## **Linda Stephens**

### **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Woodruff, South Carolina, on November 13, 1950.

#### ***Educational Background***

Woodruff High School, Woodruff, S.C., 1969, valedictorian; B.A., Magna Cum LAude, 1973; J.D., University of North Carolina School of Law, 1979.

#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2006-Present (Appointed by Governor Michael Easley); Teague, Campbell, Dennis & Gorham, LLP, 1984-2006 (Associate 1984-1988, Partner, 1989-2006); Deputy Commissioner, N.C. Industrial Commission, 1980-1984; Law Clerk, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1979-1980.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Association of Defense Attorneys, 1993-2006 (Director 1993-1996; Secretary, 1997-1999; Executive Vice President, 1999-2000; President-Elect 2000-2001; President, 2001-2002); Chair, N.C. Defense Fund, 2002-2005; Chair, N.C. State Bar Workers' Compensation Specialization Committee, 2003-2005.

#### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Directors, Safe Haven for Cats; Former Member, Board of Directors, Wake County SPCA.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Listed in The Best Lawyers in America, Workers' Compensation Section, 1995-2006; N.C. "Super" Lawyer Recognition 2006 (Top 50 Female Lawyers); 2002 Recipient of Defense Research Institute's Fred H. Sievert Outstanding Defense Bar Leader Award; Life Member, National Registry of Who's Who.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Judge Donald W. Stephens.



## **Donna S. Stroud**

### ***Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, on June 28, 1964, to Donald R. and Margie Corbett Sutton.

#### ***Educational Background***

Kinston High School, Kinston, N.C., 1982; B.A., summa cum laude, Campbell University, 1985; J.D., magna cum laude, Campbell University, 1988; National Judicial College, General Jurisdiction Course, 2005; National Judicial Institute on Domestic Violence, Enhancing Judicial Skills in Domestic Violence Cases, 2006; National Judicial College, Judicial Philosophy and American History, 2008.



#### ***Professional Background***

Associate Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, January 2, 2007 - present (Elected in 2006); Adjunct Professor of Law, Campbell University, School of Law, 2008 to present; Judge, Wake County District Court (10th Judicial District), 2004-2006; Private Practice of Law, 1988-2004; Gay, Stroud & Jackson, L.L.P., Zebulon, N.C., 1995-2004; Kirk, Gay, Kirk, Gwynn & Howell, Wendell, N.C., 1988-1995; Certified Superior Court Mediator, 1997-2004; 10th Judicial District Court Arbitrator, 1996-2004.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

North Carolina Bar Association; Wake County and 10th Judicial District Bar Associations; Women's Forum of North Carolina;

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to J. Wilson Stroud, 1986. Two Sons. Member of Zebulon Baptist Church, Zebulon, N.C.

## **John Arrowood** ***Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals***

### ***Early Years***

Born in, Burnsville, Yancey County, on November 4, 1956, to Francis John and Margie Towe Arrowood.

### ***Educational Background***

Hudson High School, Hudson, N.C., 1975; BA, magna cum laude, Catawba College, 1979; JD, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.

### ***Professional Background***

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 2007-present; Judge, Superior Court.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Mint Museum, Board of Trustees; Urban Ministry Center, Board of Trustees; N.C. Bar Association.

### ***Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

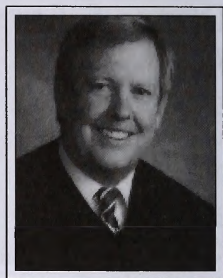
N.C. Banking Commission; N.C. Arts Council; Board of Directors, N.C. Railroad.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Outstanding Young Lawyer, N.C. Bar Association, Young Lawyers Division, 1989; Whitener Award (Most Outstanding Senior), Catawba College, 1970.

### ***Personal Information***

Episcopal, St. Peters Episcopal Church.



## N.C. Superior Court Judges as of 2008

### *Resident Judges*

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	J. Richard Parker*	Manteo
	Jerry R. Tillett	Manteo
2	William C. Griffin, Jr.*	Williamston
3A	W. Russell Duke, Jr.*	Greenville
	Clifton W. Everett, Jr.	Greenville
3B	Benjamin G. Alford*	New Bern
	Kenneth F. Crow	New Bern
	John R. Nobles, Jr.	New Bern
4A	Russell J. Lanier, Jr.*	Kenansville
4B	Charles H. Henry*	Jacksonville
5	W. Allen Cobb, Jr. *	Wilmington
	Jay D. Hockenbury	Wilmington
	Phyllis M. Gorham	Wilmington
6A	Alma L. Hinton*	Halifax
6B	Cy Anthony Grant, Sr.*	Windsor
7A	Quentin T. Sumner*	Rocky Mount
7B	Milton F. Fitch, Jr.*	Wilson
7BC	Frank R. Brown*	Tarboro
8A	Paul L. Jones*	Kinston
8B	Jerry Braswell*	Goldsboro
9	Robert H. Hobgood*	Louisburg
	Henry W. Hight, Jr.	Henderson
9A	W. Osmond Smith, III*	Yanceyville
10	Donald W. Stephens*	Raleigh
	Paul G. Gessner	Raleigh
	Abraham Penn Jones	Raleigh
	Howard E. Manning, Jr.	Raleigh
	Michael R. Morgan	Raleigh
	Paul C. Ridgeway	Raleigh

*\*Senior Resident Superior Court Judge*

***Resident Judges (continued)***

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
11A	Franklin F. Lanier*	Lillington
11B	Thomas H. Lock*	Smithfield
12	E. Lynn Johnson*	Fayetteville
	Gregory A. Weeks	Fayetteville
	Jack A. Thompson	Fayetteville
	James F. Ammons, Jr.	Fayetteville
13A	Douglas B. Sasser.*	Whiteville
13B	Ola M. Lewis*	Southport
14	Orlando F. Hudson, Jr.*	Durham
	A. Leon Stanback, Jr.	Durham
	Ronald L. Stephens	Durham
	Kenneth C. Titus	Durham
15A	J. B. Allen, Jr.*	Graham
	James Clifford Spencer, Jr.	Graham
15B	Carl R. Fox*	Hillborough
	R. Allen Baddour	Pittsboro
16A	Richard T. Brown*	Laurinburg
16B	Robert Floyd, Jr.*	Lumberton
	Gary L. Locklear	Lumberton
17A	Edwin G. Wilson, Jr.*	Wentworth
	Richard W. Stone	Wentworth
17B	A. Moses Massey*	King
	Andy Cromer	King
18	Catherine C. Eagles*	Greensboro
	Henry E. Frye, Jr.	Greensboro
	Lindsay R. Davis, Jr.	Greensboro
	John O. Craig, III	High Point
	R. Stuart Albright	Greensboro
19A	W. Erwin Spainhour*	Concord
19B	V. Bradford Long*	Asheboro
19C	John L. Holshouser, Jr.*	Salisbury
19D	James M. Webb*	Southern Pines

\*Senior Resident Superior Court Judge

***Resident Judges (continued)***

District	Judge	Address
20A	Michael Earle Beale*	Wadesboro
	Susan C. Taylor	Monroe
20B	W. David Lee*	Monroe
21	Judson D. DeRamus, Jr.*	Winston-Salem
	William Z. Wood, Jr.	Winston-Salem
	L. Todd Burke	Winston-Salem
	Ronald E. Spivey	Winston-Salem
22	Mark E. Klass*	Lexington
	Kimberly S. Taylor	Statesville
	Christopher M. Collier	Statesville
23	Edgar B. Gregory*	Wilkesboro
24	James L. Baker, Jr.*	Marshall
	C. Philip Ginn	Marshall
25A	Beverly T. Beal*	Lenoir
	Robert C. Ervin	Morganton
25B	Timothy S. Kincaid*	Hickory
	Nathaniel J. Poovey	Newton
26	Robert P. Johnston*	Charlotte
	W. Robert Bell	Charlotte
	Richard D. Boner	Charlotte
	J. Gentry Caudill	Charlotte
	David S. Cayer	Charlotte
	Yvonne M. Evans	Charlotte
	Linwood O. Foust	Charlotte
27A	Jesse B. Caldwell, III*	Gastonia
	Timothy L. Patti	Gastonia
27B	Forrest Donald Bridges*	Shelby
	James W. Morgan	Shelby
28	Dennis Jay Winner*	Asheville
	Ronald K. Payne	Asheville

\*Senior Resident Superior Court Judge

***Resident Judges (continued)***

29A	Laura J. Bridges*	Rutherfordton
29B	Mark E. Powell*	Rutherfordton
30A	James U. Downs*	Franklin
30B	Janet Marlene Hyatt*	Waynesville

***Special Superior Court Judges***

Karl Adkins	Charlotte
Steve A. Balog	Graham
Albert Diaz	Charlotte
Richard L. Doughton	Sparta
Thomas D. Haigwood	Greenville
James E. Hardin, Jr.	Durham
D. Jack Hooks, Jr.	Whiteville
Jack W. Jenkins	Morehead City
John R. Jolly, Jr.	Raleigh
John W. Smith	Wilmington
Gary E. Trawick	Burgaw
Ben F. Tennille	Greensboro

For more information on the N.C. Superior Court call (919) 733-7107

\*Chief District Court Judge

# N.C. District Court Judges as of 2008

## *District Court Judges*

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	C. Christopher Bean*	Edenton
	J. Carlton Cole	Hertford
	Edgar L. Barnes	Manteo
	Amber Davis	Wanchese
	Eula E. Reid	Elizabeth City
2	Samuel G. Grimes*	Washington
	Michael A. Paul	Washington
	Regina Rogers Parker	Williamston
3A	David A. Leech*	Greenville
	Patricia G. Hilburn	Greenville
	Joseph A. Blick, Jr.	Greenville
	Galen Braddy	Greenville
	Charles M. Vincent	Greenville
3B	Jerry F. Waddell*	New Bern
	Cheryl Lynn Spencer	New Bern
	Paul M. Quinn	Morehead City
	Karen A. Alexander	New Bern
	Peter Mack, Jr.	New Bern
4	Leonard W. Thagard*	Clinton
	Paul A. Hardison	Jacksonville
	William M. Cameron, III	Richlands
	Louis F. Foy, Jr.	Pollocksville
	Sara C. Seaton	Jacksonville
	Carol Jones	Kenansville
	Henry L. Stevens, IV	Clinton
	James L. Moore, Jr.	Clinton
5	Julius H. Corpening, II*	Wilmington
	John J. Carroll, III	Wilmington
	Rebecca W. Blackmore	Wilmington
	James H. Faison, III	Wilmington
	Sandra Ray Criner	Wilmington
	Richard R. Davis	Wilmington
	Jeffrey E. Noecker	Wilmington

***District Court Judges (continued)***

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
5	Melinda Haynie Crouch	Wilmington
6A	Brenda G. Branch*	Halifax
	W. Turner Stephenson	Halifax
6B	Alfred W. Kwasikpui*	Jackson
	Thomas R. J. Newbern	Jackson
	William Robert Lewis, II	Winton
7	William C. Faris	Wilson
	Joseph John Harper, Jr.	Tarboro
	John M. Britt	Tarboro
	Pell Cooper	Nashville
	Robert A. Evans	Rocky Mount
	William G. Stewart	Wilson
	John J. Covolo	Rocky Mount
8	Joseph E. Setzer *	Goldsboro
	David B. Brantley	Goldsboro
	Lonnie W. Carraway	Goldsboro
	Robert L. Turner	Kinston
	Timothy I. Finan	Goldsboro
	Elizabeth A. Heath	Lenoir
9	Daniel Frederick Finch*	Oxford
	S. Quan Bridges	Oxford
	J. Henry Banks	Henderson
	John W. Davis	Louisburg
	Randolph Baskerville	Henderson
9A	Mark E. Galloway*	Roxboro
	Lloyd M. Gentry	Pelham
10	Robert Blackwell Rader*	Raleigh
	James R. Fullwood	Raleigh
	Anne B. Salisbury	Raleigh

\*Chief District Court Judge

***District Court Judges (continued)***

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
10	Kristen Ruth	Raleigh
	Craig Croom	Raleigh
	Jennifer M. Green	Raleigh
	Monica M. Bousman	Raleigh
	Jane Powell Gray	Raleigh
	Jennifer Jane Knox	Raleigh
	Debra Ann Smith Sasser	Raleigh
	Vinston M. Rozier, Jr.	Raleigh
	Lori G. Christian	Raleigh
	Christine M. Walczyk	Raleigh
	Eric Craig Chase	Raleigh
11	Ned Wilson Mangum	Raleigh
	Jacqueline L. Brewer	Raleigh
	Albert A. Corbett, Jr.*	Smithfield
	Jacquelyn L. Lee	Four Oaks
	Jimmy L. Love, Jr.	Sanford
	Addie M. Harris Rawls	Smithfield
	George R. Murphy	Benson
	Resson O. Faircloth, II	Lillington
	Robert W. Bryant, Jr.	Smithfield
12	O. Henry Willis, Jr.	Smithfield
	Robert Stubbs, Jr.	Smithfield
	Charles Patrick Bullock	Smithfield
	A. Eizabeth Keever*	Fayetteville
	Robert J. Stiehl, III	Fayetteville
	Edward A. Pone	Fayetteville
	Kimbrell Kelly Tucker	Fayetteville
	John W. Dickson	Fayetteville
	Cheri L. Beasley	Fayetteville
	Talmage Baggett	Fayetteville
	David H. Hasty	Fayetteville
	George J. Franks	Fayetteville
	Laura A. Devan	Fayetteville

\*Chief District Court Judge

***District Court Judges (continued)***

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
13	Jerry A. Jolly*	Whiteville
	Napoleon B. Barefoot, Jr.	Bolivia
	Thomas V. Aldridge, Jr.	Whiteville
	Nancy C. Phillips	Elizabethtown
	Marion R. Warren	Bolivia
	William F. Fairley	Bolivia
14	Elaine M. Bushfan*	Durham
	Ann E. McKown	Durham
	Marcia H. Morey	Durham
	James T. Hill	Durham
	Nancy E. Gordon	Durham
	William Andrew Marsh, III	Durham
15A	James K. Roberson*	Graham
	Bradley R. Allen, Sr.	Graham
	G. Wayne Abernathy	Graham
	David Thomas Lambeth, Jr.	Graham
15B	Joseph M. Buckner*	Hillsborough
	Alonzo Brown Coleman, Jr.	Hillsborough
	Charles T.L. Anderson	Hillsborough
	M. Patricia DeVine	Hillsborough
	Beverly A. Scarlett	Hillsborough
16A	William C. McIlwain*	Laurinburg
	Regina McKinney Joe	Raeford
	John H. Horne, Jr.	Raeford
16B	J. Stanley Carmical*	Lumberton
	Herbert L. Richardson	Lumberton
	John B. Carter, Jr.	Lumberton
	William Jeffrey Moore	Lumberton
	James Gregory Bell	Lumberton

\*Chief District Court Judge

***District Court Judges (continued)***

District	Judge	Address
17A	Frederick B. Wilkins, Jr.	Wentworth
	Stanley L. Allen	Wentworth
	James A. Grogen	Wentworth
17B	Charles Mitchell Neaves, Jr.*	Dobson
	Spencer G. Key, Jr.	Dobson
	Mark H. Badgett	Pinnacle
	Angela B. Puckett	Dobson
18	Joseph E. Turner*	Greensboro
	Lawrence C. McSwain	Greensboro
	Wendy M. Enochs	Greensboro
	Susan E. Bray	Greensboro
	Patrice A. Hinnant	Greensboro
	A. Robinson Hassell	Greensboro
	H. Thomas Jarrell, Jr.	Greensboro
	Susan R. Burch	Greensboro
	Theresa H. Vincent	Greensboro
	William K. Hunter	Greensboro
	Linda L. Falls	Greensboro
	Sherry F. Alloway	Greensboro
	Kimberly Michelle Fletcher	Greensboro
	Polly D. Sizemore	Greensboro
19A	William G. Hamby, Jr.*	Concord
	Donna Hedgepeth Johnson	Concord
	Martin B. McGee	Concord
	Michael G. Knox	Concord
19B	William M. Neely*	Asheboro
	James P. Hill, Jr.	Asheboro
	Michael A. Sabiston	Troy
	Jayrene R. Maness	Carthage
	Lee W. Gavin	Asheboro
	Scott C. Etheridge	Asheboro
19C	Don Wendell Creed, Jr.	Asheboro
	Charles E. Brown*	Salisbury
	Beth Spencer Dixon	Salisbury
	William C. Kluttz, Jr.	Salisbury
	Kevin G. Eddinger	Salisbury
	Roy Marshall Bickett, Jr.	Salisbury

\*Chief District Court Judge

***District Court Judges (continued)***

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
20A	Tanya T. Wallace*	Rockingham
	Kevin M. Bridges	Albemarle
	Lisa D. Thacker	Rockingham
	Scott T. Brewer	Rockingham
20B	Chrisopher W. Bragg*	Monroe
	Joseph J. Williams	Monroe
	N. Hunt Gwyn	Monroe
	William F. Helms, III	Monroe
21	William B. Reingold*	Winston-Salem
	Chester C. Davis	Winston-Salem
	William T. Graham, Jr.	Winston-Salem
	Victoria Lane Roemer	Winston-Salem
	Laurie L. Hutchins	Winston-Salem
	Lisa V.L. Menefee	Winston-Salem
	Lawrence J. Fine	Winston-Salem
	Denise S. Hartsfield	Winston-Salem
	George A. Bedsworth	Winston-Salem
22	Camille D. Banks-Payne	Winston-Salem
	Wayne L. Michael*	Lexington
	Jimmy L. Myers	Mocksville
	L. Dale Graham	Statesville
	Julia S. Gullett	Statesville
	April C. Wood	Statesville
	B. Carlton Terry, Jr.	Statesville
	Theodore S. Royster, Jr.	Lexington
	Mary F. Covington	Lexington
23	H. Thomas Church	Mooresville
	Mitchell L. McLean*	Wilkesboro
	David V. Byrd	Wilkesboro
	Jeanie Reavis Houston	Wilkesboro
24	Michael D. Duncan	Wilkesboro
	Alexander Lyerly*	Newland
	William A. Leavell, III	Newland
	Kyle David Austin	Newland
	R. Gregory Horne	Newland

\*Chief District Court Judge

***District Court Judges (continued)***

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
25	Robert M. Brady*	Lenoir
	Gregory R. Hayes	Hickory
	L. Suzanne Owsley	Hickory
	C. Thomas Edwards	Morganton
	Burford A. Cherry	Hickory
	Sherri Wilson Elliott	Newton
	John R. Mull	Morganton
	Amy R. Sigmon	Newton
	John H. Cillely	Lenoir
26	J. Gary Dellinger	Hickory
	Fritz Y. Mercer, Jr.*	Charlotte
	H. William Constangy	Charlotte
	Ricky McRoy-Mitchell	Charlotte
	Lisa C. Bell	Charlotte
	Louis A. Trosch, Jr.	Charlotte
	Regan A. Miller	Charlotte
	Nancy Norelli	Charlotte
	Hugh B. Lewis	Charlotte
	Becky Thorne Tin	Charlotte
	Ben S. Thalheimer	Charlotte
	Thomas F. Moore	Charlotte
	Hugh B. Campbell, Jr.	Charlotte
	N. Todd Owens	Charlotte
	Christy Townley Mann	Charlotte
	Timothy M. Smith	Charlotte
	Ronald L. Chapman	Charlotte
	Donnie Hoover	Charlotte
	Paige B. McThenia	Charlotte
	Theo X. Nixon	Charlotte
27A	Ralph C. Gingles, Jr.*	Gastonia
	Angela G. Hoyle	Gastonia
	John K. Greenlee	Gastonia
	James A. Jackson	Gastonia
	Thomas G. Taylor	Gastonia
	Michael K. Lands	Gastonia
	Richard Bruce Abernethy	Gastonia

\*Chief District Court Judge

***District Court Judges (continued)***

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
27B	Larry James Wilson*	Shelby
	Anna F. Foster	Shelby
	K. Dean Black	Shelby
	Ali B. Paksoy, Jr.	Shelby
	Meredith A. Shuford	Shelby
28	Gary S. Cash*	Asheville
	Shirley H. Brown	Asheville
	Rebecca B. Knight	Asheville
	Marvin P. Pope, Jr.	Asheville
	Patricia A. Kaufmann Young	Asheville
	Sharon Tracey Barrett	Asheville
	James Calvin Hill	Asheville
29A	C. Randy Pool*	Marion
	Laura Anne Powell	Rutherfordton
	J. Thomas Davis	Marion
29B	Robert S. Cilley*	Rutherfordton
	Thomas M. Brittain, Jr.	Hendersonville
	David Kennedy Fox	Hendersonville
	Athena Brooks	Fletcher
30	Danny E. Davis*	Waynesville
	Steven J. Bryant	Bryson City
	Richlyn D. Holt	Waynesville
	Bradley B. Letts	Sylva
	Monica Hayes Leslie	Waynesville
	Richard K. Walker	Waynesville

For more information about N.C. District Court, call (919) 733-7107.

## N.C. District Attorneys as of 2008

<i>District</i>	<i>District Attorney</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	Frank R. Parrish	Elizabeth City
2	Seth H. Edwards	Washington
3A	W. Clark Everett	Greenville
3B	Scott E. Thomas	New Bern
4	G. Dewey Hudson, Jr.	Jacksonville
5	Benjamin David	Wilmington
6A	William G. Graham	Halifax
6B	Valerie M. Asbell	Ahoskie
7	Howard S. Boney, Jr.	Tarboro
8	C. Branson Vickory, III	Goldsboro
9	Samuel Currin, III	Oxford
9A	Joel H. Brewer	Roxboro
10	C. Colon Willoughby, Jr.	Raleigh
11	Susan I. Doyle	Smithfield
12	Edward W. Grannis, Jr.	Fayetteville
13	Rex Gore	Bolivia
14	David J. Saacks	Durham
15A	Robert F. Johnson	Graham
15B	James R. Woodall, Jr.	Hillsborough
16A	Kristy M. Newton	Raeford
16B	L. Johnson Britt, III	Lumberton
17A	Philip E. Berger, Jr.	Wentworth
17B	C. Ricky Bowman	Dobson
18	J. Douglas Henderson	Greensboro

***District Attorneys (continued)***

<i>District</i>	<i>Attorney</i>	<i>Address</i>
19A	Roxann Vaneekhoven	Concord
19B	Garland N. Yates	Asheboro
19C	William D. Kenerly	Salisbury
20A	Michael D. Parker	Albemarle
20B	John Snyder	Monroe
21	Thomas J. Keith	Winston-Salem
22	Garry W. Frank	Lexington
23	Thomas E. Horner	Wilkesboro
24	Gerald Wilson	Boone
25	James C. Gaither, Jr.	Newton
26	Peter Gilchrist, III	Charlotte
27A	R. Locke Bell	Gastonia
27B	Richard L. Shaffer	Shelby
28	Ronald L. Moore	Asheville
29A	Bradley K. Greenway	Rutherfordton
29B	Jeff Hunt	Hendersonville
30	Michael Bonfoey	Waynesville

## UNC System Colleges and Universities

The General Assembly took a long time to decide on creating the system by a single piece of legislation. Much of that time went into determining the exact word of consent and the exact structure of the board and members.

The General Assembly passed Chapter 111 in 1901, creating the first governing board to oversee the system. It was the first major university in the state and was to be in Durham. The board of trustees consisted of members chosen by the General Assembly and members elected by the state. The board was given the authority to manage the system and to create new colleges and universities. The board was also given the authority to manage the state's public lands and to create new public lands. The board was also given the authority to manage the state's public lands and to create new public lands. The board was also given the authority to manage the state's public lands and to create new public lands.

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The college board was the first board of trustees. The board was given the authority to manage the system and to create new colleges and universities. The board was also given the authority to manage the state's public lands and to create new public lands. The board was also given the authority to manage the state's public lands and to create new public lands.

UNC SYSTEM COLLEGES

1001	College of Arts and Sciences	Chapel Hill
1002	College of Business	Chapel Hill
1003	College of Engineering	Chapel Hill
1004	College of Education	Chapel Hill
1005	College of Environmental and Forestry Sciences	Chapel Hill
1006	College of Health, Behavior, and Society	Chapel Hill
1007	College of Information and Communication Sciences	Chapel Hill
1008	College of Law	Chapel Hill
1009	College of Medicine	Chapel Hill
1010	College of Nursing	Chapel Hill
1011	College of Public Health	Chapel Hill
1012	College of Social and Behavioral Sciences	Chapel Hill
1013	College of Textile and Apparel	Chapel Hill
1014	College of Veterinary Medicine	Chapel Hill
1015	College of Writing and Language	Chapel Hill
1016	College of Arts and Sciences	Chapel Hill
1017	College of Business	Chapel Hill
1018	College of Engineering	Chapel Hill
1019	College of Education	Chapel Hill
1020	College of Environmental and Forestry Sciences	Chapel Hill
1021	College of Health, Behavior, and Society	Chapel Hill
1022	College of Information and Communication Sciences	Chapel Hill
1023	College of Law	Chapel Hill
1024	College of Medicine	Chapel Hill
1025	College of Nursing	Chapel Hill
1026	College of Public Health	Chapel Hill
1027	College of Social and Behavioral Sciences	Chapel Hill
1028	College of Textile and Apparel	Chapel Hill
1029	College of Veterinary Medicine	Chapel Hill
1030	College of Writing and Language	Chapel Hill

## UNC System Colleges and Universities

The University of North Carolina consists of sixteen institutions, all governed by a single Board of Governors. Each member institution, however, has its own board of trustees and its own distinctive history and mission.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, chartered in 1789, opened its doors to students in 1795. It was the first state university in the United States to do so. Throughout most of its history, a board of trustees, chosen by the General Assembly and presided over by the governor, has guided the university. Between 1917 and 1972, the board consisted of one hundred elected members and a varying number of ex-officio members. Without changing the university's name, the General Assembly of 1931 merged it with the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro and the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh to form a multi-campus institution called the University of North Carolina.

In 1963 the General Assembly changed the name of the campus at Chapel Hill to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. At the same time, it renamed the Greensboro campus to the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. The name of the Raleigh campus changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University at Raleigh. Charlotte College entered the system as the University of North Carolina at Charlotte in 1965 and, in 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College and Wilmington College became the University of North Carolina at Asheville and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington respectively.

On October 30, 1971, a special session of the General Assembly merged the remaining ten state-supported senior institutions into the university system without changing their names. The addition of Appalachian State University (Boone), East Carolina University (Greenville), Elizabeth City State University (Elizabeth City), Fayetteville State University (Fayetteville), North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University (Greensboro), North Carolina Central University (Durham), North Carolina School of the Arts (Winston-Salem), Pembroke State University (Pembroke, renamed the University of North Carolina at Pembroke in 1996), Western Carolina University (Cullowhee) and Winston-Salem State University (Winston-Salem) created a statewide multi-campus university of sixteen constituent institutions.

The constitutionally-authorized board of trustees, composed of 100 members, was named the Board of Governors. The legislature lowered the number of board members to thirty-two, half of them elected every two years by the General Assembly.

# AND UNIVERSITIES

It also granted them the authority to choose their own chairman and other officers. In 1991, the legislature added several special members to the board, including the president of the UNC Association of Student Governments, former board chairs and former governors. The Board of Governors exercises five major categories of powers and duties:

Control, supervise, manage and govern all affairs of the member institutions of the university system. This includes approving the establishment of any new public senior institution.

Maintain liaison with the N.C. Board of Education and the Department of Community Colleges in order to develop a coordinated, long-range plan for higher education in the state.

Administer all state and federal aid programs for post-secondary education, except for those related exclusively to the community colleges. The board must administer these programs in accordance with state or federal statutes to ensure that they meet the goals of the system's long-range plan.

Determine the functions, educational activities and academic programs of the member institutions. In particular, the board has the authority to determine the types of degrees awarded through every institution in the system. The Board of Governors can withdraw approval of existing degree programs it deems unproductive, excessively costly or redundant. Before doing so, however, it must provide notice of intent to the member institution's board of trustees.

Collect and disseminate data and prescribe uniform reporting practices and policies for member institutions. The Board of Governors gives advice and recommendations concerning higher education to the governor, the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission and boards of trustees at each constituent institutions. The board has the power to delegate some of its authority to boards of trustees at member institutions.

The president of the university system administers the system and executes policies set by the Board of Governors. The president, the officers of the university and their supporting staffs constitute the general administration of the university. The president prepares the system's annual budget, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, for the General Assembly.

The Administrative Council, consisting of the system president, the chancellors of the sixteen member institutions and principal members of the president's staff, meets monthly to exchange information and advice on issues affecting all of the campuses in the system. The Faculty Assembly, whose members are drawn from

the faculties of the sixteen member institutions, also provides advice to the system president, as does the Student Advisory Council, composed of ex-officio student body presidents from each member institution.

In 1976, by agreement among the president of the university, the president of the N.C. Community College System and the chairman of the board of directors of the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, a new three-part liaison committee was formed to provide a forum where matters of mutual concern to the three sectors may be discussed. The 1993 General Assembly created an Education Cabinet consisting of the governor, the president of the university system, the N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction and the president of the N.C. Community College System. The cabinet also allows representatives from the state's private colleges and universities to participate in its deliberations. The cabinet resolves any issues that may affect the various parts of the state's post-secondary education infrastructure. It develops and refines a strategic plan that provides a full spectrum of education programs throughout the state. The cabinet also deliberates on any issues referred to it by the governor or the General Assembly. The State Education Commission, consisting of governing boards for the university system, community colleges and N.C. Department of Public Instruction, provides a forum for board-to-board dialogue on issues addressed by the Education Cabinet.

The university system's television network, the UNC Center for Public Television, provides television programming throughout the state for educational purposes, information dissemination and cultural enrichment. The broadcast facilities, owned by the university, are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in the public's interest. Staff identify community problems and needs, then acquire or develop and produce programming to meet those needs. Staff also schedule programming to maximize the viewing audience, provide information to potential audiences, assist in reception of programs and evaluate the effectiveness of the process.

The 1979 General Assembly authorized and directed the UNC Board of Governors to establish "The University of North Carolina Center for Public Television" in order to enhance the uses of television for public purposes. The board was authorized and directed to establish a board of trustees for the center and to delegate all necessary and appropriate powers to the trustees. Members of the board of trustees serve four-year terms. The board's membership includes eleven persons appointed by the Board of Governors; four persons appointed by the governor; one state senator appointed by the president of the Senate; one member of the N.C. House of Representatives appointed by the speaker of the House; and, ex-officio, the secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, the secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the N.C. Community College System and the president of the University of North Carolina.

The creation of the UNC Health Care System was made possible by a special provision in the 1998 state budget adopted by the N.C. General Assembly. The revamped health care system created greater management flexibility and changed the former governance structure of UNC Hospitals. The UNC Health Care System maintains its accountability to the UNC Board of Governors, yet ensures adequate representation from the UNC-Chapel Hill medical school and the Chapel Hill campus, UNC Hospitals and the lay public. Seven university officials serve as voting ex-officio members, while between nine and 21 members-at-large are drawn from the fields of business, management and health-care delivery, along with others who have demonstrated dedication to improving health care in the state.

Each member institution of the University of North Carolina has its own board of trustees. Each board has thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Board of Governors and four by the governor with the elected president of the student body serving as an ex-officio member. The principal powers of each institutional board are exercised under a delegation from the Board of Governors. The duties and responsibilities of these boards fall into three broad categories:

Promoting the sound execution of the institution's mission.

Advising the Board of Governors on matters pertaining to the institution.

Advising the chancellor on the management and development of the institution.

The North Carolina School of the Arts has two additional ex-officio members. Each member institution has its own faculty and student body. A chancellor heads each as its chief administrative officer. The chancellors of various member institutions report to the system president, who serves as the chief administrative and executive officer of the University of North Carolina.

# **Erskine Bowles**

## **President**

### **University of North Carolina**

#### **Early Years**

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County.

#### **Educational Background**

Graduate, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1967;

Graduate, Columbia University Graduate School of Business, 1969.



#### **Professional Background**

President, University of North Carolina, 2006-Present; General Partner ;Forstmann Little; White House Chief of Staff 1996-98; Deputy White House Chief of Staff, 1994-95; Director of the Small Business Administration; Founder, Chair, CEO, Bowles Hollowell Connor & Co.; Founder, Kitty Hawk Capital; Founder, Carousel Capital; Associate, Morgan Stanley & Co., New York.

#### **Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Founder, Dogwood Equity; Chair, Rural Prosperity Task Force; Trustee, Golden LEAF Foundation.

#### **Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Vice-Chair, Carolinas Medical Center, Charlotte; Trustee, Duke Endowment; International President, Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation; United Nations Deputy Special Envoy to 13 tsunami-affected countries in Southeast Asia, 2005.

#### **Personal Information**

Married, Crandall Close Bowles. Three adult children.

## Appalachian State University

Established in 1899 as Watauga Academy, Appalachian State University has evolved into a preeminent university located in the unique, rural mountain environment of Boone. A member of the University of North Carolina, Appalachian exists to discover, create, transmit, and apply knowledge to address the needs of the citizens of North Carolina and beyond. Undergraduate students receive a rigorous liberal education that emphasizes transferable skills and preparation for professional careers; graduate students are provided distinctive, relevant programs for professional advancement; and faculty members serve both as excellent teachers and scholarly mentors for their students and contributors of high levels of scholarship and creative activities. Appalachian recognizes that the success of the university depends upon the achievement and cooperation of a diverse community of students, faculty, and staff and strives to implement policies and allocate resources accordingly. The university accepts its responsibility to be actively involved in addressing the educational, economic, cultural, and societal needs of the changing region, state, nation and world. As a publicly funded institution, Appalachian is committed to accomplishing its initiatives through efficient and effective resource utilization.

### *Appalachian State University's Essential Character*

Appalachian is a unique university with a combination of large enrollment, rural location, and high quality.

Appalachian combines the best of a small liberal arts college (e.g., close relationships among staff, faculty, and students) and a large research university (e.g., breadth of programming and scholarship).

Appalachian is nationally recognized for its emphasis on a strong undergraduate curriculum in both liberal arts and professional programs.

Appalachian consistently delivers high quality instruction and services at relatively low cost.

### *Appalachian State University's Core Values*

Appalachian believes the success of the university depends upon personal achievement, and its top priorities include appropriate policies and resource allocation strategies to promote student, faculty, and staff development.

Appalachian supports a campus culture that promotes diversity, shared responsibility, and mutual respect.

Appalachian embraces shared governance.

Appalachian emphasizes open communication and transparent decision processes.

Appalachian genuinely respects the natural environment and a commitment to principles of sustainability.

***Appalachian State University's Core Assets***

Appalachian has dedicated, active, and innovative faculty, staff, students, and administrators.

Appalachian is located in an aesthetically pleasing, culturally and recreationally rich mountain environment and a campus that attracts faculty, staff, and students seeking a high quality of life.

Appalachian has expertise and programs capable of providing economic, educational, healthcare, and cultural leadership through partnerships with regional and state organizations.

Appalachian has a loyal and supportive alumni and retired faculty and staff.

Appalachian has a state legislative that historically has valued and supported higher education.

Appalachian has a long history of providing a student-centered university experience, preparing students to be effective, responsible citizens, and providing high-quality instruction at relatively low cost.

***Selected Quick Facts About Appalachian State University******Enrollment, Fall 2007***

15,871 total

13,997 undergraduate

1,874 graduate

2,737 first-time freshmen

943 new transfer students

52.7% females

47.3 males

14 % non-Caucasian

14,544 in state

1,327 out of state

North Carolina counties most represented (all students): Wake, Mecklenburg, Watauga, Guilford, Forsyth

States most represented: North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, South Carolina

***Freshman Admissions, Fall 2008***

15,200 applications

2,775 new freshman target

1,160 estimated SAT average

3.80 estimated High School GPA average

***Cost (tuition, fees, room and board), 2008-09 academic year***

\$9,894 in state

\$19,954 out of state

***Academics***

17:1 student/faculty ration

24 - average class size

167 undergraduate, graduate, and certificate programs within four academic colleges (Arts and Sciences, Fine and Applied Arts, Education and Business) and the School of Music

New Initiatives:

- 1) Complete construction of new Reich College of Education building
- 2) Implement the new General Education Curriculum
- 3) Establish a College of Health Sciences
- 4) Establish a Research Institute for Energy, the Environment, and Economics
- 5) Expand the Appalachian Learning Alliance to include a branch campus in the greater Hickory metropolitan area
- 6) Establish a Ph.D. Program in Rural Clinical Psychology
- 7) Enhance applied research and community outreach in health and sustainability programs

85.6% - freshman retention rate, 3rd highest in the University of North Carolina system

61.1% - five-year graduation rate, 4th highest in the University of North Carolina system

Exchange programs with 41 universities in 17 countries

\$11.1 million in research grants and contracts was awarded to the university in 2006-07

***Degrees Awarded, 2006-07***

2,425 Bachelors

639 Masters/Specialists/Graduate Certificates

3 Doctorates

3,067 total degrees awarded

***Faculty, Fall 2007***

737 full-time faculty

77% percentage of full-time faculty with doctorate or first professional degree

***Alumni***

More than 89,000 alumni from all 50 states and several foreign countries.

***Buildings & Campus***

1,300 acres, including a 410 acre main campus

19 academic buildings

210,000 square-foot library

An off-campus center in New York City

21 residence halls, housing 5,081 students on campus

4 dining facilities

11 recreational and athletic facilities

***Athletics***

20 varsity sports offered

19 club sports

more than 60 intramural sports

three consecutive National Champions NCAA Division 1 Football Championship Series

***National Recognition***

U.S. News & World Report's 2008 America's Best Colleges Guide; in top 15 every year since 1986 when the rankings were first published

The Princeton Review's 2008 edition of "America's Best Values in Colleges"

Consumers Digest magazine's listing of the top 50 best values for public colleges and universities

Kiplinger's Personal Finance magazine's "100 Best Values in Public Colleges"

***Financial and Volunteer Support***

Contributions to the Appalachian State University Foundation, Inc., exceeded \$11.6 million in the 2006-07 fiscal year.

The Yosef Club received \$1.28 million in private giving for student-athlete scholarships in 2006-07, a 92% increase from 2004-05.

The Appalachian and the Community Together (ACT) participants provided an estimated \$1.74 million of volunteer service to the community during the 2006-07 school year based on the national standard for volunteer time.

**Dr. Kenneth E. Peacock**  
**Chancellor**  
**Appalachian State University**

*Early Years*

Born in Rocky Mount on June 20, 1948.

*Educational Background*

Rocky Mount Senior High, 1966; B.S. in Accounting, Mars Hill College, 1970; M.S. in Accounting, Louisiana State University, 1977; Ph.D. in Accounting, Louisiana State University, 1979.

*Professional Background*

Chancellor, Appalachian State University.

*Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations*

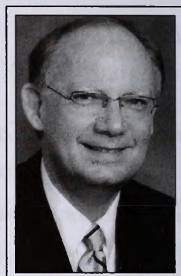
Board of Directors, Appalachian Regional Healthcare Foundation; Council of Presidents for Southern Conference; Board of Directors, Leadership N.C.

*Honors and Awards*

Outstanding Alumnus Award, Mars Hill College, 2006.

*Personal Information*

Married, Rosanne Barkley Peacock. Two children.



## East Carolina University

East Carolina University celebrated 95 years of service to the eastern region of the state in March, 2002. The university is located adjacent to downtown Greenville (population 60,500), a business, medical and educational center on the coastal plain 80 miles east of Raleigh. Greenville is a little over an hour's drive from a variety of coastal resorts and recreation areas.

Under the leadership of Governor Charles Brantley Aycock early in the 20th Century, North Carolina embarked upon an ambitious and unprecedented program of improving public education. During the movement's first decade, new schools were being opened at the remarkable rate of one a day. Aycock's intent was to lift North Carolina from the abyss of illiteracy and ignorance. To supply qualified teachers for the program, state leaders founded a new public normal school in the mostly rural, agriculturally-rich eastern half of the state. That institution of higher learning is now East Carolina University.

Chartered in 1907 as a teacher training school, East Carolina University has moved in a rapid and orderly transition from normal school to liberal arts college to multi-faceted university and has become the focal point for higher education, professional training, service and cultural development, including the fine arts and music, for eastern North Carolina. In 1941, the General Assembly authorized East Carolina to institute a liberal arts program of equal standing with its teacher education program. By the 1960s, the college had become the third largest institution of higher learning in the state. In 1967, the General Assembly elevated East Carolina College to the status of a state-supported university with a mandate to expand programs in all areas. In 1972, ECU became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina system. During the 1970s, ECU won authorization to establish a school of medicine which, with Pitt County Memorial Hospital, has become the center of a major regional complex of medical training, treatment and health care.

ECU currently consists of eleven professional schools, the College of Arts and Sciences with 16 academic departments and nine interdisciplinary programs, the Graduate School, the School of Medicine, the General College, two library divisions, the Division of Continuing Studies, the Regional Development Institute, the Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, The Institute for Historical and Cultural Research, the Center for Applied Technology, the BB&T Center for Leadership Development, the Small Business and Technology Development Center, the Rural Education Institute, the Center on Aging, the Science Institute for the Disabled, the Leo W. Jenkins Cancer Center, the Cardiovascular Center, the Diabetes Center and the Science/Mathematics Education Center.

East Carolina University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Its programs are fully accredited by state and national accrediting

agencies. The university is a member of or is accredited by more than 115 associations.

The total enrollment for the fall semester of 2001 was nearly 19,500. ECU students come from 99 of North Carolina's 100 counties, most of the 50 states and over 55 foreign countries. The university offers undergraduate degrees in 104 bachelor's degree program tracks; two certificate of advanced study tracks; two education specialist degree tracks; six Ph.D. programs in the basic medical sciences, Ph.D. programs in Bioenergetics, Biomedical Physics, Coastal Resources Management, Communication Sciences and Disorders and Nursing; and two Ed.D. programs in the School of Education. The MD degree is offered through the Brody School of Medicine.

There are more than 98,000 living alumni. They reside in each of the 50 states and in some 44 other countries. Alumni are informed of campus and alumni activities through alumni publications and the ECU Alumni Association offers a wide range of programs and activities for former students.

## **Dr. Steven C. Ballard** **Chancellor** **East Carolina University**

### *Early Years*

Born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 29, 1948 to Rene and Lorraine Ballard.

### *Educational Background*

Galesburg, Ill., Senior High School, 1966; B.A. in History, University of Arizona, 1970; M.A. in Political Over the past several years ECSU's undergraduate program has been significantly strengthened Science, Ohio State University, 1973; Ph.D. in Political Science, Ohio State University, 1976.

### *Professional Background*

Chancellor, East Carolina University.

### *Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations*

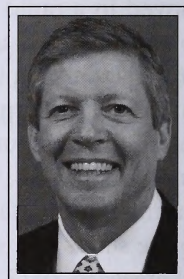
American Association for Higher Education; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

### *Honors and Awards*

Distinguished Leadership Award, University of Oklahoma, 1985.

### *Personal Information*

Married, Nancy L. Ballard. Two children. Presbyterian.



## Elizabeth City State University

Elizabeth City State University, a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina, has dedicated itself for over a century to the constant enhancement of its learning environment and to maintaining a position on the frontiers of opportunity. This environment is especially tailored to serve a student population which primarily reflects the demographic, socioeconomic and educational diversity found in northeastern North Carolina.

and diversified to offer a range of degree programs in the arts and sciences and pre-professional programs, as well as ROTC and graduate programs through its Graduate Center. At the same time, the university continues to emphasize public and community service and its role in the development of its region.

When the Honorable Hugh Cale, an African-American representative to the North Carolina General Assembly from Pasquotank County, introduced House Bill 383 in the 1891 session, few people realized that the establishment of a normal school for educating and training African-American teachers for North Carolina's common schools would have the impact seen today.

The State Colored Normal School opened on January 4, 1892, in a rented downtown Elizabeth City location with a budget of \$900, a faculty of two, a student body of twenty-three and a curriculum consisting of elementary and secondary school courses. Led by Dr. Peter Weddick Moore, the school expanded its curriculum to two-year normal courses and moved to its present location in 1912. Following Dr. Moore's retirement in 1928, Dr. John Bias became president and supervised the transition from a two-year normal school to a four-year teachers college. In 1939, the General Assembly officially changed the school's name to Elizabeth City State Teachers College and the first baccalaureate degrees were conferred upon twenty-six Elementary Education graduates.

Dr. Harold Leonard Trigg and Dr. Sidney David Williams served Elizabeth City State Teachers College effectively and efficiently from 1939-1958 as the university's third and fourth presidents, respectively. During their capable administrations, improvements and additions were made in the physical plant and in curricular offerings.

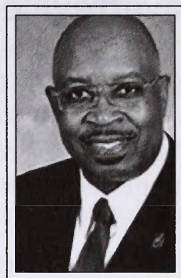
During the decade of leadership provided by Dr. Walter N. Ridley, the school's fifth president, ECSU made significant progress. Curricular offerings were expanded with the approval of additional majors, minors and concentrations. Full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools was granted and subsequently re-affirmed. The university's name was officially changed to Elizabeth City State College and the "Vikings" mascot name was adopted for intercollegiate athletic teams. Student enrollment broke the 1,000 mark for the first time.

Following Dr. Ridley's resignation in 1968, Dr. Marion Dennis Thorpe became the sixth president. One year later, Elizabeth City State College became Elizabeth City State University. In 1972 the school became one of the sixteen constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Thorpe became its first chancellor. During Dr. Thorpe's administration, the faculty and staff doubled in number, student enrollment neared 1,500 and additional degree-granting programs were approved and established. The university's annual budget approached \$9 million and the school's physical assets grew to include over 50 buildings and approximately 830 acres of land. The concept of ECSU as a "communiversity" gained widespread acceptance.

Following the death of Dr. Thorpe, Dr. Jimmy Raymond Jenkins became the seventh individual to serve as head of the university and its second chancellor. No other ECSU alumnus had previously held this office at any institution of higher learning. Dr. Jenkins retired in 1995 after serving as chancellor for 12 years. His successor, Dr. Mickey L. Burnim, was elected unanimously by the UNC system's Board of Governors to the chancellorship on July 1, 1996.

The university wants its graduates to understand how the world they live in is changing and how they can best adapt to those changes. ECSU also strives to develop an appreciation of the importance of life-long learning in its graduates.

**Dr. Willie J. Gilchrist**  
**Chancellor**  
**Elizabeth City State University**



***Educational Background***

Undergraduate degree in Health and Physical Education, East Carolina University, 1973; Masters in Administration, Brockport State University, NY, 1975; Doctrine of Education in Administration, Nova Southeastern University FL, 1998; Completed additional graduate work at Viringia Polytechnic Institute.

***Professional Background***

Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University, 2007-Present.

***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

UNC Board of Governors; Governor's More at Four Committee, Governor's First Task Force; Halifax County Airport Authority.

***Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Chair, Board of Directors, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA); SCT Executive Advisory Council.

***Honors and Awards***

Middle-Level Superintendent of the Year, N.C. Middle School Association, 2003; Halifax County Schools Administrator of the Year, 1999; Region 2 Superintendent of the Year, N.C. High School Administrators Association, 1998; ECSU's Outstanding Alumni Award, 1994; Principal of the Year for Northampton County Public Schools, 1986, 1992-1993.

***Personal Information***

Married to Jacqueline Gilchrist. Three children.

## Fayetteville State University

In 1867, seven progressive African-American citizens — David Bryant, Nelson Carter, Matthew N. Leary, A. J. Chesnutt, Robert Simmons, George Granger, and Thomas Lomax — paid \$136 for a lot on Gillespie Street in Fayetteville and formed a board of trustees to maintain this property permanently as a site for educating Fayetteville's African-American children. The school was named after General O.O. Howard of the Freedman's Bureau. Howard erected the first building on the site.

The 1877 General Assembly authorized the establishment of a normal school to educate African-American teachers. The legislature chose the Howard School as the most promising site because of its successful academic record during the previous ten years. The General Assembly designated the new school as a teacher training institution and changed its name to the State Colored Normal School. Five chief administrative officers served the school for relatively brief periods until 1899: Robert L. Harris, Charles W. Chesnutt, Ezekiel E. Smith, George Williams and the Rev. L.E. Fairley.

Dr. Ezekiel Ezra Smith returned to run the school in 1899. In 1929, all high school work was discontinued at the normal school. When Dr. Smith retired as president of the State Normal School in 1933 after 40 years of service to the university, the institution had moved to its present location on Murchison Road in Fayetteville. The new campus comprised 50 acres and ten buildings.

Dr. James Ward Seabrook served as president from 1933 until his retirement in 1956. In May of 1937, the N.C. Board of Education authorized the school to extend the course of study it provided to four years and to grant the Bachelor of Science degree in Education. In 1939, the name of the institution was changed to Fayetteville State Teachers College. The college received both state and regional accreditation in 1947.

Dr. Seabrook was succeeded by Dr. Rudolph Jones. During Dr. Jones' administration, the college's curriculum expanded to include majors in secondary education and programs leading to degrees outside the teaching field. The institution's name changed to Fayetteville State College in 1963. Six additions were made to the physical plant during Dr. Jones' term as president to accommodate a rapidly expanding enrollment. When Dr. Jones resigned in 1969, a new Administration Building was under construction and the Rudolph Jones Student Center was on the drawing board. In 1969, the institution acquired its present name, Fayetteville State University, and Dr. Charles "A" Lyons, Jr. was elected president. By a 1972 legislative act, Fayetteville State University became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Lyons became its first chancellor. Dr. Lyons served as chancellor for 15 years.

During his tenure, the curriculum was expanded to include a variety of both baccalaureate and master's level programs. The Fort Bragg-Pope AFB Extension Centers, in conjunction with the Week-End and Evening College, were established to provide military personnel and other persons employed full-time with the opportunity to further their education. The general academic structure took its present configuration in 1985 when the university became a Comprehensive Level I Institution. In addition to expanding program offerings and services, eight buildings were added to the physical plant during this period.

On January 1, 1988, Dr. Lloyd V. Hackley became the university's seventh chief executive officer. During his seven years at FSU, Dr. Hackley further expanded program offerings and improved the campus environment in response to the needs and interests of students and the community. FSU's master's degrees expanded to include business administration, education, English, biology, sociology, psychology, mathematics, and history. The university added its first doctoral program, in educational leadership, and its baccalaureate programs grew to include 38 disciplines in the arts and sciences, business and economics and education. The \$6.3 million School of Business and Economics Building and the \$10.9 million Health and Physical Education Complex underscored Dr. Hackley's commitment to FSU's continued expansion and growth.

Chancellor Hackley also strengthened the university's community outreach to children in local public schools who were at risk of dropping out. FSU developed a variety of scholarships and tutor/mentor programs to encourage public school students to stay in school. FSU conducted its first public capital campaign during Dr. Hackley's tenure, a successful project that allowed the university to boost the number of privately-funded scholarships it provided students to over 200. Dr. Hackley left Fayetteville State University in late 1995. Dr. Donna J. Benson served briefly as Fayetteville State University's interim chancellor.

Dr. Willis B. McLeod, a long-time educator and administrator in public school systems across the nation and a former Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, took office in November, 1995, as Fayetteville State University's new chancellor. Continuing the tradition of effective management set by his predecessors, Dr. McLeod introduced a number of innovations at FSU. The new Freshman Year Initiative (FY.I.) program, designed to improve students' educational outcomes, debuted in the fall semester of 1996.

The McLeod administration has also moved to strengthen ties between the university and the community. Major campus improvements, most notably the expansion of the Rudolph Jones Student Center and a planned \$12 million Fine Arts Building, are underway. Dr. McLeod has also been instrumental in forming a new regional partnership between public school, community college and university leaders to focus on strengthening the educational path from pre-school through post-graduate studies.

Dr. McLeod retired with emeritus status on June 30, 2004. He was replaced by Dr. T.J. Bryan.

Dr. Bryan started her duties on July 1, 2003, as the tenth Chief Executive Officer of Fayetteville State University and the first woman elected by the University of North Carolina Board of Governors to lead the 136-year-old institution as Chancellor. She was also the first African-American woman appointed as head of a University of North Carolina institution.

During her four-year tenure, the university added ten new academic programs—undergraduate programs such as fire science, forensic science, management information systems, and generic nursing as well as master's programs in criminal justice and teaching. Full online baccalaureate programs in criminal justice, psychology, and sociology and a full online master's program in criminal justice have also been added, and FSU's distance-education enrollments catapulted to third in the 16-institution system.

Dr. Bryan mandated that all programs that are eligible for specialized accreditation pursue such stamps of approval, and accreditations were garnered from the Council on Social Work Education for the master of social work program, from the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business for business and accounting programs and from the Council on Collegiate Nursing Education for the generic nursing program. Cross Creek Early College High School and Fire Station #14 were established on the campus during her tenure, which ended on July 23, 2007.

## **James Alan Anderson** ***Chancellor*** ***Fayetteville State University***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Washington, D.C., December 13, 1948, to William Howard and Avor Catherine Jones Anderson.

### ***Educational Background***

St. John's College High School; B.A. in Psychology, Villanova University, 1970; Ph.D. in Psychology, Cornell University, 1980.

### ***Professional Background***

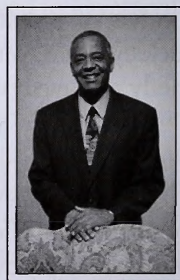
Chancellor, Fayetteville State University, 2008-Present;.

### ***Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Trustees, Villanova University.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Nancy Najera Anderson. Three children. Three grandchildren.



## N.C. Agricultural and Technical State University

Today, one of the nation's leading Historically Black Universities and Colleges, (HBCU), North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University is recognized as the top producing university for African American engineers and technologists. The university's programs have numerous accreditations, including the first nationally accredited MCSB accounting program in the nation among HBCUs. The university's history as one of only eighteen HBCUs 1890 land-grant universities is well reflected in agriculture, animal science and environmental science programs and a growing student enrollment is a further reflection of the demands for the North Carolina A&T's programs in education, nursing and arts and sciences.

North Carolina A&T also has a rich civil rights legacy, and its students, especially the Greensboro Four who are credited with beginning the movement, played a prominent role in the sit-ins of the 1960's. Today's university has changed a great deal from the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the "Colored Race" established by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified on March 9, 1891. The college actually began operation during the school year of 1890-91, before the passage of the state law creating it.

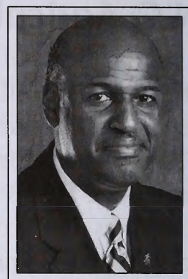
The scope of degree programs has been expanded to meet new demands. The first graduate degree was approved when the General Assembly authorized the institution to grant the Master of Science degree in education and certain other fields in 1939. The first master's degree was awarded in 1941.

North Carolina's General Assembly voted to elevate the college to the status of a regional university effective July 1, 1967. On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly ratified an act to consolidate the institutions of higher learning in North Carolina. Under the provisions of this Act, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University became a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina effective July 1, 1972.

Eleven presidents have served the institution since it was founded in 1891. They are: Dr. J.O. Crosby (1892-1896); Dr. James B. Dudley (1896-1925); Dr. F.D. Bluford (1925-1955); Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs (1956-1960); Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor (1960-1964); Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy (1964-1980); Dr. Cleon F. Thompson, Jr. (1980-1981); Dr. Edward B. Fort (1981-1999), Dr. James C. Renick (1999-2006); Dr. Lloyd V. Hackney (2006-2007), and Dr. Stanley F. Battle (2007-Present).

Dr. Battle became the university's eleventh leader on July 1, 2007.

**Dr. Stanley F. Battle**  
**Chancellor**  
**N.C. Agricultural and**  
**Technical State University**



**Early Years**

Born in Springfield, MA, Hampden County on June 12, 1951.

**Educational Background**

Technical High School, Springfield, MA, 1965-1969; B.S., Sociology, Springfield College, 1969-1973; M.S.W., University of CT, W. Hartford, 1973-75; M.P.H., Social Work/Public Health (1975-78) and Ph.D., Social Welfare Policy, (1977-80), University of Pittsboro

**Professional Background**

Chancellor, N.C. Agricultural and Technical University, 2007-Present.

**Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Member and Board of Directors, United Way of Greater Greensboro; Board of Directors and Member, Piedmont Triad Partership; Member and Board of Directors, Greensboro Partnership.

**Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Member, BB&T Greensboro Advisory Board.

**Honors and Awards**

Thurgood Marshall College Fund Presidential Leadership Award, 2008; Legacy Laureate Alumni Award, University of Pittsburgh, 2005; Metropolitan Baltimore Alliance of Black School Educators Award, 2005.

**Personal Information**

Married to Judith Rozie-Battle. One child.

## North Carolina Central University

North Carolina Central University, chartered in 1909 and opened in 1910, is completing the last quarter of its first century and looks confidently toward a new millennium. For nearly half of its history, North Carolina Central University was led by one man. Dr. James E. Shepard was the grandson of a slave and the son of a distinguished Baptist minister. A trained pharmacist, Shepard was also a leader of the International Sunday School movement. During the first decade of the Twentieth Century, the young Shepard began to speak out publicly of his dream of an institution that would provide both practical training and intellectual stimulation, particularly for the lay leaders of the nation's African-American churches.

Shepard's dream came to the attention of the Durham Merchant's Association, which invited him and his associates to examine the advantages of their city as the site of what was then referred to as "a National Training School for the Colored Race." Durham of the early 1900s had a population of some 18,000 persons and was served by four railroads. The association offered Shepard a 25-acre site one-half mile outside the existing city limits. With moral and financial support from prominent citizens of Durham, New York and Connecticut, Shepard established his school. The original physical plant, which was equipped with electric light and steam heat, had a value of \$60,000 and consisted of eight buildings.

The school opened its doors in July 5, 1910, as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. The name Chautauqua had its origins in the Sunday School movement and described a series of lectures and cultural activities designed for a general audience. Chautauqua programs were often promoted as an opportunity for a vacation; nevertheless, Chautauqua registrants were required to attend all of the major lectures of the series. During the 1910-11 school year, the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua had 15 faculty members and enrolled 201 students. Three students graduated from the school's commerce program in 1911. The institution offered three-and-four year programs — all requiring extensive study of Latin, Greek and the Bible — in normal education, teacher training, college preparatory, classical studies for the A.B. degree, general science studies for the B.S. degree and chemistry. Shorter vocational and trade courses ranged from weaving to mural decorating. The school also offered special training for ministers and religious workers.

In 1915 financial difficulties forced the reorganization of the institution as the National Training School, but a large donation from Mrs. Russell Sage of New York City permitted Dr. Shepard to retain control. Over the next few years, Dr. Shepard weighed the alternative courses of seeking denominational support for the nonsectarian school or seeking support from the North Carolina General Assembly. In 1923, the National Training School became the state-supported Durham State

Normal School, devoted to "the training of teachers for the Colored Public Schools of North Carolina." Two years later, Dr. Shepard was able to persuade the General Assembly to take a revolutionary step by making the institution over into North Carolina College for Negroes, the first state-supported liberal arts college for black people in the United States. Building programs to support the institution's new role began in 1927 under the administration of Governor Angus B. McLean.

Between 1925 and 1939, North Carolina College for Negroes achieved the accreditation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and met the educational standards of the American Medical Association for pre-medical training, and from most of the South's state departments of education. In 1939, the General Assembly authorized the North Carolina College board of trustees to establish graduate courses in the liberal arts and to organize departments of law, pharmacy and library science. The graduate programs were opened that fall. The School of Law was established in 1940 and the School of Library Science in 1941. Ironically, the pharmacy school was never established, even though that was Dr. Shepard's own profession. By the time of Dr. Shepard's death on October 6, 1947, the institution had become North Carolina College at Durham, was fully-accredited and highly-respected and had become the alma mater of a growing list of distinguished alumni. The physical plant was estimated at \$3,500,00 and the State Legislature had appropriated \$2,000,000 for the expansion of the college facilities and future growth.

Dr. Alfonso Elder took office as the college's second president in 1948. Dr. Elder would lead North Carolina College at Durham for the next 15 years, overseeing an era of physical expansion, rapid growth in enrollment and significant development in academic programs. In 1955, the institution awarded its first Ph.D degree and enjoyed a wide reputation for a distinguished faculty and superior student population. Dr. Elder retired in September, 1963, and was succeeded as president by Dr. Samuel P. Massie, who resigned on February 1, 1966. Dr. Albert N. Whiting became president in July, 1967. He directed the continued physical expansion of the institution, as well as the creation of several new academic programs in criminal justice, public administration, elementary education, jazz, and church music and, in 1972, the creation of the North Carolina Central University School of Business.

In 1969, North Carolina College at Durham became North Carolina Central University. In 1972, all of North Carolina's state-supported senior institutions of higher education became part of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Whiting's title changed from president to chancellor. He remained at the helm of North Carolina Central University for 11 more years, until June 30, 1983. Chancellor Whiting was succeeded by Dr. LeRoy T. Walker, who served until the election in 1986 of Chancellor Tyrone R. Richmond by the UNC Board of Governors. Dr. Donna J. Benson became interim chancellor on January 1, 1992, when Dr. Richmond returned to faculty duties. Julius L. Chambers, an alumnus of the university, assumed the

chancellorship on January 1, 1992, and remained in the post until May, 2002. Under Chambers' leadership, the university received more than \$121 million for construction and renovation through the \$3.1 billion Bond Project. A \$12.2 million state-of-the-art Biomedical Biotechnology Research Institute was constructed under his watch. James H. Ammons was elected chancellor on June 1, 2001, and served until June 30, 2007. Dr. Charlie Nelms, the current head of the institution assumed office on August 1, 2007.

During the last decade, North Carolina Central University has added graduate programs in public administration, criminal justice, jazz studies, public history and information sciences. NCCU has also revised its Master of Business Administration program and added a baccalaureate program in computer science. Distinguished alumni of North Carolina Central University include the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a vice-president of the University of North Carolina and university and college faculty and throughout the United States.

## **Dr. Charlie Nelms** **Chancellor** **N.C. Central University**

### *Early Years*

Born in Crawfordsville, Arkansas, on September 11, 1946.

### *Educational Background*

B.S., Agronomy/Chemistry, University of Arkansas; M.A., Higher Education & Student Affairs, Indiana University; Ph.D, Higher Education Administration, Indiana University.

### *Professional Background*

Chancellor, N.C. Central University, 2008-Present.

### *Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community*

#### *Service Organizations*

Board of Directors, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation; Board of Governors, Center of Philanthropy; Board of Trustees, Kinsey Institute; Board of Trustees, Millennium Leadership Institute; National Advisory Board, National Survey for Student Engagement.

### *Military Service*

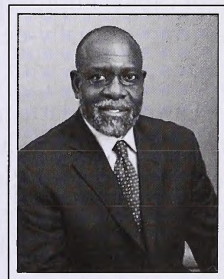
Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 1969-1975.

### *Honors and Awards*

Honorary Marshall, 2007 Durham Holiday Parade; Top 8 to watch for 2008, News & Observer.

### *Personal Information*

Married, Jeanetta Sherrod Nelms. One son.



## N.C. School of the Arts

The brainchild of former Governor Terry Sanford and author John Ehle, the North Carolina School of the Arts (NCSA) was formally established by the N.C. General Assembly in 1963. In 1965, the School of the Arts opened its doors to students, breaking new ground as the first state-supported residential school for the performing arts in the country. Today, NCSA is one of the world's foremost arts conservatories, training students for professional careers in the performing, moving image and visual arts. It stands, as it has throughout its history, on a tradition of professionalism.

Composer Vittorio Giannini of The Juilliard School served as NCSA's first president. It was his vision that shaped the school and continues to make the school unique among its peers: a resident faculty of professional artists; beginning training at the age that talent first becomes evident; artists living together in a true conservatory environment; and performance as an integral part of instruction.

Robert Ward, Pulitzer Prize-winning composer, served as chancellor from 1967-1974. Under his tenure, the school more than doubled its faculty and enrollment and joined the University of North Carolina system as one of its 16 campuses. Composer Robert Suderburg, who served as chancellor for the next decade, oversaw major capital improvements at the school, including the completion of the Workplace, featuring specially-designed dance, drama, music and visual arts studios and the Semans Library, with its extensive arts and academic holdings.

Lawrence Hart, retired dean of music at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, served as acting chancellor during 1983-84. In 1983, the School of the Arts opened the Stevens Center, a magnificently-restored neoclassical theater on Fourth Street in Winston-Salem. With seating for 1,380 people, the center quickly became part of city's bid to revitalize its downtown area.

During the tenure of Jane Milley, who was appointed chancellor in 1984, faculty salaries were increased and campus facilities were expanded. This included the addition of Performance Place, with its two theatres, and the renovation of the School of Design & Production. Philip Nelson, former dean of music at Yale University, served as interim chancellor during 1989-90.

Alexander C. Ewing became the fifth chancellor of the school in 1990. He is a well-known arts administrator in the national dance world as well as a businessman. He spearheaded the establishment and opening of a fifth arts school, the School of Filmmaking. He also guided the expansion of alumni services, the most comprehensive capital campaign in the school's history and development of a campus master plan.

E. Wade Hobgood became the school's sixth chancellor in 2000. He guided the school's bond-funded \$43 million construction projects, including a new music complex, film archives, welcome center, high school connector building, costume

and wig and make-up shop, as well as renovations to Workplace, Gray Building and acquisition of the former Our Lady of Mercy Catholic School. The facility provided college classroom facilities and development and public relations offices. He spearheaded the incorporation of technology into classrooms, residential halls, offices and venues, as well as a new Internet II classroom.

On July 1, 2005, Gretchen M. Bataille, senior vice president for academic affairs of the 16-campus University of North Carolina, was named interim chancellor of the North Carolina School of the Arts. A noted scholar in the field of Native American Literature, Bataille had served as UNC's top academic officer since 2000.

After a year long search, John Mauceri became NCSA's seventh chancellor on July 1, 2006. One of the world's most accomplished conductors, writers, arrangers, and recording artists, Mauceri has enjoyed a long and varied career that spans music, theater, film, and academia. His long list of professional honors include the Grammy, Tony, Olivier, Drama Desk, Edison, Emmy, Diapason d'Or, Cannes Classique, Billboard, and four Deutsche Schallplatten awards. He served for 16 seasons as director of the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra; now founding director, he will return for concerts in future seasons. Over the course of his career, he has served as music director of the Kennedy Center's Washington Opera (1979-82), music director of orchestras for the Kennedy Center (1979-91), music director of Carnegie Hall's Symphony (1985-1987), music director of the Scottish Opera (1987-1993), music director of the Teatro Regio in Turin, Italy, (1995-1998), and music director of the Pittsburgh Opera (2001-2006). He is the first American ever to have held post of music director of an opera house in either Great Britain or Italy.

As NCSA chancellor, he will continue to work with the greatest artistic institutions in the world, while creating projects at the School that will enable its students to collaborate with performers and creators at the very forefront of their fields.

Since opening its doors more than 40 years ago, NCSA is still the only major arts training institution of its kind offering accredited instruction at the junior high, high school, undergraduate and graduate levels in dance, design and production, drama, filmmaking, music and visual arts with a complementary academic program. Students are selected under strict admission standards, based on their ability to show potential for professional success. An audition or submission of a portfolio and interview are required.

At the secondary level, students in the school's dance, drama, music and visual arts programs work toward the North Carolina high school diploma with arts concentration. At the college level, students work toward a Bachelor of Music or a Bachelor of Fine Arts in dance, design and production, drama and filmmaking. At the graduate level, students work toward a Master of Music or Master of Fine Arts in

Design and Production of filmmaking. In addition to the rigorous demands of their arts training, students working toward a high school diploma or college degree must also take requisite academic courses.

Alumni are perhaps the best example of the success of the school's training program. School alumni have distinguished themselves in Broadway shows, regional theatre, opera companies, symphony orchestras, dance companies and in film and television around the world. Among the best known are Tony-nominated actor Terrence Mann, star of Broadway's "Beauty and the Beast," "Les Miserables" and "Cats"; actress Mary-Louise Parker, whose film credits include Fried Green Tomatoes, Bullets Over Broadway and The Portrait of a Lady; Keith Roberts, soloist with American Ballet Theatre; Mary Cochran, founder of NCNY Dance and long-time dancer with the Paul Taylor Dance Company; Tony Fanning, art director for theatre and film (The Hudsucker Proxy and Nell); Paul Tazewell, costume designer for Broadway ("Bring in 'Da Noise, Bring in 'Da Funk") and regional theatre.

## **Dr. John Mauceri** **Chancellor** **N.C. School of the Arts**

### *Early Years*

Born in 1945.

### *Educational Background*

East Meadow High School, Long Island, NY; B.A. in Music Theory & Composition, Yale University, 1967; M. Phil. in Music Theory, Yale University, Yale University; Conducting Fellow, Tanglewood, 1971.

### *Professional Background*

Chancellor, North Carolina School of the Arts.

### *Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations*

Founding Director, Hollywood Bowl Orchestra, 1991-2006; Music Director, Pittsburgh Opera, 2001-2006; Direttore Stabile, Teatro Regio, Turin, Italy, 1995-1998.

### *Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions*

Music Consultant, The Leonard Bernstein Office; Advisory Board, Film Music Society of Los Angeles; Advisory Board, Kurt Weill Edition.

### *Honors and Awards*

Waredon Award "Conductor of the Year", presented by HRH Princess Margaret, 1990; Grammy Award, 1987; Tony Award, 1983.

### *Personal Information*

Married, Betty Mauceri. One Child.



## N.C. State University

North Carolina State University is the largest of the 16 institutions in the University of North Carolina system. The university currently has more than 31,000 students and is the UNC system's flagship campus for science and technology. A research extensive land-grant university, N.C. State has traditional strengths in engineering, agriculture, forestry and textiles and has emerged as a leader in biomedical research, food safety, materials science, severe weather forecasting and other fields of study that affect the health, livelihoods and well-being of people in North Carolina and world-wide. The university has the largest environmental science, engineering and policy faculty in the Southeast – around 500 educators and researchers – who are conducting nearly 300 research and outreach projects on water quality, air quality, sustainable forestry and agriculture, animal waste management and pollution control for the paper, pulp and textiles industries. Rapidly-developing programs in genomics place N.C. State among the first research universities to focus on genomic sciences from the perspectives of statistics, computer sciences, forest resources, agriculture, life sciences and veterinary medicine.

At the same time, N.C. State has strengths across the disciplines. College of Design faculty and students have transformed North Carolina's landscape and pioneered the concept of universal design to make products and housing accessible to all. The College of Education is one of the largest producers of middle-school math and science teachers in the nation and is renowned for its extensive outreach efforts in the public schools. The College of Management offers graduate and under graduate degrees in accounting, business management and economics. The College also boasts an innovative and rapidly-expanding electronic commerce program with the largest online presence in the country.

### *History*

On March 7, 1887, the North Carolina General Assembly authorized the establishment of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The Watauga Club of Raleigh and a statewide farmers' movement had convinced the legislature of the need to transfer the federal funds received by the state under the provisions of the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill to a new land-grant college in Raleigh. The cornerstone of A and M College was laid in August, 1888, and its doors officially opened on October 3, 1889.

Alexander Q. Holladay, the college's first president (1889-1899), and a faculty of five offered courses in agriculture, horticulture, pure and agricultural chemistry, English, bookkeeping, history, mathematics, physics, practical mechanics and military science. The first freshman class numbered about fifty students. By the end of the institution's first decade, resident enrollment had reached 300.

During the administration of George T. Winston (1899-1908) a new curriculum in textiles was developed and normal courses were offered in the summer for public school teachers. The Agricultural Extension Service was established during the administration of Daniel H. Hill (1908-1916) and enrollment grew to more than 700. In 1917, during the administration of Wallace C. Riddick (1916-1923), the institution's name was changed to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. The introduction of the word "engineering" was intended to reflect the increasing emphasis on the professional and theoretical, as well as the practical aspects of technical education.

In 1923, a major reorganization of the college's administration began and President Riddick resigned to become the first dean of the new School of Engineering. Eugene Clyde Brooks (1923-1934), the fifth president of State College, continued the reorganization with the creation of the School of Agriculture (later renamed the School of Agriculture and Forestry), the School of Science and Business, the School of Education, the School of Textiles and the Graduate School. Resident enrollment rose to nearly 2,000 in 1929 before the Depression caused a drop to approximately 1,500 in 1933. The first women graduates of State College received their degrees in 1927.

During the Depression, the General Assembly of 1931 attempted to promote economy and prevent unnecessary duplication among the three leading state institutions of higher education by establishing a single consolidated administration for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro. Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was elected president of the consolidated university, and Dr. Brooks, with the title of vice-president, continued as chief administrative officer at State College. The consolidation phased out of the School of Engineering at Chapel Hill and the School of Science and Business at Raleigh. A general college, later called the Basic Division, was established to provide two years of basic courses in humanities, social sciences and natural sciences as a foundation for students in the various degree-granting technical and professional schools.

Colonel John W. Harrelson (1934-1953), Class of 1890, was the first alumnus to become administrative head of State College. Under the consolidated organization, his title was Dean of Administration; later it was changed to Chancellor. During Harrelson's administration the institution experienced the beginning of extraordinary growth in the aftermath of World War II. Two new schools were established: the School of Design and the School of Forestry. A multimillion dollar expansion program was completed during the administration of Carey H. Bostian (1953-1959), and the program of student activities was greatly enlarged. Student enrollment during Bostian's tenure passed 5,000.

The faculty and student population more than doubled during the administration of John T. Caldwell (1959-1975) and another new school was organized: the School of Physical Sciences and Applied Mathematics (now the College Physical and Mathematical Sciences). The School of General Studies, was renamed the School of Liberal Arts. The name Liberal Arts was adopted when the school was authorized to offer a full range of bachelor's and master's degree programs in the humanities and social sciences. The name of the institution itself changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University at Raleigh, signifying its new role as a comprehensive university.

N.C. State's enrollment passed 20,000 during the administration of Chancellor Joab L. Thomas (1976-1981). The School of Veterinary Medicine was established, the name of the School of Liberal Arts was changed to School of Humanities and Social Sciences and North Carolina State University was recognized as one of two major research universities within the University of North Carolina system.

Bruce R. Poulton served as N.C. State's tenth chief administrative officer from 1982 to 1989. During his tenure the university's individual schools were renamed colleges and the College of Education expanded to become the College of Education and Psychology. Dr. Larry K. Monteith was subsequently appointed as N.C. State's chancellor in 1989. Under Dr. Monteith, N.C. State earned a chapter of the elite Phi Beta Kappa honor society and established the College of Management and First Year College, which is geared toward ensuring the success of new students. Growth exploded on the university's Centennial Campus during Monteith's tenure with eight new buildings valued at \$120 million – including the \$45.5 million Engineering Graduate Research Center. Dr. Monteith retired in 1998.

Dr. Marye Anne Fox, a chemist and member of the distinguished National Academy of Sciences, became the first woman to hold the top position at the state's leading science and technology university when she was named the school's 12<sup>th</sup> chancellor in April, 1998. Fox promoted demographic and intellectual diversity, while fostering partnerships with federal, state and local government, with local schools and with the private sector. She worked to build an efficient business model for the university.

Dr. James L. Oblinger was named the university's 13<sup>th</sup> chancellor in October, 2004, and continues to lead the university.

### ***Location***

N.C. State's 2,010-acre campus is located west of downtown Raleigh, a part of the state's technology-rich Research Triangle area. The university is composed of a central campus, the College of Veterinary Medicine/Centennial Biomedical campus, and Centennial Campus, a research and technology-transfer "technopolis" that includes corporate and government research and development centers and business incubators.

The university owns research stations, outreach centers and extension facilities across the state. Near the main campus is Carter-Finley Stadium and the new RBC Center, which is the \$156 million arena home to Wolfpack men's basketball and the Carolina Hurricanes of the National Hockey League.

Centennial Campus is one of the fastest-growing campuses of its kind in the nation, housing state-of-the-art labs, classrooms and government and industry partners. In 2007, it was named the World's Top Science Research Park by the Association of University Research Parks. The campus is at the forefront of a national trend in which universities are redesigning education and research efforts to include faculty spin-off companies, real-world experience for students and closer ties to the industries that translate research into quality-of-life improvements for the public. The campus is home to 130 corporate and government partners and university research and academic units.

### ***Colleges and Units***

The university includes the following colleges - Agriculture and Life Sciences, Design, Education, Engineering, Natural Resources, Humanities and Social Sciences, Management, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Textiles, Veterinary Medicine and the Graduate School. North Carolina State University offers bachelor's degrees in 110 fields of study, masters degrees in 110 fields and doctoral degrees in 61 fields, in addition to the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree.

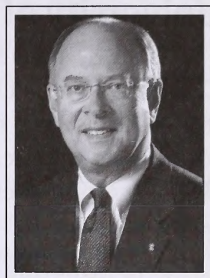
The university has about 31,802 students (56.6% male and 43.4% female). More than 98% of N.C. State's tenure or tenure-track faculty have terminal degrees in their fields. Eighteen faculty members have been elected to the prestigious National Academy of Sciences or National Academy of Engineering.

The university has an annual budget of approximately \$1.01 billion. Research and sponsored-program expenditures exceed \$325 million per year. As one of the Southeast's leading universities for technology transfer, N.C. State holds more than 550 patents and our patent portfolio was ranked third in the nation. The university can claim 63 spin-off companies and 13,000 jobs, new jobs created by faculty research is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> among national universities without medical schools in industry-funded research expenditures.

N.C. State also offers residents across the state access to educational programs, publications and events through the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service in partnership with N.C. A&T University, as well as the Industrial Extension Service and other outreach efforts.

N.C. State University is a member of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges and the Oak Ridge Associated Universities.

## **Dr. James L. Oblinger** **Chancellor** **N.C. State University**



### ***Early Years***

Born in Ashland, Ohio, in 1945.

### ***Educational Background***

B.S., Bacteriology, DePauw University, 1967; M.S. Food Technology, Iowa State University, 1970; Ph.D, Food Technology, Iowa State University, 1972.

### ***Professional Background***

Chancellor, N.C. State University, 2005-Present; Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, N.C. State University, 2003-2004; Dean, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS), N.C. State University, 1997-2003; Associate Dean and Director of Academic Programs, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS), N.C. State University, 1986-97; Associate Dean and Director of Resident Instruction, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1984-86; Assistant Professor and Professor, Food Science and Human Nutrition, University of Florida, 1972-84.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American Council on Education, Commission on Advancement of Racial and Ethnic Equity, 2006-Present; President, Academic Consortium 21 (AC21), 2007-2009; U.S. Department of State, Member of Delegation of U.S. College and University Presidents to India led by Under Secretary Karen Hughes, March, 2007.

### ***Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board; Board of Directors, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC); Board of Directors, Microelectronics Center of North Carolina (MCNC), 2005-Present; Council on Competitiveness, 2005-Present; Chair, Kenan Institute for Engineering Technology, and Science 2005-Present; Research Triangle Foundation, 2006-Present; N.C. New Schools Project, 2006-Present.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Fellow, Institute of Food Technologists, 2007; Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award, Iowa State University, 2006 ; William V. Cruess National Award for Excellence in Teaching, Institute of Food Technologists; Ashland High School 2007 Distinguished Alumnus Award, Ashland Ohio; Distinguished Educator Award, National Association of Colleges and Teachers of Agriculture (NACTA).

## University of North Carolina at Asheville

As the designated undergraduate liberal arts university in the University of North Carolina System, UNC Asheville combines strong academics with practical skills from internships, service learning and study abroad/away to offer a distinctive educational experience. Small classes, dedicated faculty and a nationally renowned Undergraduate Research Program foster outstanding student innovation and accomplishment.

UNC Asheville opened in 1927 as Buncombe County Junior College for area residents interested in pursuing higher education. The school underwent several name changes, mergers and moves before relocating to its present location in north Asheville. The college joined the consolidated University of North Carolina system in 1969 as the University of North Carolina at Asheville with the distinct mission to offer undergraduate liberal arts education of superior quality.

UNC Asheville currently enrolls 3,500 students pursuing degrees in 30 majors, which lead to the bachelor of arts, bachelor of fine arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of science in engineering or a masters of liberal arts degrees. With an average class size of 19, UNC Asheville emphasizes a personalized education characterized by close faculty-student interactions, challenging academic programs and service-learning activities.

Today, students must have the ability to compete in the rapidly changing knowledge-based global economy. UNC Asheville's liberal arts education which encourages analytical and creative problem solving, collaboration and interdisciplinary study, and effective communication is an ideal means to this end. The University's innovative general education program, Integrative Liberal Studies, prepares students for the workplace and the world by building skills they will need to solve complex issues from day to day. Hallmarks of the four-year sequence include freshman and senior colloquia, in-depth courses presented in topical clusters, and the nationally recognized Humanities Program.

In addition, all UNC Asheville students encouraged to participate in cutting edge undergraduate research. The Undergraduate Research Program promotes collaboration between faculty and students on original, often-publishable research in every discipline. Enterprising faculty and students founded National Conference on Undergraduate Research at UNC Asheville and the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary event returned to Asheville in April 2006 when 2,000 of the best and brightest undergraduate student researches from across the country presented their findings on campus.

UNC Asheville's rigorous academics, interdisciplinary approach and reasonable cost draw praise from national college guidebooks annually. The University has landed on the prestigious U.S. News & World Report's list of the Top Five Public Liberal Arts Universities for six consecutive years. U.S. News & Report also praised UNC Asheville's Undergraduate Research Program and Integrative Liberal Studies

Freshman Colloquium in the “Programs to Look for” category. The University also was named to The Princeton Review’s Best Value Colleges, the Fiske Guide to College’s Best Buys, and Barron’s Best Buys in College Education listings this year.

The beautiful 265-acre mountain campus, which comprises some 30 buildings has undergone some dramatic changes recently, thanks to \$50.2 million investment from the 2000 Higher Education Bond Referendum. The bond has provided funds for the single largest capital project in the history of the University. In addition to several building and infrastructure upgrades, the Highsmith University Union, New Hall classroom building, Steve and Frosene Zeis Science and Multimedia Building and the Samuel J. Millar Facilities Management Complex have been completed.

In addition, UNC Asheville is pursuing several other building projects, which will be funded by state and private donations. The North Carolina Center for Health and Wellness, scheduled to open in 2010 as a unique academic and outreach initiative, will house the new Health and Wellness Promotions major and the Kimmel Arena where athletics and recreational events will take place. Planning has begun for a Craft Campus at the site of the former Buncombe County landfill. It will provide much-needed studio and exhibit space for art students; serve as a national model for green building methods; and add to Western North Carolina’s growing craft economy.

UNC Asheville is home to the Asheville Graduate Center, which offers masters and doctoral degree programs of other UNC institutions for the region’s residents. The acclaimed North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement is also located at UNC Asheville. The Center has been a national model for promoting lifelong learning, leadership and community service opportunities for retirement-aged individuals.

When students adventure off campus, they find themselves in the hart of an eclectic and thriving downtown bustling with arts, music, culture, shopping, dining and nightlife. Also minutes from UNC Asheville are boundless opportunities for hiking, kayaking and rock climbing.

## **Dr. Anne Ponder** **Chancellor** **UNC Asheville**

### *Early Years*

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, to Herschel and Eleanor Israel Ponder.

### *Educational Background*

BA in English, MA in English and a Ph.D in English, UNC, Chapel Hill.



**Professional Background**

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Previous Position, President, Colby Sawyer College.

**Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations**

Mission Hospitals Audit Committee; United Way Asheville/Buncombe County; N.C. Center for Rural Development.

**Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions**

Asheville Community and Economic Development Alliance.

**Personal Information**

Married, Christopher Brookhouse.



## University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Through its teaching, research and engagement, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill serves as an educational and economic beacon for the people of North Carolina and beyond.

### *History*

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was the nation's first state university to open its doors and the only public university to award degrees in the 18th Century.

Authorized by the N.C. Constitution in 1776, the university was chartered by the N.C. General Assembly Dec. 11, 1789, the same year George Washington first was inaugurated as president.

The cornerstone was laid for Old East, the nation's first state university building, Oct. 12, 1793. Hinton James, the first student, arrived from Wilmington, N.C., Feb. 12, 1795.

### *Building Program*

Today, the campus is undergoing an unprecedented physical transformation made possible in part by North Carolinians' overwhelming approval of the \$3.1 billion bond referendum for higher education. The referendum, approved in November 2000, was the nation's largest higher education package.

The bonds have provided more than \$515 million renovations and new buildings so Carolina students can learn in a 21<sup>st</sup> century environment. Also guided by a visionary campus master plan for growth that continues coming to life, the University is investing funds from non-state sources, including private gifts raised during the Carolina First Campaign and overhead receipts from faculty research grants, for other buildings essential to excellence. The resulting capital construction program exceeding \$2.1 billion is among the largest at any major American university.

### *Recent Rankings and Ratings*

Several national publications regularly publish rankings that listed Carolina prominently in categories ranging from academic quality to affordability to diversity to engagement to international presence. Recent highlights include:

1<sup>st</sup> among the 100 best U.S. public colleges and universities that offer the best combination of top-flight academics and affordable costs as ranked by *Kiplinger's Personal Finance* magazine. 1<sup>st</sup> for seven consecutive times since Kiplinger's began these periodic surveys in 1998. Kiplinger's analysis stressed academic quality, as well as cost and financial aid offerings, and cited the success of the Carolina Covenant program, which provides a debt-free education to qualified low-income students and is a national model. Carolina's policies protect affordability and offer an outstanding education.

5<sup>th</sup> best public university in *U.S. News & World Report's* 2008 "Best Colleges" guidebook for the seventh consecutive year. 1<sup>st</sup> among public campuses for the third consecutive year. 9<sup>th</sup> overall in "Great Schools, Great Prices," based on academic quality and the net cost of attendance for a student who received the average level of need-based financial aid. Kenan-Flagler Business School's undergraduate business degree program 5<sup>th</sup>.

One of 7 public universities ranking in the top 25 for all nine measures used in the 2007 edition of "The Top American Research Universities," produced by The Center for Measuring University Performance at Arizona State University. Evaluates top research universities with at least \$20 million in annual federal research funding using quantitative measures such as endowment assets, private giving, faculty awards, doctorates granted and SAT/ACT range. In the eight years of these studies, UNC is one of four public universities (with Berkeley, UCLA and Michigan) in the top 25 on all nine measures. Among all public and private universities in the latest report, five of Carolina's rankings were in the top 25, two were between 26 and 50, one (private endowment assets) was 52<sup>nd</sup> and one (SAT-ACT range) came in at 88<sup>th</sup>. Benchmarked against this group, UNC finished in about the middle of its peers.

Among 25 "New Ivy" campuses in the 2007 Kaplan/Newsweek "How to Get into College Guide." Includes schools with first-rate academic programs fueling their rise in national stature. Based on admissions statistics and interviews with administrators, students, faculty and alumni. Reported *Newsweek*: "If a moviemaker needs an idyllic setting for a film about college life, Chapel Hill might just take the prize."

A "best value" among 81 schools chosen for "America's Best Value Colleges, 2006 Edition" by *The Princeton Review/Random House* for outstanding academics, relatively low costs and generous financial aid packages. 2<sup>nd</sup> appearance in a row for UNC.

3<sup>rd</sup> among major U.S. universities in the percentage of African-American students in the 2007 first-year class, according to *The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education*, Carolina had held the No. 1 spot for six of the previous eight years. Black students made up 11.1 percent of the entering class in 2007.

4<sup>th</sup> among top public research universities recording the highest rate of undergraduates studying abroad in 2005-2006, according to a report published by the *Institute of International Education*.

4<sup>th</sup> among large U.S. colleges and universities for the number of alumni volunteering for the Peace Corps in 2007 - up four slots from the previous year. Eighty-one undergraduate and four graduate UNC alumni are representing the United States abroad. Since the inception of the Peace Corps, 1,012 Carolina alumni have joined its ranks, making UNC the 25th largest producer of volunteers of all time.

6<sup>th</sup> largest contributor of graduating seniors to Teach for America in 2007. Thirty-seven Carolina seniors matriculated into Teach for America, the national corps of outstanding recent college graduates and professionals of all academic Index developed by Academic Analytics, a company owned in part by the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Programs graded based on factors such as faculty publications and citations, awards, honors and research grants awarded. Seventeen and other Carolina Ph.D. programs ranked in the top 10.

3<sup>rd</sup> best department of city and regional planning in the United States and Canada and 1<sup>st</sup> in the South, according to *Planetizen's 2007 Guide to Graduate Urban Planning Programs*. Based on data submitted by schools and a mail survey of planning educators and professionals. Published in a resource guide for prospective students that lists 94 programs and ranks the top schools and field specialties.

Degree programs or specialty areas from several schools and the College of Arts and Sciences appeared prominently in the 2009 *U.S. News & World Report's* "America's Best Graduate Schools" issue. Highlights included: School of Pharmacy, 2<sup>nd</sup> for Pharm.D. program; School of Medicine, tied for 2<sup>nd</sup> overall for primary care, 19<sup>th</sup> for research; School of Public Health, tied for 10<sup>th</sup> in environmental/environmental health; School of Social Work, tied for 8<sup>th</sup> for master's degree program; School of Government, master's of public administration program, tied for 14<sup>th</sup>; Kenan-Flagler Business School's master of business administration degree program, 19<sup>th</sup> and College of Arts and Sciences, computer science doctoral program tied 20<sup>th</sup> overall.

Kenan-Flagler Business School ranked 12<sup>th</sup> in *Business Week* magazine's list of the best undergraduate business programs. It also was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> on return on investment for public universities and 9<sup>th</sup> in rigor based on how many hours students report they spend on class work each week. It received grades of A for teaching quality, A+ for facilities and services, and A for job placement, based on student's responses.

Kenan-Flagler appeared in several other best MBA program lists: *The Wall Street Journal*, 6<sup>th</sup> based on a survey of corporate recruiters and tied for 7<sup>th</sup> among "most improved schools;" *BusinessWeek* (17<sup>th</sup>); *The Princeton Review* and *Forbes.com*, 1<sup>st</sup> for fostering entrepreneurship campuswide; *BusinessWeek*, executive MBA program, 10<sup>th</sup>; *Financial Times*, customized executive education programs 12<sup>th</sup> in the world.

*Fortune Small Business* magazine ranked Carolina as one of America's best colleges for entrepreneurs for MBA, undergraduate and double major programs.

The School of Law ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> in a survey of U.S. law schools by *Vault Inc.*, a career information company, about which law schools best prepare their graduates to be successful in a firm environment. Based on surveys of nearly 400 hiring partners, hiring committee members, associate interviews and recruiting professionals across the country.

STACK magazine ranked Tar Heel athletics No. 1 based on academics, athletic opportunity and overall performance. Carolina topped the magazine's first-ever list of the nation's premier academic and NCAA football, basketball and other Division I sports programs. Combining the best in athletics with the best in academia, the magazine's "Elite 50" list was announced in 2007.

*Forbes* magazine concluded in 2008 that the men's Tar Heel basketball team was the most valuable in the country. The magazine put the value of the Tar Heels at \$26 million just ahead of the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. The valuation was based on the amount of money that basketball programs contribute to their universities' academic programs and athletic programs, their conferences and their local communities.

### ***Key Statistics***

Carolina offers bachelor's, master's, doctoral and professional degrees in academic areas critical to North Carolina's future: business, dentistry, education, law, medicine, nursing, public health and social work, among others. Offerings include 78 bachelor's, 107 master's 75 doctorate and four professional degree programs through 14 schools and the College of Arts and Sciences. The health sciences are well integrated with the liberal arts, basic sciences and high-tech programs. Patient outreach programs affiliated with Carolina and the UNC Health Care System serve citizens in all 100 North Carolina counties.

In 2006-07, Carolina awarded 6,862 degrees - 3,856 bachelor's, 1,892 master's, 513 doctoral and 601 professional.

Carolina belongs to the select group of 62 American and Canadian campuses forming the Association of American Universities.

In fall 2007, Carolina enrolled more than 28,100 students from all 100 North Carolina counties, the other 49 states and 117 countries. Eighty-two percent of Carolina's undergraduates come from North Carolina.

These students learn from a 3,200-member faculty. Many of those faculty members hold or have held major posts in virtually every national scholarly or professional organization and have earned election to the most prestigious academic academies and organizations.

Carolina's academic community benefits from a library with more than 6 million volumes and more than 103,000 serial subscriptions that perennially ranks among the best research libraries in North America as judged by the Association of Research Libraries. The most recent association listings place Carolina 17<sup>th</sup> among 113 research libraries in North America. UNC's Southern Historical Collection, with more than 23 million unique items, is the largest collection anywhere of materials that document the region.

Carolina's more than 252,000 alumni live in all 50 states and in 144 countries. More than 135,000 of those alumni live in all 100 North Carolina counties. Notable alumni include writers Thomas Wolfe, Shelby Foote, Kaye Gibbons, Russell Banks and Jill McCorkle; athletes Michael Jordan, Vince Carter, Antawn Jamison, Dre Bly, Mia Hamm and Davis Love, III; Tar Heel Head Basketball Coach Roy Williams; journalists Charles Kuralt, Alan Murray, Roger Mudd, Stuart Scott and Tom Wicker and numerous North Carolina governors and elected officials.

### *The Carolina Covenant*

Carolina offers talented students the opportunity to learn in a high-quality academic environment. Through the Carolina Covenant and an excellent overall financial aid program, the University is making college possible for qualified students regardless of their financial means. The University's policies and practices protect affordability, a core value of Carolina that has long benefited North Carolina and its citizens.

The first full class of Carolina Covenant Scholars graduated in May 2008. The Carolina Covenant, which provides a debt-free education for qualified low-income students from North Carolina and beyond, is a national model for making a college degree possible for deserving students regardless of their ability to pay.

Through the fall 2007, UNC had awarded about 1,200 scholarships for a debt-free education through the Carolina Covenant. In addition, the University has launched a mentoring component of the program. This effort matches students with volunteer faculty to support them in their daily lives and help them further engage with the Carolina community. Goals include supporting student success and successful graduation. The mentoring component also has been expanded to include peers offering support to the incoming Covenant Scholars.

Eligible Covenant students agree to work on campus 10 to 12 hours weekly in a federal work-study job, and UNC meets their remaining needs through federal, state, university and other privately funded grants and scholarships. Beginning in fall 2005, students and their families had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level to be eligible for the program. That currently covers a family of four with an annual income of about \$40,000.

Carolina was the first major public U.S. university to announce plans for such a program in 2003. Since then, more than 80 financial aid initiatives for low-to-moderate-income students have been launched and were modeled after the Carolina Covenant. They include Brown, Harvard, MIT and Stanford, as well as Michigan and Virginia. Many of these programs, like Carolina's, respond to rapidly changing demographics and social needs, such as rising high school dropout and poverty rates.

### *Private Support*

The Carolina First Campaign finished in December 2007 as the fifth biggest fund-raising drive among completed campaigns at that time and in history of U.S. higher education and as the largest in the South. With more than 194,000 donors, Carolina First surged past its \$2 billion goal to raise \$2.38 billion to support the university's goal of becoming the Nation's leading public University. Reaching that goal was critical for the university to compete nationally for top faculty and students, invest in departments and programs and build and renovate facilities to educate 21<sup>st</sup> century students. The \$2.38 billion raised included \$419.7 million for faculty, including 208 new endowed professorships; \$345.3 million for students, including 577 new scholarships and 196 new fellowships; \$579.4 million for research; \$664.8 million for strategic initiatives; and \$185 million for facilities.

### *Students*

In fall of 2007, Carolina enrolled the most academically prepared first-year class in University history, with 3,895 students drawn from a record 20,000 applications. This year's applications surpassed that, hitting the 21,487 mark - a 7 percent increase. Total student enrollment in fall 2007 exceeded 28,000 for the first time.

The class of 2011's 3,895 students - part of a class that is more diverse than ever - came from 94 N.C. counties, 45 states, the District of Columbia and 22 countries. Nearly 77 percent were in the top 10 percent of their high school class. The average SAT score was 1302, up from 1220 a decade ago.

Eighty-two graduating high school seniors from the United States, Canada and Great Britain have been selected as Morehead-Cain Scholars for fall 2008. Among the largest and most competitive scholarships programs in the United States, the Morehead-Cain - formerly the Morehead Scholarship - pays all expenses for four years of undergraduate study, including four summer enrichment experiences. The Morehead Scholarship and Morehead Foundation were renamed in 2007 after the foundation received a \$100 million gift from the Gordon and Mary Cain Foundation.

Fifty-three exemplary high school seniors have also been chosen for the Robertson Scholars Class of 2012. This innovative merit scholarship program brings together two of the nation's finest universities, fostering enhanced collaboration between both campuses. All students take courses at both schools and spend a semester in residence at the other campus. Robertson Scholars attending Duke receive full tuition, while UNC scholars receive full tuition, living expenses and a stipend. The program was created by a \$24 million gift from Julian and Josie Robertson.

In May, 2008, Carolina graduated its fourth class of Public Service Scholars. This program run by the Carolina Center for Public Service, is for students who log

at least 300 hours of public service and complete training and courses with a public service component. More than 1,000 students have logged more than 198,000 hours of service in communities across North Carolina, the nation and the world working in nursing homes, hospitals, public schools and a wide range of non-profits.

### ***Faculty***

Oliver Smithies, Excellence Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, received the 2007 Nobel Prize for work that has fundamentally changed the science of genetic medicine and potentially will help millions of people live healthier lives. He was one of three recipients of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Smithies was chosen for his role in introducing gene modifications in mice using embryonic stem cells. More than two decades ago, Smithies co-discovered a technique to introduce DNA material in cells, mirroring a natural process. This gene targeting led to Smithies' lab producing the first animal model of cystic fibrosis. Today, scientists around the world use these techniques to produce mice that model heart disease, Alzheimer's, diabetes and cancer.

Carolina has one new member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, one of the nation's oldest and most prestigious honorary societies. In April 2008, the academy announced the election of historian Louis Perez, Jr., the J. Carlyle Sitterson Professor of History in the College of Arts and Sciences. His current research explores the sources of Cuban nationality and identity. He is the author of "To Die in Cuba: Suicide and Society" (2005, UNC Press), a social and cultural history of suicide in Cuba. His research interests center on 19<sup>th</sup>-and-20<sup>th</sup>-century Caribbean, with emphasis on the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. He also directs the Institute for the Study of the Americas. UNC now has a total of 36 faculty members in the academy.

In April 2008, the Carolina faculty ranked 14<sup>th</sup> among public research universities for the number of members in the national academies, including the National Academy of Sciences (10), the National Academy of Engineering (5) and the Institute of Medicine (21). This is in addition to the 36 faculty members in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dmytro "Dima" Arinkin, assistant mathematics professor, and Zefang Wang, assistant professor of molecular biology, were named 2008 Sloan Research Fellows by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Arinkin has been teaching at Carolina since 2007. Arinkin's research focuses on the Langlands Program, a mathematical program that has been pivotal to the development of many fields, such as number theory, representation theory and algebraic geometry. Wang came to UNC in 2003 as a postdoctoral fellow.

Steve Rogers, assistant professor in biology, and Zefeng Wang, assistant professor in pharmacology, were both winners of the 2008 Beckman Young Investigators Award. The national award, given to 16 recipients by the Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation of Irvine, Calif., supports the research of promising young faculty members in the early stages of their careers in the chemical and life sciences.

Martin Doyle, associate professor in the geography department in the College of Arts and Sciences and the UNC Institute for the Environment, was selected as a 2008 Aldo Leopold Leadership Fellow. The fellowship, based at the Woods Institute for the Environment at Stanford University, is a competitive fellowship for mid-career academic environmental scientists. It recognizes rising stars working on environmental science issues who are taking on leadership positions in their fields and within their universities. Doyle is one of 19 scientists chosen to receive training to help them become stronger leaders and to deliver scientific information more effectively to audiences outside of academia, including journalists, policymakers, business leaders and the public. The Leopold Leadership Program, established in 1998, is funded by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

Gary Pielak, professor of chemistry, became the University's first scientist to receive the prestigious Director's Pioneer Award from the National Institutes of Health. The five-year, \$2.5 million grant funds his research on the role of proteins in disorders such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases. The Pioneer awards support "exceptionally creative scientists who take highly innovative approaches to major challenges in biomedical research."

## ***Research***

Carolina ranks among the top U.S. public universities in research support and creating jobs for North Carolinians through new products and spin-off companies. The faculty attracted more than \$610 million in total contract and grant funding in fiscal 2007 - up nearly 3 percent from the previous year. That is more than twice the amount the University attracted a decade ago. The University aspires to reach \$1 billion in sponsored research by 2015.

In 2007, the North Carolina General Assembly created the University Cancer Research Fund to support basic research in medicine, pharmacy and public health, as well as basic science departments of the College of the Arts and Sciences through the Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center. The fund directed \$25 million to Carolina in 2007-08 and the total will increase to \$50 million per year beginning in 2009.

Ongoing research initiatives include efforts to tackle challenges such as genome sciences, which is unraveling the mysteries of DNA and the human genome. Carolina has committed at least \$245 million over a decade to be at the forefront of the genomics revolution. Led by renowned genetics scientist Terry Magnuson, the initiative represents a public-private investment that includes a \$25 million

anonymous gift creating the Michael Hooker Center for Proteomics to study a specialized area of genetics. Studies using mouse models and advanced computational and analytical techniques are revealing basic knowledge that will have direct relevance to how scientists understand human biology and disease.

Launched in 2007, the Institute for Global Health and Infectious Diseases aims to extend and enhance ongoing research efforts to improve the lives of people around the world. The institute, based in the School of Medicine, builds on Carolina's current global health presence in about 50 countries. Eight full-time UNC researchers and more than 300 local employees are fighting malaria and HIV/AIDS transmission in Malawi. Carolina faculty are targeting the resurgence of syphilis in China and Madagascar and leading an international consortium developing a new oral drug to treat African sleeping sickness, which threatens the lives of millions. Other UNC investigators are active in India, South Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Russia, Thailand, Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, South America and the Caribbean. Dr. Myron S. Cohen, associate vice chancellor for global health in the medical school, serves as institute director and is a leading expert on the spread and prevention of AIDS.

The Institute for Pharmacogenomics and Individualized Therapy, based in the School of Pharmacy, brings together researchers and clinicians across campus to create therapies and treatments for patients suffering from a wide variety of conditions. The institute aims to make drugs safer and more effective and speed laboratory discoveries by translating genetic discoveries into new ways of diagnosing and treating diseases. Howard McCleod, center director, helped identify genetic variants that predispose patients to risk of severe side effects or inadequate benefit from drugs for diseases including colorectal cancer and childhood leukemia. His research also has helped shape Food and Drug Administration guidelines for warfarin, a blood thinner prescribed to more than 2 million people in the United States.

Since 2000, the University has maintained a strategy of targeted investment in "big idea" research themes, knitting together existing strengths in various areas to create broad, interdisciplinary new thrusts.

Data that reflect the current economic impact of technological developments resulting from faculty research include the number of patents, spin-off companies, jobs and licensed technology. In 2006, UNC was awarded 21 patents; started five new companies, bringing the total to 36; licensed 43 inventions; and received about \$2.2 million in revenue generated by licensed technology.

Spin-off companies resulting from UNC discoveries include Liquidia Technologies, a 2004 start-up to commercialize inventions from the laboratories of Joe DeSimone, William R. Kenan, Jr. Distinguished Professors of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at Carolina and N.C. State. Liquidia has used a silicon wafer to create molds for making nanoparticles for drug delivery. Possibilities include

developing custom nanoparticles for targeted delivery of anticancer drugs. Liquidia's technology also helped the University land one of eight NIH "nanocancer" grants.

Carolina fared well in a comprehensive 2006 survey of university biotechnology transfer and commercialization conducted by the Milken Institute, a publicly-supported economic think tank in Santa Monica, Calif. The survey ranked educational institutions worldwide on their biotechnology publications and patents, as well as their technology transfer. Carolina ranked 28<sup>th</sup>, 41<sup>st</sup>, and 25<sup>th</sup>, respectively, and was among the top four institutions in the South in all categories. Additionally, the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area was ranked 20<sup>th</sup> by the Institute among biotechnology clusters.

Since the 1940s, scientists at UNC's Institute of Marine Sciences in Morehead City have served North Carolina by addressing important questions related to the nature, use, development, protection and enhancement of coastal marine resources. Its work includes the Neuse River Monitoring and Modeling Project on the Neuse River, which has been designated as one of the nation's 20 most pollution-endangered rivers.

Since the 1960s, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute research and outreach has shaped how the nation cares for and educates young children. Researchers focus on parent and family support; early care and education; child health and development; early identification and intervention; equity, access and inclusion; and early childhood policy. FPG is one of the oldest multidisciplinary centers devoted to the study of children and families. Most of the institute's work addresses young children from newborns through age 8. Examples of projects directly affecting the children of North Carolina include the Nuestros Ninos Early Language and Literacy Project, which develops and tests an intervention designed to improve the quality of teaching practices related to literacy and language learning among Latino children enrolled in North Carolina's More at Four Pre-Kindergarten program for at-risk children.

### ***Educational and Cultural Resources***

From the Ackland Art Museum to the Morehead Planetarium and Science Center to the North Carolina Botanical Garden and Carolina Performing Arts, Carolina offers a vast array of educational and cultural opportunities.

The Ackland is home to a permanent collection of more than 15,000 works of art, particular rich in Old Master paintings and sculptures by artists including Degas, Rubens and Pissarro; Indian miniatures; Japanese paintings; and North Carolina folk art. Astronomy enthusiasts and schoolchildren from across North Carolina enjoy the Morehead Planetarium and Science Center's multimedia star shows and interactive exhibits. In addition to its displays of native and unusual plants and its nature trails the North Carolina Botanical Garden offers art exhibits, nature walks and courses on topics ranging from home gardening to botanical illustration.

Carolina Performing Arts presents the very best from the full spectrum of the performing arts - internationally renowned recitalists and orchestras, dance and chamber ensembles, jazz, folk, and world music performers, and opera and theatre.

### ***Public Service***

Through teaching, research and public service, Carolina connects with the people of North Carolina every day in ways that improve lives and build futures. The University is committed to addressing the issues that North Carolinians are most concerned about education, health care and economic development. The University's focus on excellence is to help North Carolina be the best that it can be.

The School of Government helps improve the lives of North Carolinians through engaged scholarship - the application of university expertise to address community needs that helps public officials understand and improve state and local government.

The Area Health Education Centers Program (AHEC), based at the School of Medicine, works with nine regional centers to bring health sciences faculty and students to North Carolina communities to provide care, share knowledge, reduce disparities among the underserved and help produce the next generation of North Carolina's doctors, nurses and health professionals.

The Carolina Center for Public Service engages and supports faculty, students and staff in meeting the needs of North Carolina by promoting scholarship and service that addresses concerns of the state and contributes to the common good.

Carolina has identified three pivotal areas - education, health and economic development - as the focus of the University's current efforts to enhance the quality and depth of engagement with North Carolina.

Following are brief examples representing dozens of programs and initiatives that show the breadth and depth of the commitment that UNC students, faculty and staff have to advance the state's interests.

### ***Education***

Destiny (Delivering Edge-Cutting Science Technology and Internet Across North Carolina for Years to Come), Carolina's traveling science laboratory, takes the latest technology and teaching tools to North Carolina schools. This Morehead Planetarium and Science Center program develops and delivers a standards-based, hands-on curriculum and teacher professional development with a team of educators and a fleet of vehicles that travel throughout the state. The two custom-built, 40-foot buses bring the latest science and technology equipment to students who otherwise would not see a high-tech laboratory or what a career in science can offer. Since the program's inception, 250,000 students have been served.

North Carolina's teachers benefit from the Learners' and Educators' Assistance and Resource Network of North Carolina (LEARN NC), a collaborative statewide

network of teachers and partners devoted to improving student performance and enhancing teacher proficiencies via the Internet. LEARN NC, offered free through the School of Education, provides curriculum and instructional tools aligned with the state's Standard Course of Study and virtual classroom of online courses for K-12 students and teachers. About 20,000 students and teachers visit the LEARN NC website each day.

Treatment and Education of Autistic and Related Communication Children with Handicaps (TEACCH), headquartered in the School of Medicine's department of psychiatry, serves 6,000 individuals with autism and their families through nine regional outpatient clinics across the state. Goals include helping individuals function independently and finding jobs for about 1,000 adults.

In 2006, the Jack Kent Cooke Foundation selected Carolina to partner in a \$27 million program to help more deserving community college students from families with low to moderate income levels earn bachelor's degrees. Carolina is receiving nearly \$900,000, and participation benefits students from Alamance Community College, Durham Technical Community College and Wake Technical Community College. The program includes the Carolina Student Transfer Excellence Program, which aims to encourage community college students of great talent and potential.

In 2007, the Cooke Foundation selected Carolina as the national headquarters for a new effort to increase college enrollment and graduation among low-income high school and community College students. In partnership with the National College Access Network, Carolina will become the home of the National College Advising Corps Coordinating Office, which will help other universities involved in the initiative.

Through a related \$1 million grant from the Cooke Foundation, the University has placed college advisers in 18 low-income high schools across North Carolina. Carolina is recruiting and training graduating seniors to work full time as corps advisers for one to two years with 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, as well as younger students. These efforts draw from a successful Virginia model funded by the Cooke Foundation. In all, the foundation awarded \$10 million in grants to Carolina and nine other campuses, including Brown, Tufts, UC-Berkeley and Penn State.

## ***Health***

Carolina partners with Elizabeth City State University to respond to the critical shortage of pharmacists in North Carolina. Students in northeastern North Carolina can earn a bachelor of science in pharmaceutical sciences from Elizabeth City State and a doctor of pharmacy from the UNC School of Pharmacy while remaining in Elizabeth City. Students are co-enrolled in an undergraduate pharmaceutical sciences program at Elizabeth City and the doctor of pharmacy program at UNC. They

remain on the Elizabeth City campus for the first three years of instruction through video-teleconferencing, Web-based teaching and classes taught by Elizabeth City faculty. Goals of the partnership include increasing the numbers of pharmacists working in underserved populations, especially in northeastern North Carolina.

The North Carolina Breast Screening Program, based at the UNC Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center, is dedicated to reducing late-stage diagnosis of breast and cervical cancer in older black women living in eastern North Carolina. The program's efforts to increase mammography and Pap testing rates aim to improve quality and length of life for rural African-American women and, ultimately contribute to greater equality in health between black and white women.

The Beauty (Bringing Education and Understanding to You) Program is a four-year study to assess the effectiveness of using beauty salons in central North Carolina to share information about preventing cancer. The project stresses the importance of physical activity, increasing consumption of fruits and vegetables, reducing calories from fat, maintaining or achieving a healthy weight and obtaining recommended cancer screenings. The BEAUTY team has enrolled 62 salons within 75 miles of Chapel Hill in the program. Salon owners are recruiting at least 55 customers to participate in the program, so that nearly 3,000 black women are enrolled in the study. Studies have shown that African-American women are at a higher risk for cancer mortality than other groups. The program relies on cosmetologists to promote a variety of health issues after receiving training and the facts about cancer prevention.

Through the Ethnicity, Culture and Health Outcomes (ECHO) Program, researchers are building on the knowledge that ethnicity, socioeconomic, gender, environmental and educational factors all play a part in health disparities. ECHO aims to eliminate health status and health outcomes disparities through research, multidisciplinary training and education, and culturally sensitive service to North Carolina communities. One of the few programs of its kind in the nation, ECHO works to connect the various institutes and research agendas across the state concerned about health disparities, especially through partnerships with the state's historically black colleges and universities.

### ***Economic Development***

Through the Kenan-Flagler Business School's master of business administration degree program, Student Teams Achieving Results (STAR) teams consult with and assist North Carolina businesses free of charge in return for the opportunity to learn from experienced business leaders about real-world business challenges. Companies served cannot afford the services of professional strategists and the experience reinforces students' commitment to public service. The goal is to help struggling North Carolina companies identify the path to sustainability and growth, keeping and growing jobs for North Carolinians. In its 2005 pilot phase, the STAR Program assisted one company, E.N. Beard Hardwood Lumber, Inc. of

Greensboro. The student team worked successfully with company president John Beard to identify export opportunities in Mexico. The results were impressive - an increase from \$0 to \$250,000 in export sales in the first year and an estimated \$500,000 increase in the second year. Since 2004-2005, MBA student teams have served more than 20 North Carolina companies and non-profits.

## **Dr. Holden Thorp** **Chancellor** **UNC-Chapel Hill**

### *Early Years*

Born in Fayetteville, N.C., on August 16, 1964.

### *Educational Background*

B.S. with highest honors in chemistry, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1986; Doctor of Chemistry, California Institute of Technology, 1989; Postdoctoral work, Yale University, 1989-1990.

### *Professional Background*

Chancellor, UNC-Chapel Hill, 2008-Present; Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, UNC-Chapel Hill, 2007-2008; Kenan Professor and chair of the department of Chemistry, UNC-Charlotte, 2005-2007; Director of the Morehead Planetarium and Science Center, UNC-Chapel Hill, 2001-2005; Department of Chemistry, UNC-Chapel, Professor (1999-2005), Associate Professor (1996-1999), Assistant Professor (1993-1995), Visiting Assistant Professor (1993); Assistant Professor, N.C. State University, 1991-1993.

### *Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations*

Sigma Xi Committee on Science in the Public Interest (2004-2007); Board of Directors, N.C. Center for Science, Math, and Technology Education (2002-2007).

### *Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions*

Scientific Advisory Board, Viamet Pharmaceuticals; Technical Advisory Board, Plextronics, Inc.; Venture Partner, Hatteras Venture Partners.

### *Honors and Awards*

UNC General Alumni Association Distinguished Young Alumnus, 2002; Fortune Small Business Top Innovators of 2001; Tanner Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching, 1998

### *Personal Information*

Married to Patti Worden Thorp. Two children.



## University of North Carolina at Charlotte

As the only doctoral-degree institution in the state's largest metropolitan center, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte serves the urgent educational and research needs of a vigorous economy and a diverse cultural environment. It specializes in excellent teaching, market-oriented research and expert public service. Its academic reputation consistently ranks it as one of the most distinguished regional universities in the Southeastern United States.

UNC Charlotte was founded in 1946 as a night school for returning World War II veterans. In 1949 the people of Charlotte, inspired by mathematics teacher Bonnie E. Cone, converted the night school into a permanent institution under the name Charlotte College. In 1965, at the urging of Bonnie Cone, the North Carolina General Assembly made Charlotte College the fourth branch of the University of North Carolina. In the past 43 years, UNC Charlotte has produced more than 91,000 graduates, the vast majority of whom still reside in North Carolina.

With an enrollment of more than 22,300 students and a faculty of more than 1000, it is the fourth-largest institution within the 16-campus University of North Carolina system. It attracts students from all of North Carolina's 100 counties, every state and the District of Columbia, and from more than 85 foreign countries. Enrollment projections indicate the university can expect a student population of about 25,000 students by the year 2010. Nearly 4,500 of the university's students are housed on the campus. Another 4,000 to 5,000 live in privately-owned apartments and condominiums within walking distance of the campus. The remainder commute from within the 14-county metropolitan region. The university expects to maintain those housing ratios into the future.

UNC Charlotte is composed of a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and six professional schools – the College of Arts and Architecture, the Belk College of Business, the College of Education, the William States Lee College of Engineering, the College of Health and Human Services and the College of Computing and Informatics. The university offers a broad range of undergraduate programs, more than 62 master's programs, 25 certificate programs, and 18 doctoral programs. About 22% of its students are enrolled in graduate studies.

UNC Charlotte's campus covers almost 1,000 acres between U.S. Highway 29 and N.C. Highway 49, about 10 miles northeast of Charlotte's central business district. Much of the university's land is heavily wooded and offers scenic lakes, streams, jogging or hiking trails, and botanical gardens. The university's presence has stimulated the development of much of the surrounding land, including 3,200 acres of University Research Park, the fifth-largest university-related research park in the United States. Other developments in the area include University Hospital, a 189-bed, acute-care facility, and University Place, a European-styled, mixed-use commercial center that includes housing, shops, offices, restaurants, theaters, and

hotels. The university is the focus of University City; a thriving urban center that is among the most diverse and fastest-growing of the “edge cities” that surround Charlotte. In addition to its main campus, UNC Charlotte maintains a 15,000 square-foot classroom complex in Charlotte’s central business district to serve the more than 75,000 people who live and work there. A new 110,000 square foot center-city classroom building is expected to open in 2010.

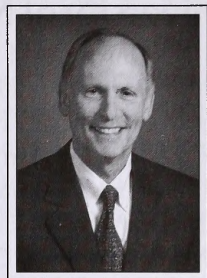
UNC Charlotte strives to make full use of its proximity to Charlotte and the metropolitan region, which offer real-life laboratories for hands-on teaching through internships, cooperative education and public service. The Belk College of Business follows the advice of area business leaders in seeking ways to improve its service to the community. The university’s College of Education sends its faculty and students into classrooms in more than 30 area school districts. The William States Lee College of Engineering collaborates with over 500 employers who hire engineering students as interns and for co-operative education programs. The Charlotte Research Institute, the portal for university-industry partnerships, collaborates with numerous manufactures, medical centers, businesses and institutions in conducting technical research. The university’s Office of Continuing Education Extension and Summer Programs annually conducts more than 430 non-credit courses and 200 distance academic-credit courses of interest to more than 8,600 students from business, the professions and non-profit institutions throughout the metropolitan area and the state. Additionally, the office offers about 700 summer classes attended by more than 8,300 students.

The university’s lead public service agency is the UNC Charlotte Urban Institute, which calls on the faculty’s expertise in helping business and industry, local, state and federal government agencies and non-profit institutions throughout the Carolinas solve problems, assess opportunities and monitor programs and services. In a typical year the institute might complete as many as 50 projects involving about 80 community partners. Among other outreach services, the Office of International Programs assists people, business and institutions throughout the region in adjusting to global trends in trade, languages and other educational and cultural opportunities. The Center for Professional and Applied Ethics assists businesses, institutions and government agencies in resolving conflicts of interest and preparing employees to recognize ethical issues. The university supports the Ben Craig Center, a business incubator that houses technology-based firms in the first two or three years of their operations. The center provides office space, equipment and services and offers expertise in management, strategic planning and the aggregation of capital. It has supported the development of more than 94 businesses that moved out of the center and are now contributing economic value to the metropolitan region.

# **Dr. Philip Leon Dubois**

## ***Chancellor***

### ***UNC Charlotte***



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Oakland, CA, October 17, 1950 to Fernand Edmond and Germaine Goodrich Dubois.

#### ***Educational Background***

Skyline High School, Oakland CA, 1968; Political Science, University of California-Davis, 1972; Masters in Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1974; Doctoral in Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1978.

#### ***Professional Background***

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Board of Directors, United Way; Board of Directors, Charlotte Chamber; Executive Governing Board; Charlotte Regional Partnership.

#### ***Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Attorney General's Task Force on Campus Safety, 2008.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Council for Advancement & Support of Education, 2004 CEO of the Year, District VII; Judicial Fellow, U.S. Supreme Court/Federal Judicial Center, 1979-80; Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Honor Societies, 1972.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Lisa Lewis Dubois. Three children.

## University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The University of North at Greensboro has a long tradition of academic excellence. As the State Normal and Industrial School (1891-96), The State Normal and Industrial College (1896-1919), The North Carolina College of Women (1919-32) and The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (1932-63), the institution's concentration was on the education of women for its first seven decades. In 1932, Woman's College was joined with N.C. State College and the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill campus to form the Consolidated University of North Carolina. In 1963, Woman's College was renamed The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became co-educational. With the change came an expanded educational mission, particularly at the graduate level. Today, UNCG has a headcount enrollment of more than 16,600 students. Over the years, the university has awarded almost 100,000 degrees.

Under the leadership of Chancellor Patricia A. Sullivan, UNCG is meeting the challenges of the 21st century as the institution expands its teaching, research and service through initiatives in education, business, science, cultural leadership and public policy. The campus is living its mission statement: "The University of North Carolina at Greensboro is a diverse, student-centered research university, linking the Piedmont Triad and North Carolina to the world through learning, discovery, and service."

Among its major outreach activities, UNCG has established a Center for Women's Health and Wellness, and a Center for New North Carolinians. The campus has achieved success with its Center for Youth, Families and Community Partnerships, which utilizes UNCG's faculty expertise to help solve community problems. Working in cooperation with Moses Cone Health Systems, UNCG also operates the Institute for Health, Science and Society. The institute promotes the sharing and exchange of resources to mutually enhance research and teaching and serve the Triad community. The Center for Global Business Education and Research is internationalizing the curriculum for students in the Joseph M. Bryan School of Business and Economics. Programs in the School of Education continue to be ranked among the nation's best.

Through the North Carolina Higher Education Bonds, which were approved by the state voters in 2000, UNCG continues to enhance its instructional facilities and infrastructure. In 2005-2006, UNCG had projects totaling more than \$156 million in construction, planning or design. Two major new additions were dedicated in Fall 2006: the Maud F. Gatewood Studio Art Center and the Beverly Cooper Moore and Irene Mitchell Moore Humanities and Research Administration

Building. Other bond projects under way included renovations to Aycock Auditorium, and the Brown and Petty Science buildings.

Academically, the university consists of a College of Arts and Sciences (founded in 1969), which contains 22 departments, and a graduate school (1921), and six professional schools: the Joseph M. Bryan School of Business and Economics (1970), Education (1921), Health and Human Performance (1971), Human Environmental Sciences (1949), Music (1921) and Nursing (1966). Walter Clinton Jackson Library is one of the state's largest research facilities and it is designated as a depository for both federal and state documents. It has an open-stack collection of over 3.3 million holdings, including documents, microtext and more than one million printed volumes. The university has a full-time faculty of 989, with 771 holding full-time appointments. Of the full-time faculty, 79 percent hold doctorates or terminal degrees.

The university offers bachelor's degrees in 88 academic areas, master's degrees in 66 and doctorates in 22. The University's new Lloyd International Honors College combines honors-level instructions with international educational experiences. The living-learning programs on campus, including Residential, Strong and Grogan Colleges, each provide innovative academic and social experiences for students. UNCG's pre-professional programs offer all of the courses required for admission to dental, law, medical and veterinary schools and to transfer to programs in engineering, pharmacy and physical therapy. UNCG is one of only six public or private institutions in North Carolina to have a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's oldest and most prestigious scholastic honorary society, and the UNCG chapter was voted the nation's best chapter at a public institution.

Faculty research and other creative work continue to increase each year, and UNCG has been classified as a "research university with high research activity" by the Carnegie Institute for the Advancement of Teaching. The university is developing the Greensboro Center for Innovative Development as a joint Millennial Campus with N.C. A&T State University. It also is partnering with Duke University and Moses Cone Health System with the Guilford Genomic Medicine Initiative, a project designed to bring the promise of genetic research into the treatment of breast cancer and thrombophilia. Total award dollars from research, training and public service grants and contracts amounted to \$33.4 million in 2005-2006. UNCG's SERVE Center, which is one of 10 federally funded educational laboratories in the country, received a third five-year contract renewal for more than \$37.7 million in 2006.

On campus, UNCG is center-stage for the fine and performing arts in the Piedmont Triad. More than 300 performances, concerts, exhibitions and events are available annually through the Weatherspoon Art Museum, the School of Music, the University Concert/Lecture Series, the departments of Art, Dance and Theatre, and the graduate program in creative writing. In addition, about 150 student

organizations, eight fraternities and eight sororities have chapters in operation at the university.

### *Chief Executives*

Chartered in 1891, UNCG opened its doors as the State Normal and Industrial School in 1892, with an initial student body of 223 and a 15-member faculty. Its campus in 1892 consisted of 10 acres and its original curriculum featured three departments. These departments offered courses in business, domestic science and normal school training through a three-year course of study that led to a diploma. UNCG was the first state-supported school for the education of women in North Carolina.

Leading that crusade for the education of women was Charles Duncan McIver, who served as the institution's first president from 1892-1906. In 1906, following the death of Dr. McIver, Dr. Julius I. Foust became president and served until 1934, when he retired from active service. In 1932 the school became one of the three institutions which made up the Consolidated University of North Carolina. At the time, the institution was renamed Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

In 1934, Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, who had served as teacher and vice-president, was elected head of the institution with the title of Dean of Administration. By act of the board of trustees in 1945, the title of the head of the institution was changed to Chancellor. Dr. Jackson, who retired in 1950, was succeeded by Dr. Edward Kidder Graham. After Dr. Graham's resignation in 1956, Dr. W.W. Pierson Jr. served as acting chancellor until July 1, 1957, when Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell became chancellor. Dr. Pierson returned to serve again as acting chancellor in September 1960, after the resignation of Dr. Blackwell. Dr. Otis Singletary became chancellor July 1, 1961.

In 1963, Woman's College was renamed The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became co-educational. From November 1964 to February 1966, while Dr. Singletary was on leave of absence, Dr. James Ferguson served as acting chancellor. Dr. Singletary returned and served as chancellor until his resignation on November 1, 1966. Dr. Ferguson again served as acting chancellor and was appointed chancellor on January 1967. Dr. Ferguson served until his retirement to return to teaching in the summer of 1979. Dr. William E. Moran served as chancellor from 1979-1994, and was succeeded by Dr. Patricia Sullivan, who came from Texas Woman's University in 1995 and will retire July 31, 2008.

## **Dr. Patricia A. Sullivan**

### **Chancellor**

### **UNC-Greensboro**



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Staten Island, New York, on November 22, 1939, to John M. and Antoinette M. Nagengast.

#### ***Educational Background***

Notre Dame College; B.A., St. John's University, 1961; M.S., New York University, 1964; Ph.D., New York University, 1967.

#### ***Professional Background***

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1995-2008 (retired); Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Texas Woman's University, 1987-94; Interim President, Texas Woman's University, 1993-94; Dean of the College, Salem College, 1981-87; Associate Professor of Biology and Director of the Biology Honors Program, Texas Woman's University, 1979-81; Associate Professor of Biology, Wells College, 1975-80; Visiting Fellow, Cornell University Program on Science, Technology and Society, 1976; Assistant Professor of Biology, Wells College, 1970-75; Post-Doctoral Fellow, National Institutes of Health, 1968-70; Assistant Professor of Biology, Wagner College, 1967-68.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry (Member, Board of Directors, former executive committee member); Chair, 2002 Greater Greensboro United Way Campaign; National Conference for Community & Justice (Board of Directors, Greensboro Chapter).

#### ***Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

American Council on Education, Commission on Women in Higher Education; American Association of State Colleges & Universities; Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

2003, Women in Business Award, sponsored by The Business Journal; 2003, induction, Business Leaders Hall of Fame, by Central Piedmont of North Carolina Junior Achievement; 1999 Honorary Doctor of Pedagogy, St. John's University.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Charles W. Sullivan. Member, St. Paul the Apostle Roman Catholic Church, Greensboro.

## University of North Carolina at Pembroke

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke (UNCP) was founded in 1887 to educate American Indians of Robeson County. It is one of the oldest public universities in the state. Until 1953, UNC Pembroke was the only state-supported, four-year college for American Indians in the nation. Today, UNCP is a Comprehensive I University offering numerous undergraduate programs, and 17 graduate programs. Although UNCP has a diverse student body drawn from across the nation and from several foreign countries, the majority of students are from the immediate ten-county region. The University occupies 161 acres in the town of Pembroke (population approximately 3,000), located in rural southeastern North Carolina, 15 miles west of Lumberton.

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke began as a normal school established by the General Assembly on March 7, 1887. The state appropriated \$500 for teaching instruction, but left the Robeson County Indians to finance the purchase of land and construction of buildings. The Rev. W.L. Moore, an outstanding leader of great determination, spearheaded the efforts to raise money for the new institution. He is regarded as the "Founder, Erector, Teacher" of the early normal school.

The Croatan Normal School enrolled 15 students in the fall of 1887. The General Assembly renamed the school the Indian Normal School of Robeson County, then changed it again to the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County. This name remained until 1941, when it was changed to Pembroke State College for Indians. Eight years later, it was shortened to Pembroke State College.

In 1951, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted full accreditation to the school as a four-year liberal arts college. A steady increase in enrollment prompted an expansion of academic programs and facilities. In 1969, the General Assembly granted regional university status and the institution's name changed to Pembroke State University. Three years later, the University became a constituent member of the University of North Carolina system, joining 15 other campuses. Effective July 1, 1996, the institution's name was changed to The University of North Carolina at Pembroke.

UNC Pembroke's growth as a university has been especially progressive in the last two decades. Master's in Education programs were implemented in 1978 and now include degree programs in Educational Administration, Elementary Education, Middle Grades Education and Reading Education. In addition, there are master's level education programs in Art, English, Mathematics, Music, Physical Education, Science and Social Studies. Other master's programs include School Counseling, Service Agency Counseling, Social Work, Business Administration (MBA) and Public Administration (MPA).

UNCP is accredited by a variety of state and national accrediting bodies and features numerous degree programs through a College of Arts and Sciences, a School of Business and a School of Education. Newest additions to the institution's baccalaureate degree offerings are a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Studies, a Bachelor of Arts in Spanish, and a Bachelor of Science in Biotechnology.

UNCP offers a Bachelor of Arts in American Indian Studies, one of only two such degree programs offered east of the Mississippi River. The University has an outstanding collection of American Indian art and artifacts in its Native American Resource Center, which draws thousands of visitors each year from across the U.S. and abroad.

UNC Pembroke has participated in the N.C. Teaching Fellows Program since 1994. The program has been hailed as the nation's top teacher recruitment program and is designed to attract today's brightest students and prepare them for their role as tomorrow's teachers.

The state-of-the-art Givens Performing Arts Center is the cultural center of the region, featuring Broadway shows like *Fiddler on the Roof*, *A Chorus Line*, *My Fair Lady* and *Brigadoon*, among others.

UNCP's Regional Center for Economic, Community and Professional Development provides a variety of services including research, planning, assessment, consulting, conference design and customized training. The center also offers an array of programs in community health, rural education, small business consulting, public safety and management development. The center has recently occupied a new facility at COMtech (Carolina Commerce and Technology Center), the home of technology-focused business, industry, education, training and business incubation facilities.

WNCP-TV, UNC Pembroke's modern television facility, enables the University to distribute weekly programming to a potential audience of 2.5 million North Carolinians. The station is broadcast through cable systems in Fayetteville, Charlotte, Lumberton, Wilmington and other cities. WNCP-TV students also produce a weekly sports show that airs Friday nights on WKFT-TV, Channel 40, in Fayetteville.

UNC Pembroke is a member of the NCAA Division II Peach Belt Conference. The conference, composed of public colleges and universities in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, has enabled UNCP to compete athletically with institutions similar in size and mission and provides a high level of competition.

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke is committed to academic excellence in a balanced program of teaching, research and service. The University's faculty and administration believe that commitment to education as a lifelong experience compels UNCP to enhance and enrich the intellectual, economic, social, cultural and political life of the region it serves. By actively pursuing these goals,

UNCP, by example, fulfills another aspect of its mission — to instill in students a continuing appreciation for diverse cultures and an active concern for the well-being of others.

## **Dr. Allen C. Meadors** ***Chancellor*** ***UNC Pembroke***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Van Buren, Arkansas.

### ***Educational Background***

B.A. in Business Administration, University of Central Arkansas; M.B.A.; Ph.D. in Administration and Education, Southern Illinois University; A.B. in Computer Sciences, Saddleback College.

### ***Professional Background***

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, 1999-Present; CEO and Dean, Pennsylvania State University at Altoona, 1993-1999; Dean and Professor, College of Health, Social and Public Services, Eastern Washington University, 1990-93; Chair and Professor, Department of Health Administration, and Dean, College of Public Health, University of Oklahoma, 1989-90.

### ***Military Service***

Health Administrator, Medical Service Corps, United States Air Force, 1969-73.

### ***Honors and Awards***

Certified Fellow, American College of Healthcare Executives.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Barbara Meadors. Two children.



## University of North Carolina at Wilmington

The 650-acre arboretum campus of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington (UNCW) offers an oasis of green amidst the commercial bustle of South College Road and the warm brick Georgian architecture of the campus buildings provides a suitable atmosphere for learning.

UNCW, among the fastest-growing universities in the 16-campus UNC system, prides itself on its undergraduate education, a marine biology curriculum that ranks fifth in the nation, a commitment to increased internationalism and environmental education and its mission to provide community outreach to the region it serves.

Organized into the College of Arts and Sciences, the Cameron School of Business Administration, the Watson School of Education, the School of Nursing and the Graduate School, the university offers 70 undergraduate and 25 post-graduate degree programs to its student body of more than 10,600.

Degree programs include: Accountancy, Anthropology, Art History, Athletic Training, Biology, Business Administration, Business Systems and Marketing, Chemistry, Clinical Laboratory Science, Communication Studies, Computer Science, Criminal Justice, Economics, Education, Education of Young Children, Elementary Education, English, Environmental Studies, Finance, French, Geography, Geology, History, Marine Biology, Mathematics, Middle Grades Education, Music, Music Performance, Nursing, Parks & Recreation Management, Philosophy and Religion, Physical Education and Health, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, School Administration, Social Work, Sociology, Spanish, Special Education, Studio Art, Teaching and Theater, Therapeutic Recreation.

Graduate degree programs include: Accountancy, Biology, Business Administration, Chemistry, Creative Writing, Critical Literacy, Curriculum/Instruction Supervision, English, Family Nurse Practitioner, Geology, History, Liberal Studies, Marine Biology, Marine Sciences, Mathematics, Middle Grades Education, Psychology, School Administration, Special Education.

The university, founded in 1947 as Wilmington College, first moved to the College Road site in 1961 and occupied three buildings. It became the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1969. The campus now has 75 buildings on a 650-acre tract. In five residence halls, 13 apartment buildings and seven suites, more than 2,000 students live on campus. A University Union and Warwick Center provide for the needs of resident and commuting students and are used occasionally by the general public as well.

Three of the university's facilities are available for use by the general public: the 1,000-seat Kenan Auditorium, the 6,000-seat Trask Coliseum and Randall Library (a regional Federal Document Repository). Kenan Auditorium is used for concerts,

theater productions, lectures and public meetings. Trask Coliseum is used for exhibitions and larger shows, as well as athletic events.

For additional information, contact UNCW, 601 South College Road Wilmington, NC 28403, call (910) 962-3000 or visit the university's web site at [www.uncwil.edu](http://www.uncwil.edu).

## **Dr. Rosemary DePaolo** **Chancellor** **UNC Wilmington**

### *Educational Background*

Bachelor of Arts, Queens College of the City University of New York; Master of Arts and a doctorate in 18<sup>th</sup> century English literature from Rutgers University.

### *Professional Background*

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 2003-Present.

### *Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations*

Board of Directors, Citizens for Business and Industry; Board of Directors, Renewal for Eastern North Carolina.

### *Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions*

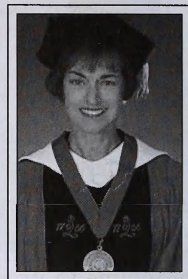
Association of American Colleges and Universities.

### *Awards and Honors*

One of the 100 Most Influential Georgians, Georgia Trend magazine, 2001; Most Notable Georgians, Georgia Trend Magazine, 2002.

### *Personal Information*

Married, Fred Wharton.



## Western Carolina University

Western Carolina University began modestly in 1889 as a small mountain school housed in an unpainted frame structure, with only a few benches and a blackboard. Today, the university of more than 9,056 students finds itself at the national forefront in the use of computer technology in teaching and learning, but Western still retains its tradition of close personal ties that began with the institution's founding.

The administration of WCU's current chancellor, John W. Bardo, who took office in 1995, has been marked by rapid innovations in teaching and learning as the university has been swept along in the great tide of technological advances that produced the Internet and hand-held computers.

Continuing an effort begun under the leadership of the previous chancellor, Myron L. Coulter, the university completed a massive project to make Western the first fully "wired" campus in the University of North Carolina system. In fall of 1998, WCU became the first public university in North Carolina, and one of the first 12 public universities nationwide, to require students to report to campus with networkable computers. Computer ports in residence hall rooms allow the students of the 21<sup>st</sup> century to access information from around the world, and to connect to the university's computer network and library from their rooms.

Western has received considerable national attention for its outcomes-based computer requirement, implemented with definite educational objectives about how students are expected to use the computers. The campus has been rated one of the nation's "most wired" by a leading Internet magazine two years in a row.

In the midst of all this high tech, the Western community is still one that prides itself on the personal touch. With a faculty-to-student ratio of 1-to-15, professors take the time to get to know their students by name.

Early in his administration, Chancellor Bardo set an institutional goal of "raising the bar" of academic standards at Western Carolina, an effort that led to a dramatic increase in the average Scholastic Assessment Test scores of incoming freshmen. Standing at the forefront of WCU's efforts to raise academic standards is the Honors College. The university's honors program was elevated to college status in 1997, and since then its enrollment has soared from 75 students to more than 1,400 students today. The Honors College is playing a prominent role, also, as Western attracts increasing numbers of the best and brightest students from Western North Carolina.

Under Chancellor Bardo's leadership, Western was designated a National Merit sponsoring university in April, 2000, at that time one of just four institutions of higher education in the state, public or private, to receive that distinction.

WCU's emphasis on involving undergraduate students in research is drawing national attention. In recent years, the university has repeatedly ranked in the top

20 in the nation in the number of papers accepted for presentation at the National Conference on Undergraduate Research.

With voters' approval of a statewide higher education bond package in fall 2000, Western was launched into a building boom of a magnitude never before seen on the campus. The university's share of the bonds —\$98.4 million — represents the single largest infusion of funds in the institution's history. Those dollars, combined with federal funds and other funds provided through self-liquidating projects, are driving more than \$262 million construction boom that promises to redraw the campus map over the coming decade as Western prepares for projected enrollment growth. Cornerstone projects include a fine and performing arts center, a high-tech workforce leadership development center, an addition to the A.K. Hinds University Center, a new residence hall, and new and improved athletics facilities.

Western more than doubled the size of its campus in 2006 when it acquired 344 acres of property adjacent to the main campus as part of the Millennial Initiative, an ambitious effort to enhance educational opportunities for students in high-tech programs and increase the ability of faculty to conduct cutting-edge research, while simultaneously boosting the economy.

The institution that began as a little one-room school in the Cullowhee Valley has come a long way. Western Carolina now offers more than 120 undergraduate majors and areas of concentration, and graduate degrees in more than 50 areas of study, including the doctor of education degree.

## **Dr. John William Bardo** **Chancellor** **Western Carolina University**

### *Early Years*

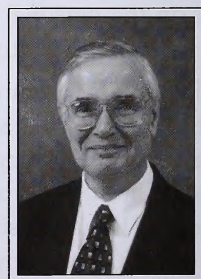
Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 28, 1948, to John Thomas and Grace Roberta Day Bardo.

### *Educational Background*

Visiting Scholar, University of Southampton, England, 1968-69; B.A., University of Cincinnati, 1970; M.A., Ohio University, 1971; Ph.D., the Ohio State University, 1973; Institute for Educational Management, Harvard University, 1987.

### *Professional Background*

Chancellor, Western Carolina University, 1995-Present; Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Bridgewater State College, 1993-95; Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Bridgewater State College, 1990-93; Assistant to the President for



Planning and Evaluation, University of North Florida, 1989-90; Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs, University of North Florida, 1986-89; Dean, School of Liberal Arts, Southwest Texas State University, 1983-86; Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Wichita State University, 1978-83; Professor, Lecturer, Research Assistant, 1971-83.

***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

***Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Advisory Board Member, NC Board of Science & Technology; Board of Trustees, N.C. Arboretum; Board of Directors, MCNC; Board Member, e-NC Authority; Board Member, N.C. Board of Science and Technology; Board Member, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools/Commission on Colleges.

***Honors and Awards***

Fulbright Senior Scholar Award to Australia; Phi Kappa Phi; Kansas Committee for the Humanities, Outstanding Humanities Project on Urban Issues.

***Personal Information***

Married, Deborah Davis Bardo. One child.

## Winston-Salem State University

Winston-Salem State University was founded in 1892 by Simon Green Atkins, one of the leading African-American intellectuals of his time. Today, as one of 16 constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina, Winston-Salem University (WSSU) has emerged as a leading regional public university.

WSSU was the nation's first historically black institution to grant degrees in teaching the elementary grades in 1925 and has continued to improve the quality of teacher education in the Piedmont Triad region of North Carolina. The university is also one of the leading producers of health care professionals in the region.

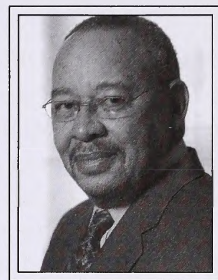
The university's continued commitment to excellence was again recognized by *U.S. News and World Report* magazine. In its 2008 America's Best Colleges issue, WSSU was again ranked among the Top Public Comprehensive Colleges in the South - Bachelor's category, for a seventh consecutive year. WSSU graduates have become community and political leaders, Fortune 500 corporate executives, educators, noted sports figures, health care professionals, medical researchers and information specialists.

WSSU's continuing mission is to offer quality academic programs at the baccalaureate and master's levels. The university is strategically positioned to provide unique opportunities for students through its four centers of academic excellence in teaching and learning, health services, financial services, and science and technology, with an overall development strategy implemented through its college and schools. In addition, its continuing education division offers individuals opportunities for enrichment through lifelong learning.

Its School of Business and Economics is accredited by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business International, the premier accrediting body for business education, one of a select group internationally to achieve this distinction. WSSU is an active partner in biomedical research underway in the downtown Piedmont Triad Research Park in Winston-Salem, N.C. in conjunction with some of the top biomedical researchers in the world.

The university occupies a 117-acre campus and enrolls a diverse student population of approximately 6,000 students, offering bachelor's degrees in more than 40 majors and 10 master's degrees. WSSU employs over 800 full-time faculty and staff and is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

**Dr. Donald J. Reaves**  
**Chancellor**  
**Winston-Salem State University**



***Educational Background***

Political Science, Cleveland State University, 1976; Masters (1978) and Doctoral degree (1981) both in Political Science and Public Administration, Kent State University.

***Professional Background***

Chancellor, Winston-Salem State University, 2007-Present; Vice President for Administration and Chief Financial Officer, University of Chicago; Executive Vice President for Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer, Brown University.

***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Former Chair, Roxbury, Boston, MA, Community College; Board of Trustees and Former Vice Chair, Tougaloo (MS) College; Previously served as a Director of the Eastern Association of Colleges and University Business Officers (ECUBO) and the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO); Currently serves on the Boards of the American Student Assistant Corp., the William Blair Mutual Funds, and the Amica Mutual Insurance Company.

***Personal Information***

Married, Dr. Deborah Ross Reaves. Two children.

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N C COMMUNITY

## N.C. COMMUNITY

# N.C. COMMUNITY

## N. C. Community College System

The N.C. Community College System (NCCCS) includes 58 two-year, publicly-supported colleges that serve as the state's primary providers of technical and vocational training beyond high school. In addition to their primary mission of workforce and economic development, North Carolina's community colleges provide a variety of other educational opportunities. They help adults overcome illiteracy, teach new immigrants English, offer adults an opportunity to obtain a high school diploma, provide the first two years of a four-year baccalaureate degree and enable students to complete a four-year degree on the college campus. All 100 counties have access to one or more of the 58 community colleges. Campuses are located within 30 miles of virtually all North Carolinians. More than 800,000 adults take one or more courses at a North Carolina community college through traditional delivery methods and distance learning, which includes an explosion in online enrollment, in curriculum and continuing education.

The NCCCS also collaborates with public schools to provide flexible, seamless, student-centered educational opportunities for all North Carolina high school students through a variety of programs. They include College Tech Prep, concurrent enrollment, Huskins Bill, Early College, Learn and Earn, Learn and Earn Online, and services to intellectually gifted and mature students.

The NCCCS offers a wide range of technical, vocational and academic programs leading to a certificate, diploma or associate degree, with more than 280,000 individuals enrolled in curriculum programs in 2006-07. Program offerings vary from college to college, depending on the needs of the surrounding community. Most of the more than 1,800 programs offered within the community college system are designed to prepare individuals for entry-level technical positions in business and industry with an Associate of Applied Science degree. College-transfer programs are available at every North Carolina community college. Depending upon the college, students may pursue Associate in Arts, Associate in Science or Associate in Fine Arts degrees. The system has a Comprehensive Articulation Agreement with the University of North Carolina designed to improve the transfer process between institutions. Many community colleges have specific transfer agreements with individual universities. A number of private colleges and universities have signed similar agreements with community colleges.

All of the institutions of the North Carolina Community College System offer occupational continuing education classes. These programs are a primary tool for providing skill development opportunities for North Carolina's workforce. Short-term skill training courses offered across the state train, retrain and upgrade

# COLLEGE SYSTEM

individuals for current or future job skills. Enrollments in continuing education reached 579,222 in 2006-07.

The colleges also offer programs to attract and train a skilled and motivated workforce. Most of these courses are customized to the particular needs of individual companies. The New and Expanding Industry Program is a particularly important part of the customized training effort. Available free to employers who create at least 12 new production-related jobs in any one community in the state, the program has trained more than 350,000 employees for more than 3,200 employers in the past two decades. Focused Industry Training (FIT) Programs meet the training needs of established businesses. The program was initiated in the 1980's and has developed for over a quarter of a century to a level of activity serving an annual average of 704 companies and 10,288 trainees. The newly created Customized Industry Training Program offers programs and training services as new options for assisting business and industry to remain productive, profitable, and within the State. The N.C. Community College System also operates a Small Business Center Network through the 58 campuses. The SBCs offer a range of free services and classes to small business owners and managers, many of them free or at a very low cost. The NC BioNetwork is the system-wide strategy for meeting the specialized workforce development needs of the growing biomanufacturing and pharmaceutical industry in North Carolina.

Support of economic growth and prosperity through education was the underlying concept that guided the development of the community college system. The system's mission is defined in the N.C. General Statutes (115D):

*The major purpose of each and every institution operating under the provisions of this Chapter shall be and shall continue to be the offering of vocational and technical education and training, and of basic, high school level, academic education needed in order to profit from vocational and technical education, for students who are high school graduates or who are beyond the compulsory age limit of the public school system and who have left the public schools.*

From 1963-79, the community college system was under the purview of the N.C. Board of Education. In 1979, the General Assembly created the State Board of Community Colleges, which assumed full responsibility in 1981.

The SBCC's primary function is to adopt and execute policies, regulations and standards it deems necessary for the establishment, administration and operation of community colleges. The State Board of Community Colleges has 21 members. The governor appoints ten members and the N.C. House and Senate elect four each. The lieutenant governor and the state treasurer are voting ex-officio members of the board. The president of the North Carolina Comprehensive Community College Student Government Association serves as a non-voting ex-officio member.

The president of the N.C. Community College System and System Office staff provide state-level administration, direction and leadership under the jurisdiction of the board. Working with the state board, the system staff distributes state funds and provides fiscal accountability, approves education programs and carries out the policies and procedures established by the state board and the General Assembly. The system office also provides statewide services for the benefit of the community colleges and the public that individual colleges would have trouble initiating or funding on their own.

Each community college is governed by a local board of trustees and managed by a president. Local boards are composed of men and women appointed from the service areas of the colleges. The governor, county commissions and local boards of education appoint members. Each local board also has a student member — usually the president of the college's student government association — serving as a non-voting, ex-officio member.

Community colleges serve a broad spectrum of people whose needs, skills and interests vary. Thus, each college provides a unique mixture of educational and training programs specifically attuned to the local economy. For more information about North Carolina's Community College System, call the system office at (919) 807-7100 or visit the system's Web site at [www.nccommunitycolleges.edu](http://www.nccommunitycolleges.edu).

## **Scott Ralls, Ph.D.**

### ***President, North Carolina Community College System***



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Charlotte, N.C. on May 2, 1964, to Robert and Eileen Fox Ralls.

#### ***Educational Background***

T.C. Robertson High School, Skyland, N.C.; B.S. (Phi Beta Kappa), Industrial Relations and Psychology, UNC Chapel Hill, 1986; M.A., Industrial/Organizational Psychology, 1990; Ph.D., Industrial & Organization Psychology, University of Maryland, 1997; Cooperative Japanese Business and Society Program, post-graduate study program in Toyko, Japan sponsored by the Council of International Education Exchange, 1986.

#### ***Professional Background***

President, North Carolina Community College System, 2008-Present; President, Craven Community College, New Bern, N.C., August 2002 - April 2008); Vice President, Economic and Workforce Development, NCCCS, October 1999 - August 2002; Director of Economic Development, NCCCS, January 1997 - October 1999.

#### ***Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Education Cabinet; N.C. Economic Development Board; N.C. Board of Science and Technology; N.C. Biotechnology Center Board; N.C. New Schools Project; N.C. Global TransPark Board; N.C. Partnership for Children; UNC Center for Public Television; N.C. Agency for Public Telecommunications; Governor's Workforce Preparedness Commission; N.C. Rural Center.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Impact Business Leader, Charlotte Business Leader Magazine, 2007-2008; Honorary Fellow, Warwickshire College, Learnington, England, 2007; Freedom Fund Award, Craven County NAACP, 2006; U.S. Secretary's Exceptional Achievement Award, U.S. Department of Labor Secretary Robert Reich, 1994; Elected Emeritus Member, National Association of Industry-Specific Training Directors.

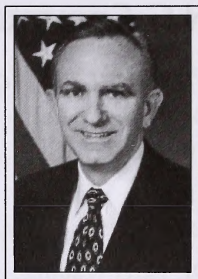
#### ***Personal Information***

Married Lisa Gayle Rowe of Asheville, June 18, 1991. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, New Bern, N.C.

## **H. Martin Lancaster**

### **President, North Carolina Community College System**

*Retired 4-30-08*



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Wayne County on March 24, 1943, to Harold W. and Eva Pate Lancaster.

#### ***Educational Background***

Pikeville High School, Pikeville, 1961; A.B., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1965; Graduate, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1967.

#### ***Professional Background***

President, North Carolina Community College System, 1997-2008; Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, 1996-97; Special Advisor to the President on Chemical Weapons, 1995-96; Special Assistant to Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., 1995; Member, U.S. House of Representatives, 1987-95; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-86; Partner, Law Firm of Baddour, Lancaster, Parker and Hine, 1970-86.

#### ***Organizations***

Lecturer, George C. Marshall Center, Garmisch, German, 1995-Present; Masonic Lodge, York Rite and Scottish Rite (Knight Commander, Court of Honor; 33-Degree);

#### ***Boards and Commissions***

N.C. Education Cabinet; North Carolina Economic Development Commission, 1997-Present; N.C. School Improvement Panel, 1997-Present; Governor's Workforce Preparedness Commission, 1997-Present.

#### ***Military Service***

VTU, Washington, D.C., 1987-93 (Captain, Retired); Naval Reserves, VTU (LAW) 0708, Raleigh, 1983-86; Air Force Reserves, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, 1970-83; Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Washington Naval District, 1970; Staff Judge Advocate, USS Hancock (CVA-19), 1968-70; Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Twelfth Naval District, 1968.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

1987 4-H National Alumnus of the Year Award; 1986 4-H North Carolina Alumnus of the Year Award; 1989 and 1994 National Security Leadership Award; 1993 Freedom Award, N.C. Wing, Civil Air Patrol; 19

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Alice Matheny of Forest City on May 31, 1975. Two children. Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

## N.C. Community College System

### *President's Office*

Dr. R. Scott Ralls

President

Fred G. Williams

Executive Vice President & Chief of Staff

Dr. Betty Adams

Director, Strategic Planning

Kennon Briggs

Vice-President, Business and Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Keith Brown

Associate Vice-President, Reporting, Research, Performance Management

Q. Shante' Martin

General Counsel

Pia McKenzie

Special Assistant to the President

Dr. Delores Parker

Senior Vice-President and Chief Academic Officer

Jane Phillips

Director of Personnel Services

Richard Sullins

Executive Director of the State Board and Education Policy Liaison

Dr. Saundra Wall Williams

Senior Vice President and Chief of Technology & Workforce Development

Linda Weiner

Special Assistant to the President for Engagement & Economic Development

### *Community College Presidents (as of July 1, 2008)*

Dr. Martin Nadelman

Alamance County Community College

Dr. Betty K. Young

Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College

Dr. David McLawhorn

Beaufort County Community College

Dr. William Findt

Bladen Community College

Dr. Molly Parkhill

Blue Ridge Community College

Dr. Stephen Greiner

Brunswick Community College

Dr. Kenneth A. Boham

Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute

Dr. Eric B. McKeithan

Cape Fear Community College

***Community and Technical College Presidents (continued)***

Dr. Joseph T. Barwick	Carteret Community College
Dr. Garrett Hinshaw	Catawba Valley Community College
Dr. Matthew S. Garrett	Central Carolina Community College
Dr. Paul Anthony Zeiss	Central Piedmont Community College
Dr. L. Steve Thornburg	Cleveland Community College
Dr. Ronald K. Lingle	Coastal Carolina Community College
Lynne M. Bunch	College of the Albemarle
Dr. Thomas Williams (interim)	Craven Community College
Dr. Mary E. Rittling	Davidson County Community College
Dr. Bill Ingram	Durham Technical Community College
Dr. Deborah L. Lamb	Edgecombe Community College
Dr. Larry Keen	Fayetteville Technical Community College
Dr. Gary Green	Forsyth Technical Community College
Dr. Patricia A. Skinner	Gaston College
Dr. Donald W. Cameron	Guilford Technical Community College
Dr. Ervin Griffin, Sr.	Halifax Community College
Dr. Rose Johnson	Haywood Technical College
Dr. Myra Johnson	Isothermal Community College
Dr. Lawrence Rouse	James Sprunt Community College
Dr. Donald Reichard	Johnston Community College
Dr. Brantley Briley	Lenoir Community College
Dr. Ann R. Britt	Martin Community College
Dr. Suzanne Y. Owens	Mayland Community College
Dr. Bryan Wilson	McDowell Technical Community College
Dr. Douglas Eason	Mitchell Community College
Dr. Mary P. Kirk	Montgomery Community College
Dr. William S. Carver, II	Nash Community College
Dr. F. Marion Altman, Jr.	Pamlico Community College
Dr. H. James Owen	Piedmont Community College
Dr. Dennis Massey	Pitt Community College
Dr. Robert S. Shackleford, Jr.	Randolph Community College
Dr. Diane Honeycutt	Richmond Community College
Dr. Ralph Soney	Roanoke-Chowan Community College
Dr. Charles V. Chrestman	Robeson Community College
Dr. Robert C. Keys	Rockingham Community College
Dr. Carol Spalding	Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
Dr. William C. Aiken	Sampson Community College
Dr. John R. Dempsey	Sandhills Community College

***Community and Technical College Presidents (continued)***

Dr. John R. McKay	South Piedmont Community College
Dr. Kathleen S. Matlock	Southeastern Community College
Dr. Cecil L. Groves	Southwestern Community College
Dr. Michael R. Taylor	Stanly Community College
Dr. Deborah Friedman	Surry Community College
Dr. Donna Tipton-Rogers	Tri-County Community College
George R. "Randy" Parker	Vance-Granville Community College
Dr. Stephen C. Scott	Wake Technical Community College
Dr. Kay Albertson	Wayne Community College
Dr. Jim Burnett	Western Piedmont Community College
Dr. Gordon G. Burns, Jr.	Wilkes Community College
Dr. C.H. "Rusty" Stephens	Wilson County Community College

# Alamance County Community College

*Graham, N.C.*

The year was 1958 - the year that Alamance Community College was founded. As one of the first organized community colleges in North Carolina, the Burlington-Alamance County Industrial Education Center (known as IEC) signified a change in the landscape of education for its time. Nearly half a century later, ACC continues to reinvent itself to fit the demands of an ever-changing workplace and the needs of 21<sup>st</sup> century students.

In its first year of operation, the College offered 15 programs, such as industrial chemistry, yarn and fabric analysis, loom fixing and machine shop. By the 1970's, course offerings included computer systems, secretarial skills, drafting, and chemical technology. Flash forward to today's College where a 4,000-plus student body has the option of traditional technical courses as well as biotechnology, culinary arts, medical laboratory technology, and a plethora of university transfer courses. Today's cutting-edge programs clearly reflect the newest career and job opportunities for students in Alamance County, the state and the nation. By its second year, the IEC had increased its initial enrollment of 1,700 to 2,000 students.

The early 1960s saw the school begin a transformation that would bring it into the space age of higher education. The North Carolina State Board of Education initiated a new Department of Community Colleges in 1963, bringing the growing number of industrial education centers under one blanket operation, but each one controlled by its own board of trustees. One of the new board of trustee's first acts was to receive approval from the state to become a technical institute. At the same time, authority was granted to award the associate in applied science degree (A.A.S.) in approved programs. IEC consequently changed its name that spirng to Technical Institute of Alamance (TIA).

The College found a new home in the Mid-seventies following the 1971 donation of 48 acres of land in the Haw River community by then-Governor Robert Scott and Mrs. Elizabeth Scott Carrington. With the support of the community, this green pasture bordering the Haw River became the site of a new and expanded facility, completed in January 1976. Classes have been held there ever since. By 1978, the former Glenhope School had been purchased from the Burlington City School Board to accommodate the growing number of adult continuing education courses. Classes would be taught here until August 2001, when a new facility was opened.

With changes in curriculum that now included more advanced career choices, the board of trustees voted in 1979 to rename the school Technical College of Alamance. It became Alamance Community College (ACC) on January 1, 1988.

Physical growth took great leaps. In 1985, a 12,000-square foot shop building opened to house the automotive, welding, and new industry programs. A 40,500

square-foot wing opened in 1989 with additional laboratories and classrooms. The College opened a 49,535-square-foot science and technology addition in 1996 that includes multipurpose classrooms, laboratories, and offices.

ACC's growing roster of continuing education courses and its small business center found a new home in 2001 when the College opened the 20,000-square-foot Burlington Center on Maple Avenue, replacing the old Glenhope School location.

On January 13, 2004, Alamance Community College broke ground on the Graham campus for a 50,000-square-foot administrative building. The new facility, opened in November 2005, includes the Learning Resources Center, Student Development offices, business offices, and conference and training rooms. On December 7, 2005, the new building was dedicated as the Wallace W. Gee Building in honor of the late ACC Board of Trustees charter member who was influential in the formation of the N.C. Community College System.

The College's main building is currently undergoing renovation to accommodate more classrooms, a larger bookstore, increased student commons areas and other administrative offices. These capital improvements are the result of the passage of the Higher Education Bond Referendum in 2000.

In November 2005, Alamance County voters approved a \$7.5 million bond referendum which, along with funds from the 2000 bonds, provided funding for two new facilities. The Powell Building, named in honor of Alamance County Powell families' and their collective history of commitment in the fields of health and science, opened in October 2007 on the main campus and is home to all of the College's allied health and biotechnology curricula. At 35,000 square feet, the facility expands the previous space for these programs by providing additional labs, classrooms, faculty offices, and computer labs. In addition, it gives disciplines such as Nursing, Medical Assisting, and Nursing Assistant simulated physician offices to give students a taste of the working world. Biotechnology, located on the third floor, now stands foremost among the state's centers for this science. The new Burlington Center, a renovated retail facility at the Burlington Outlet Village, opened in early January 2008, giving adult students more than 46,000 square feet in which to learn. Like the previous facility, the new Burlington Center houses Cosmetology, the Small Business Center, continuing education and community service classes.

Future development of Alamance Community College will, as in the past, be constantly responsive to the educational, occupational, and cultural needs of the community.

## Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College

*Asheville, N.C.*

For nearly five decades, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College (A-B Tech) has educated citizens for jobs in Western North Carolina. In 1988, A-B Tech expanded its mission to add college transfer programs. Originally funded by a bond election, the mountain college was initially administered by the Asheville City Board of Education, with control passing to a local board of trustees in 1963.

A-B Tech first offered pre-employment training in machine shop, practical nursing education and electronics along with job-related short courses. The first Associate in Applied Science degree was awarded in August, 1964. In early years, A-B Tech served the vocational/technical education needs of 15 Western North Carolina counties. Four units were established in outlying areas and administered by A-B Tech. These units gradually established independent status and became institutions in the N.C. Community College System.

Located in Asheville, A-B Tech serves Buncombe and Madison counties, with a combined population exceeding 240,000. Outdoor lovers enjoy the diversity offered by mountain living. Skiing is a popular sport and fishing, hiking, mountain biking dominate the outdoor scene in summer. Visitors attracted by the scenic mountain splendor make the travel and tourism industry the second-largest employer in Buncombe County. Asheville, which is also top-rated as a premier retirement community, serves as a regional health center and a retail shopping area.

A-B Tech enrolls nearly 27,000 curriculum and continuing education students, and an estimated one in four Buncombe and Madison residents has attended a class at the college.

A-B Tech's Asheville campus is located on approximately 144 acres and occupies 21 buildings. A site in Madison County opened in 1990, and the college's third site, in Enka, was added in 2000 when textile maker BASF Corp. donated nearly 37 acres and three buildings - the largest donation of property ever made to a community college in the United States. A location at the Asheville Mall opened in 2006.

## Beaufort County Community College

*Washington, N.C.*

Beaufort County Community College (BCCC) began as a state sanctioned practical nursing program in 1960 and soon grew to include an Industrial Education Center. By 1963, this fledgling organization in Beaufort County was made a branch of Lenoir County Technical Institute, and in the following year, its affiliation was moved to Pitt Technical Institute. On December 7, 1967, it was chartered as Beaufort County Technical Institute (BCTI).

Prior to becoming BCTI, classes were housed temporarily in an abandoned prison camp and a variety of rented facilities. As soon as the charter was signed, the institution began work on a 68-acre campus, and by 1968, BCTI graduated 38 students from four vocational programs.

BCTI became a community college in 1979, which strengthened its ties to East Carolina University (ECU) and offered BCCC students more opportunities to attain four-year degrees. Forty years later, BCCC offers 32 curriculum programs to more than 1800 students and houses a satellite office for ECU on its campus.

BCCC is located on U.S. Highway 264, approximately four miles east of Washington, within the heart of historic eastern North Carolina. Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington counties are the state-designated service area for BCCC, which is the largest geographic service area in the state.

The BCCC campus has grown to include eleven permanent buildings on more than 100 acres of land. In 2008, an Early College High School was added to the campus - paving the way for high school students to simultaneously earn their high school diplomas and two-year college degrees within five years.

BCCC is regarded by both its students and community as being an attractive campus, with accessible instructors and state-of-the-art technology. The College is also respected as a key player in the economic development of the county. Data indicates that ninety percent of BCCC's graduates remain in Beaufort County. The community demonstrates its support of the college through the BCCC Foundation which now maintains more than \$1 million in assets.

## **Bladen Community College**

*Dublin, N.C.*

Bladen Community College was established as Bladen Technical Institute in 1967. The school was initially located in a composite of rented buildings in Elizabethtown. The old Johnson Cotton Company property on Highway 701 was secured and became the location for administrative offices as well as for educational course offerings. Space for a welding shop and student service area was provided by leasing the Marks Tractor building next to the Johnson Cotton Company building. Business, secretarial and nursing programs were housed in the old Elizabethtown Baptist Church.

The college began operation on a full-scale basis in September, 1968. Curriculum programs were offered in cosmetology, executive secretarial science, business administration, industrial engineering and agricultural engineering technologies, industrial maintenance, automotive mechanics and nursing assistant. Extension and other part-time adult programs were started during the evenings to complement day programs.

The first phase of construction for a permanent campus near Dublin began in the spring of 1970. The college moved to its permanent 25-acre campus in July, 1971. Two buildings totaling 27,000 square feet were included in the initial building phase and housed administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, shops, a student lounge and library. A small shop was built as an MDTA welding class project in 1972. Nine acres were added to the campus that same year and an additional 11 acres in 1973. A combination shop/classroom building containing 10,500 square feet was completed in the summer of 1973 and was occupied at the beginning of the 1973 fall quarter. A 3,600 square-foot storage shed, constructed as a class project, was completed early in 1974.

Construction of a multi-purpose building, an administrative building and a learning resources center was begun in the summer of 1975. The Learning Resources Center and the Administrative Building were completed in April, 1976, and the Multi-Purpose Building was completed in July, 1976. A carpentry laboratory was completed in 1978, while two additional shop buildings were completed in 1980. The Louis F. Parker High Technology Center opened in 1988.

A satellite campus was started in the Kelly community in 1975 when the Bladen County Board of Education deeded the Natmore school property to the college. The 5.25-acre site included two buildings with a combined gross square footage of 7,170. In 1985, a 4,000 square-foot building was completed at the Kelly campus.

The name of the institution was changed to Bladen Technical College in October 1978 and to Bladen Community College in October 1987.

The main campus's two oldest buildings were renovated and the Health Education Building was completed in the summer of 1997. A Industrial Training Center was completed in late 2005 and occupied in January 2006.

After much discussion between the community and the college, Bladen Community College opened a satellite campus in East Arcadia (a community about 30 miles east of the main campus in Dublin) in 1995. The satellite campus initially consisted of a 4,000-square-foot building that at one time had housed East Arcadia School. Approximately 10 years later a new 7,800-square-foot building was added to the campus and classes were moved from the older one.

The college's board of trustees voted to close the satellite campus in Kelly in 2006, citing the high operating cost of maintaining the location combined with low student usage.

## **Blue Ridge Community College**

*Flat Rock, N.C.*

In 1963, The N.C. General Assembly authorized a system of comprehensive community colleges and technical institutes to be established in areas of the state where a definite need for such an institution was shown. On the basis of this need

and through the combined efforts of interested citizens of Henderson County, the college was established as Henderson County Technical Institute in May of 1969. At that time, the citizens of Henderson County approved a bond issue and a special tax levy which provided funds for the construction, operation and maintenance of a physical plant for the school.

The college's local board of trustees took the oath of office on September 9, 1969. The institution began operation on December 1, 1969, with the first course offered on January 8, 1970. The first full-time curriculum classes began on September 14, 1970. On October 12, 1970, the board of trustees voted to change the college's name to Blue Ridge Technical Institute. On July 9, 1979, they voted to change the name of Blue Ridge Technical College and, on September 14, 1987, they approved the name of Blue Ridge Community College.

The college occupies facilities on a 109-acre campus located on College Drive, which connects Airport and Allen Road, two and a half miles southeast of Hendersonville in Henderson County. An 11-building complex provides more than 213,444 square feet of floor space divided into shop and laboratory space, classrooms, library, learning center, office and reception space and student lounge areas. The college's new Allied Health/Human Services Building opened in 1997. The Transylvania Center houses curriculum and continuing education classes. Renovations to this facility were completed in 1988 and the Transylvania Center moved to Brevard in 1997.

## **Brunswick Community College**

### ***Supply, N.C.***

Brunswick Community College (BCC) may be the youngest of North Carolina's community colleges, but it is also one of the fastest growing in the state. Since its founding in 1979, BCC has fostered a deep connection to students with sincere dedication to student-centeredness, student leadership, character development and the promotion of an intercultural community that helps shape the way students think about themselves.

BCC's main campus is centrally located in Supply with centers in Leland and Southport. An additional center is planned for the southern end of Brunswick County, in Calabash. BCC is also adding several new buildings on its main campus. A new center has been added to the Odell Williamson Auditorium which already accommodates an audience of 1,500 people for concerts, dramatic performances, and community events. The events center will provide the College and community with a venue for smaller performances and events. In the fall of 2008, BCC students studying Horticulture, Turfgrass Management, and Surveying Technology will begin utilizing the new Applied Plant Science Building. Construction of a 55,000 square foot Athletic and Aquatics Center is well underway. The facility, which includes a gymnasium, fitness center, and two indoor pools, is expected to open in early

2009. Groundbreaking for the Early Childhood Education Center was held in the spring of 2008. The facility features classrooms and a lab school which will provide five-star child care to the community.

BCC's curriculum has also experienced growth with the addition of new degree programs in Biotechnology, Accounting, and Surveying Technology. These Complement our fast growing programs in Nursing and Allied Health, Early Childhood Education, Basic Law Enforcement Training and University Transfer. BCC also offers enhanced learning opportunities through our Early College High School program and our agreements with several universities to complete a four year degree.

BCC is proud to offer an expanded course selection in Continuing Education and Workforce Development. There is truly something for everyone, whether you are seeking personal enrichment or professional skills. Our Small Business Center is hosting a series of seminars throughout the year; many are free of charge to the community.

The Administration, faculty, staff, and members of the Board of Trustees welcome you to visit the College as we look forward to this new era of growth and development.

## **Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute** *Lenoir, N.C.*

Caldwell Technical Institute was established April 2, 1964, and permanent facilities were occupied in September, 1967. In 1970 the N.C. General Assembly authorized Caldwell Technical Institute to offer college transfer courses and the institution's name became Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute (CCC & TI).

Located in the foothills of western North Carolina, CCC&TI's Caldwell Campus rests on a 98-acre tract of land in Hudson. Accessible to the population centers of Lenoir, Granite Falls and Hickory, the Caldwell Campus is located on Highway 321. Additional CCC&TI properties in Caldwell County include the J.E. Broyhill Civic Center, the Transportation, Automotive and Public Service Center, and the Broyhill House. Also located on the CCC&TI campus in Hudson are partnerships such as the Appalachian State University Center, Caldwell County Early College High Schools and Caldwell Career Center Middle College.

In 1973 CCC&TI established a Watauga Division in Boone, operating for years at numerous locations throughout the county. In 1988 the General Assembly authorized \$100,000 for the design of the college's first permanent facility in Watauga County. Later that same year, Watauga County Commissioners purchased a 39-acre site west of Boone on the 105/421 Bypass which became the the institution's Watauga Campus in 1998.

The college's service area includes over 100,000 people in Caldwell and Watauga counties. A variety of industries form the basis of the local economy: hosiery, paper, metals manufacturing and tourism. Since its establishment Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute has enjoyed constant community support and encouragement. The institution has grown to include over 75 college transfer and technical programs in addition to hundreds of adult basic education, corporate and continuing education courses.

## **Cape Fear Community College**

*Wilmington, N.C.*

With more than 26,500 students enrolling in classes every year, Cape Fear Community College (CFCC) is the fifth largest community college in the state and is a major economic development partner in southeastern North Carolina. CFCC is dedicated to providing world-class workforce training for the citizens of New Hanover and Pender counties.

Students can train for a new career in one of CFCC's technical programs or earn a two-year college transfer degree to continue their education at a four-year institution. CFCC also offers a wide variety of adult education and continuing education classes for lifelong learning. CFCC offers customized employee training opportunities for businesses and industries planning to expand or relocate to the greater Wilmington area. Most recent training partnerships included such companies as Verizon Wireless and GE Hitachi.

For students seeking a new career, CFCC has more than 60 technical degree programs in a wide range of areas which offer hands-on training guided by a team of experienced instructors. The local job market for CFCC graduates is excellent. CFCC's most recent graduate placement rate was 98%. Many of CFCC's technical programs have won state and region recognition for student achievements in a wide variety of areas. CFCC's health care programs have garnered an outstanding reputation among the local health care community by earning a stunning 100% pass rate on their respective certification exams year after year.

In CFCC's very popular college transfer program, students can earn the first two years of a bachelor's degree at a fraction of the cost of attending a four-year college or university. Classes at CFCC are small compared to large four-year colleges, which gives faculty more time to focus on individual students. After successfully completing their two-year degree, CFCC graduates can transfer to most four-year colleges or universities in North Carolina.

CFCC also offers hundreds of continuing education courses as well. Free programs include basic skills, adult literacy, GED preparation, job skills preparation, adult high school and English as a second language. In the College's Center for

Business, Industry and Government, low-cost classes are offered in computer training, construction, foreign languages, leadership and management. The B.I.G. Center even runs customized seminars and specialized for individual businesses. CFCC's Small Business Center offers scores of free seminars for entrepreneurs and small businesses as well as free business counseling services.

CFCC's main campus is located in historic downtown Wilmington, North Carolina on the banks of the Cape Fear River and a North Campus in northern New Hanover County. The College also offers classes for Pender County residents in Burgaw and Surf City. Day and evening classes are offered at all campuses. CFCC also offers a large number of online classes through an expanding distance education program.

CFCC was founded in 1958 and is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

## **Carteret Community College**

*Morehead City, N.C.*

Since 1963, Carteret Community College has been helping students prepare for a changing workforce. Located in Morehead City along Bogue Sound, the college today serves more than 7,000 curriculum and continuing education students.

First authorized as the Carteret County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center, the unit operated for three years until it was re-designated as Carteret Technical Institute under a contract with the Carteret County Board of Education. In 1979, the board of trustees officially changed the name to Carteret Technical College, which remained in effect for about 10 years. In 1989 the board changed the institution's name to Carteret Community College, which was affirmed by the Carteret County Board of Commissioners.

Carteret Community College offers a full range of associate degree, diplomas and certificate programs in various vocational and technical areas. It also offers Associate in Arts, Associate in Fine Arts and Associate in Science degrees as part of the university transfer program.

The College continues to adjust its programming to keep pace with changes in the area's job market and advances in technology. In addition to the latest programs in Health Science, Marine Trades and Business Technologies, the college still offers traditional vocational/technical-type programs like Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning, Welding and Construction Trades.

Recently added curriculum programs include: Boat Manufacturing and Service, Culinary Technology, Therapeutic Massage, Hotel and Restaurant Management, Medical Office Administration, Sonography, and Web Technologies.

Co-located on the Carteret campus is the four-story Center for Marine Sciences and Technology (CMAST), which is a facility operated as a partnership between North Carolina State University, North Carolina Sea Grant and Carteret Community College. CMAST enabled the college to expand its Associate in Science program using state-of-the-art laboratory and computer facilities.

The passage of the 2000 higher education bond referendums allowed the college to construct the North Carolina Marine Training and Education Center (NCMARTEC), which offers training opportunities in Boat Manufacturing and Service, Marine Propulsion Systems, and Marine Trades. The bond also allowed for the construction of the new Wayne West building and includes classroom space, computer labs, expanded training space and labs for health sciences, a chemistry lab, and areas for Basic Skills programs. As a part of the bond renovation funds, the college expanded its Acquaculture Technology program and updated its Joslyn Hall auditorium that serves as a community center for performing arts and lecture hall.

## **Catawba Valley Community College**

*Hickory, N.C.*

Catawba Valley Community College (CVCC) opened its doors in 1960 as one of the original North Carolina industrial education centers. In 1988, the college was made a comprehensive community college, offering academic programs that transfer to four-year colleges and universities in addition to the occupational/technical programs which, by this date, ranged from automation/robotics to allied health curricula to special-interest continuing education courses.

In the 1998-99 term, CVCC enrolled 5,542 students in 63 curriculum programs and more than 15,000 students in continuing education classes. The campus is located on U.S. Highway 70 in Hickory in Catawba County. The campus covers 120 acres and its 13 buildings contain 405,647 square feet of space. This includes the East Campus, located one-half mile east of the main campus, with approximately 100,000 square feet of space.

The college currently uses about 65,000 square feet at the East Campus for a variety of programs, including a lab school/child care center, continuing education classrooms and offices, Small Business Center, Hosiery Technology Center, and Catawba County JobLink Center. The East Campus also houses the Bobby Isaacs Motorsports Technology Program, which prepares students for jobs in the automotive racing industry.

CVCC also operates a 15,000-square foot off-campus center in Alexander County. Purchased by the Alexander County Commissioners in 2000, the Taylorsville campus offers a number of college credit courses, a N.C. Information Highway classroom, and many basic skills and continuing education courses.

The CVCC Newton Center offers a Cosmetology Center updated with modern equipment in 2007. The facility provides classrooms and labs for teaching hair cutting and styling, and nail and skin care.

## Central Carolina Community College

*Sanford, N.C.*

One of the original Industrial Education Centers, Central Carolina Community College (CCCC) began awarding associate degrees as Central Carolina Technical Institute in 1967. The college's name was changed to the current one in 1988.

Central Carolina Community College is a three-campus, coeducational college located in the heart of North Carolina's Piedmont. It offers a wide variety of classes and programs for residents of Lee, Harnett, and Chatham counties, as well as for students worldwide through distance education.

CCCC offers 39 degree, 29 diploma, and 57 certificate programs, and serves more than 16,000 students annually in both the curriculum and continuing education divisions. The college has pioneered at the community college level in programs such as bioprocess technology, industrial use of lasers, mechatronics, barbering, veterinary medical technology, dental hygiene and dental assisting, and alternative fuel technology programs.

Central Carolina Community College's Lee County Campus houses over 200,000 square feet of space in Sanford, as well as several instructional sites throughout the county. The combined instructional sites have over 500,000 square feet and contain continuing education classrooms, the North Carolina School of Telecommunications, and the Emergency Services Training Center. In addition, the 36,000 square foot Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center is a part of the college's Lee County Campus. This facility is available for use by the College and the community, and it also houses the Small Business Center.

Central Carolina Community College's Harnett County Campus is located on U.S. Highway 421 (East) in Lillington. This campus has 75,000 square feet of floor space that includes classrooms, laboratories, plus a full-service Learning Resource Center. A second site located in Dunn provides space for classes and serves as a small business incubator and Small Business Assistance Center.

Central Carolina Community College's Chatham County Campus in Pittsboro has 45,000 square feet of floor space that includes classrooms, shops, laboratories, a full-service Learning Resource Center, and a Small Business Center. The professional arts and crafts sculpture program is housed in a 4,100 square foot facility located at the N.C. Arts Incubator in Siler City, N.C. The Siler City Instructional site is located at 502 West Third Street in Siler City in a 14,250 square foot facility.

In addition to the A.A. and A.S. university transfer programs, all three county campuses offer a variety of curriculum programs, as well as non-credit continuing

education courses in adult basic education, adult high school, occupational, and personal enrichment.

The libraries of all three county campuses include more than 44,000 books, magazines, newspapers, and journals, 175 CD-ROM databases; and 8,109 audiovisuals.

## Central Piedmont Community College

*Charlotte, N.C.*

Central Piedmont Community College's history centers not so much on bricks and mortar, books and tapes, or research and development. The history centers more on the many people who have played a role in developing the College. A host of unsung heroes - from secretaries to counselors to faculty to administrators - have dedicated themselves to building the great institution that is CPCC.

Since its beginning, the College has been a national pacesetter in education. Standouts on the CPCC roster include a Pulitzer Prize winner, a Metropolitan Opera star, an Olympic gold medalist, a Congressional Medal of Honor winner, a television actress, and a pro football player. Countless other - chefs, health care providers, technicians, real estate brokers, paralegals, firefighters, law enforcement officers, trades people, and others who serve our community - share CPCC's proud tradition.

CPCC has provided educational opportunities since 1963, the year that the North Carolina General Assembly passed the community college bill. Opening as a fully integrated institution, under the direction of Dr. Richard H. Hagemeyer, the founding president, the College combined the programs of Central Industrial Education Center (CIEC) on Elizabeth Avenue and Mecklenburg College on Beatties Ford Road.

The College sold its property on Beatties Ford Road and developed a campus around the old Central High School complex. Starting with 3.94 acres, the College bought surrounding property, demolished buildings, and closed streets to build the beautiful, tree shaded, 31-acre Central Campus that students and faculty now enjoy.

From the start, the College was different in its teaching methods. CPCC soon garnered national recognition for its individualized instruction and computer-assisted instruction. In 1970, the College was invited to join the prestigious League for Innovation in the Community College, and today it is still an active member. In 1985, CPCC was named one of the nation's top five community colleges in teaching excellence.

CPCC has grown from a small college with a dozen programs serving 1,600 students to one with over 100 degree, diploma, and certificate programs serving the growing community with an array of credit and noncredit offerings. The College has also become the county's premier workforce development resource, offering its

educational services through area campuses and at many high schools and businesses. CPCC is known as a vital economic engine for Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

After Dr. Hagemeyer's retirement in 1986, Dr. Ruth Shaw became the College's second president. Under her leadership, the College added the Advanced Technologies Center and the Center for Automotive Technology and began acquiring land for area campuses.

Dr. Tony Zeiss, CPCC's third president, has led the College since December 1992. He is devoted to the mission of CPCC and to serving students and the community through customized training and workforce development. Within just a few years of his arriving, the College won recognition as a national leader in workforce development; for example, in 2002 the National Alliance of Business chose CPCC to receive its Community College of the Year Distinguished Performance Award.

Under Dr. Zeiss's direction, CPCC became a multi-campus community college in 1996 with the conversion of the North Area Learning Center in Huntersville to the North Campus. Four other campuses subsequently opened - Levine in 1998, Harper in 1999, Harris (formerly West) in 2001, and Cato (formerly Northeast) in 2002. The College also reaches thousands of distance learning students through online courses and CPCC TV (Time Warner Cable Channel 17). CPCC is the largest community college in North Carolina, serving more than 70,000 people on its six campuses. The College offers more than 100 degree, diploma, and certificate programs, customized corporate training, market-focused continuing education and special interest classes. CPCC is affordable, accessible, and nationally recognized.

For more information, call 704.330.CPCC or log on to the website at [www.cpcc.edu](http://www.cpcc.edu).

## **Cleveland Community College**

*Shelby, N.C.*

Public higher education came to Cleveland County in 1965 with the establishment of the Cleveland County Industrial and Adult Education Center. In October, 1967, the institution officially became Cleveland County Technical Institute (CCTI). CCTI moved from the rented North Morgan Street location and the borrowed classrooms of churches, schools, banks and other available spaces into the old county home buildings in 1969. That site, 137 South Post Road, serves as the location of today's modern facilities.

After several name changes, the institution became Cleveland Community College in 1987 after the addition of two-year college transfer programs. Cleveland Community College (CCC) now offers more than 100 technical, vocational, college transfer, and continuing education programs.

In the past 15 years, CCC enrollment has more than doubled. In 1999, the College added the Paksoy Technology Center with 40,000 square feet of classroom and computer lab space. A few years later, the Brown Emergency Training Center was constructed to provide training facilities for fire, rescue and law enforcement personnel. The Brown ETC has a state-of-the-art burn building and rescue tower.

Even with the addition of the Paksoy and Brown facilities, the College is still in need of instructional space. In order to meet the demand, CCC has embarked on a capital campaign to finance the construction and renovation of several facilities. The Bailey Allied Health and Science Center, a 50,000 square foot building, will open in the fall of 2009 and house the College's allied health programs and science laboratories.

The original building, constructed in 1974, will undergo a massive renovation during 2009. The building houses many of CCC's burgeoning vocational programs. Additionally, CCC is home to the Cleveland Early College High School (CECHS), opened in August 2008. CCC is looking at a cooperative venture to meet the needs of CECHS, the College, and the citizens of Cleveland County.

## **Coastal Carolina Community College**

*Jacksonville, N.C.*

One of the original industrial education centers, Coastal Carolina Community College (Coastal) began in 1970 with an enrollment of 325 extension students. In 2006-07, Coastal's combined curriculum/continuing education enrollment was 22,093. Coastal offers a wide variety of day and evening classes at locations on and off campus. Along with traditional classroom courses, Coastal has more than 3,450 students enrolled in 120 online classes.

The campus is located in Jacksonville, an "All-America City," and serves all of Onslow County's population of more than 162,000. The area is noted for freshwater fishing and its pristine beaches. Onslow County is also home to the U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune and Marine Corps Air Station New River. Coastal operates extension offices on both bases; which allows military personnel to conveniently enrolled in Coastal courses while fulfilling their military commitment. Coastal's 98 acre campus features tranquil green lawns, old growth trees, and conveniently situated modern buildings. The new uniquely designed, and high functional, Math and Science Technology Building has won national architectural awards.

Coastal's unwavering commitment to educational quality and student success made its transfer students and its graduates some of the most competitive individuals in higher education and in the workforce.

In 2007-08, Coastal Carolina Community College was evaluated by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools for its ten-year reaffirmation of accreditation, and received an exemplary evaluation with no findings or recommendations. As

part of this reaffirmation process, Coastal has developed a Quality Enhancement Plan that further focuses on student engagement to enhance student success.

The Coastal experience goes beyond books and labs. Coastal students learn what it means to be an interactive, social, giving part of society. Volunteering is a big deal at Coastal. The service learning coordinator helps match student's interest and abilities to volunteer opportunities throughout the county. Students can choose from an array of opportunities, including rehabilitating turtles at the Sea Turtle Hospital, serving meals at the Soup Kitchen, providing support at the Onslow Women's Center, assisting disabled individuals as they experience the benefits of therapeutic horseback riding, and much more. The Coastal experience doesn't just produce graduates; it serves as a foundation for building a complete, enriching life.

## College of the Albemarle

*Elizabeth City, N.C.*

College of the Albemarle (COA) was initially chartered under the Community College Act of 1957 and was issued a new charter on July 1, 1963, pursuant to the Community College Act of 1963. In September, 1961, five instructors conducted the college's first classes for 182 students in a renovated hospital. Today, COA is one of 58 community colleges in the North Carolina Community System, housing 190 full-time faculty and staff members and serving more than 10,000 students a year through diverse programs that meet the needs of college transfer, career education, retraining, literacy, and personal enrichment students. Students are served at locations throughout the seven county service area - the largest service area in the community college system - in facilities in Elizabeth City, Manteo, and Edenton. The college's educational services are categorized into three areas: college transfer programs, career education/occupational programs, and corporate and continuing education programs. The area served by COA is noted for agriculture, small business, developing industry, tourism on the Outer Banks and the world's largest U.S. Coast Guard Aviation Technical Training Center.

College of the Albemarle's Elizabeth City Campus is a 75-plus-acre site located on U.S. Highway 17. The campus is comprised of several buildings and provide space for classrooms, laboratories, college bookstore, student center, the library, computer labs, lecture auditorium, community Center Auditorium, and administrative and faculty offices. The Elizabeth City Campus is home to the Small Business Center, which serves the college's seven-county region. It also features an Information Highway Room located in the Foreman Technology Center. This facility offers two-way videoconferencing where instructors from throughout the state can deliver lessons to students in up to four locations. The latest facility to open at the campus was a joint venture with the YMCA of South Hampton Roads. The college's portion of the 57,000 square foot facility was named after Dr. Zack Owens, a benefactor of the college. The Owens Health Sciences Center houses Health Sciences

programs including Associate Degree Nursing, Practical Nursing, Surgical Technology, Medical Assisting, Phlebotomy, Medical Laboratory Technology, and Physical Education.

COA's Dare County Campus is located on Russell Twiford Road and is easily accessible from the North Beaches, Hatteras Island, the mainland, and nearby Currituck. The Diane Baum St. Clair Technology Education Center houses computer labs, classroom and office space, and a 62 seat Information Highway Room. In 2002, a satellite facility featuring classroom and laboratory space, as well as a state-of-the-art pottery studio was opened and named the Driftwood Center. A state-of-the-art welding lab was opened in the fall of 2004 in Manteo. In the spring of 2006, COA Dare Campus took possession of part of the old Manteo Middle School, now called the Roanoke Island Campus of COA. Presently this campus is home to Continuing Education and Workforce Development classes such as Basic Law Enforcement, certified Nursing, HVAC, Boat Building and Small Engine Repair.

The Edenton-Chowan Campus of COA offers several certificate and diploma programs as well as first-year courses toward several degrees. The Administration Building located at 1316 N. Broad Street houses classrooms, offices, a seminar room, student lounge, conference room, Basic Skills Lab, and is located with the Employment Security Commission/JobLink Career Center. In early 2003, COA received space at the former D.F. Walker Elementary School in Edenton which has been renamed the Edenton-Chowan Campus. COA's culinary program immediately moved into the existing cafeteria at the new site while space was established for technical/vocational programs of study including Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning, Refrigeration Technology and Electrical/Electronics Technology. Additional Corporate and Continuing Education programs have been moved to the campus while ongoing renovations continue.

## **Craven Community College**

*New Bern, N.C.*

Founded in 1965, Craven Community College has campuses in New Bern and Havelock and an office on base at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point. The college serves more than 4,500 curriculum students and nearly 12,000 continuing education students each year.

Craven features a wide range of programs, including college transfer courses, two-year degree offerings, partnerships with four-year universities, specialized workforce training options and basic skills classes.

The college has achieved a strong reputation, earning distinction from the N.C. Community College System as "Superior Performing" for five of the previous six years.

Craven is growing to meet the needs of its community. Construction is nearly complete on a new 35,000-square-foot building at the New Bern campus to accommodate Craven's array of business and computer information technology programs.

Work also is continuing on the new Bosch and Siemens Advanced Manufacturing Center on the New Bern campus, which will provide state of the art training in manufacturing methods and processes to support BSH Home Appliances Corp. and other industrial employers.

Both the new Business and Information Technology Building and the new Bosch and Siemens Advanced Manufacturing are expected to be complete in time for the Fall 2008 semester.

The two new buildings will become the eighth and ninth buildings, respectively, at the New Bern campus.

The Havelock campus is home to the Institute of Aeronautical Technology, which provides training in aircraft maintenance to support the Fleet Readiness Center East at nearby MCAS Cherry Point.

The campus is also home to the Lewis S. Redd Classroom Building, which is named for the college's second president, as well as a branch of the Craven County Public Library.

Craven has a proud tradition of educating nurses and is looking to expand its health care program offerings.

The college's "University Connections" initiative with East Carolina University and N.C. State University allows students to complete four-year degrees in one of 17 different program areas without leaving Craven County.

An Early College high school and a network of public radio stations are headquartered at the New Bern campus. A Small Business Center, a strong adult enrichment program and arts and entertainment events help round out the college's offerings to Craven County and the growing region.

## **Davidson County Community College**

*Thomasville, N.C.*

Davidson County Community College was initially chartered in 1958 as an Industrial Education Center (IEC). Like other industrial education centers chartered in the 1950s and consolidated under the Community College Act of 1963, this center was designed to equip adults with the skills needed to move from an agricultural to a manufacturing-based economy. When the Sinclair Building opened on a 22-acre site in 1963, the Davidson County IEC enrolled 125 students in vocational and technical programs and 51 students in adult education and service programs. In 1965 the institution was chartered as Davidson County Community

College (DCCC). The Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees were added to the existing Associate in Applied Science degree, diploma and certificate offerings.

When a major expansion project is completed in 2009, the Davidson campus will have 13 buildings and two emergency services training facilities on approximately 97 acres. Construction on two new buildings that began in 2008 will result in a new Technology and Conference Center and a Transportation Technology Center.

The Davie Campus opened in the spring of 1994 at 1205 Salisbury Road in Mocksville with support from Davie County, the Town of Mocksville, business and industry and citizens. The campus consists of 45 acres, three classroom and lab buildings, and an emergency services training facility.

The Davie Campus achieved multi-campus status by the state in 2004. A major expansion project in 2008 will add 8,500 square feet of new space to the Laboratory Building. The first floor of the Community Building is being renovated for use as a modern new library.

Due to the support from many community partners, DCCC opened three satellite education centers in 2004, 2005 and 2008. The Uptown Lexington Education Center at 20 East First Street opened its doors in May 2004, with the Thomasville Education Center first offering courses in June 2005 at 305 Randolph Street. The Davie Education Center opened in April 2008, located in Advance.

The DCCC serves approximately 16,500 students each year on the Davidson and Davie campuses and its three satellite centers. With over 50 curriculum programs, the campus continues to grow and expand its educational programs and services.

## **Durham Technical Community College**

### ***Durham, N.C.***

Durham Technical Community College has served the residents of Durham and Orange counties since opening its doors in 1961. As one of the original ten institutions in the N.C. Community College System, Durham Tech follows an open-door with guided placement admissions policy to provide adults an opportunity to better themselves through education and training. Offerings include more than 90 credit program options leading to a degree, diploma, or certificate; the first two years of a four-year degree; a wide variety of continuing education classes for workforce development and broadening personal horizons; and adult basic skills instruction that includes GED preparation, the Adult High School diploma and English as A Second Language classes. Durham Tech offers North Carolina's only associate degree training in opticianry, clinical trials research, and dental laboratory

technology. Durham Tech's Middle College High School serves students from Durham Public Schools, Chapel Hill/Carrboro Schools and Orange County Schools.

More than 25,000 persons attend Durham Tech each year at campuses located adjacent to the Research Triangle Park in Durham, in northern Durham County, and in Orange County near Hillsborough. In addition, classes are offered at the Orange County Skills Development Center on Franklin Street in Chapel Hill and at numerous other locations throughout Durham and Orange counties.

## **Edgecombe Community College**

*Tarboro, N.C.*

Edgecombe Community College (ECC) began in 1967 as an extension of Wilson County Technical Institute. In 1968, the college came under complete Edgecombe County administration, thus dissolving the relationship with Wilson. The final step to full institutional independence came in the spring of 1971 when the General Assembly made all technical institutes in North Carolina independent of any local boards of education and granted them government by a 12-member Board of Trustees.

The main campus in Tarboro has grown to nine buildings on 120 acres. In 1972, ECC added its Rocky Mount campus, which covers one city block and comprises two buildings. In 1987, the college expanded its educational opportunities and acquired a new name - Edgecombe Community College. The college's mission is to fulfill the educational, cultural, and training needs of adults and of business, industry, and public service agencies in Edgecombe and the surrounding area.

ECC offers programs in more than 35 curriculum areas. These include college transfer associate degrees (A.A., A.F.A., A.G.E., and A.S.) and associate in applied science degrees, diplomas, and certificates in the divisions of arts and sciences, business and technologies, and health sciences. The college also provides on-site training for employees of local industries as well as personal enrichment programs and courses.

The college presently serves about 10,500 individuals through its curriculum, continuing education, and workforce development programs.

In the fall of 2007, ECC celebrated its 40th anniversary. Edgecombe Community College will continue to remain committed to improving the quality of life for every citizen in Edgecombe County, helping all residents to secure a good education and gainful employment.

## **Fayetteville Technical Community College**

*Fayetteville, N.C.*

Fayetteville Technical Community College originated in 1961 as the Fayetteville Area Industrial Education Center and became Fayetteville Technical Institute in 1963. It was not until 1988 that it became known as Fayetteville Technical Community College. Fayetteville Tech is a public, two-year comprehensive community college serving Fayetteville and Cumberland County. The college offers 34 Associate in Applied Science degrees, 16 diploma programs, eight certificate programs, an Associate in General Education degree and Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees.

Serving about 35,000 students annually — approximately 13,000 in curriculum programs and 22,000 in non-credit continuing education courses the college ranks as the third-largest community college in the state. Fifty-four percent of the students enrolled in curriculum programs are minorities and 58 percent of the students are female.

The college works closely with local and state employers to produce well-trained graduates ready to take their place in the work force. Fayetteville Tech also serves a large military population from nearby Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base.

The 125 acre main campus has a physical plant of more than 862,000 square feet. Continuing education classes are offered at a campus annex location and at sites throughout the community. Offices and classes are also located at Fort Bragg.

## **Forsyth Technical Community College**

*Winston-Salem, N.C.*

Forsyth Technical Community College (Forsyth Tech) was established in 1960 as an Industrial Education Center, part of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School System. In 1963, the IEC became part of the North Carolina Community College System as Forsyth Technical Institute. At that time approximately 150 students enrolled in curriculum programs and 500 enrolled in continuing education programs.

Since 1963, the institution has undergone many changes. The name changed in 1985 to Forsyth Technical College and to Forsyth Technical Community College in 1987 with the addition of a college transfer program. Besides the college transfer program, which offers 19 AA and AS degrees, Forsyth Tech currently offers 62 Associate of Applied Science degree programs, 29 diploma programs and 66 certificate programs. This curriculum programs serve an average of 9,500 students

each year, while corporate and continuing education courses serve approximately 40,000 students each year.

The main campus is located at 2100 Silas Creek Parkway. Corporate and continuing education administrators and some adult education programs are located at the West Campus, 1300 Bolton Street. A Fourth Street Downtown Center and a Fifth Street Library Center opened in 1996 to provide more accessible training for business and industry. The Grady P. Swisher Center in Kernersville and the Mazie S. Woodruff Center in northeast Winston-Salem opened in 1998. A Stokes County office opened in Walnut Cove in the fall of 1999 and a Northwest Center opened in July 2008 near King and Tobaccoville.

## **Gaston College**

*Dallas, N.C.*

Gaston College was granted a charter by the State of North Carolina in 1963 under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act and operated under the direction of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education. The college began classes in temporary headquarters at a local church in September of 1964. On July 1, 1965, Gaston College merged with Gaston Technical Institute and the Gastonia Industrial Education Center and was chartered on that date by the State Board of Education. On January 1, 1981, the college began operating under the newly-formed North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges as a two-year comprehensive college.

From its humble beginnings in 1963, Gaston College has grown into one of the largest community colleges in North Carolina. Its present annual unduplicated headcount for both curriculum and extension totals more than 19,000 students. The main campus, dedicated in 1981, is situated on 177 acres between Dallas and Gastonia on Highway 321, just off Interstate 85. A satellite campus located in Lincolnton serves the citizens of Lincoln County. The addition of the Morris Library in 1996 brought the number of permanent buildings to a total of 12.

Gaston College continues to expand through new facilities and innovative projects. Through the efforts of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and Appalachian State University, baccalaureate and master's-level courses are also being offered by the University Center at Gaston College as a convenience for area citizens.

The twelve major buildings that comprise the Gaston College Dallas campus contain approximately 450,868 square feet and have an estimated current value of \$41,385,862. There is an efficient road system and parking for more than 2,000 cars. College facilities (including a 480-seat auditorium) are available for public use and may be scheduled through the Office for Finance and Facilities. Gaston College is a commuter institution and does not have dormitories or housing for rent.

## Guilford Technical Community College

*Jamestown, N.C.*

Guilford Technical Community College (GTCC), North Carolina's fourth largest community college, established in 1958 on the site of a former TB sanitarium in Jamestown, celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary on April 3, 2008. President Donald W. Cameron [1991] is the longest tenured president in GTCC history.

Founded as the Guilford Industrial Education Center, the fledgling training facility initially offered two courses to approximately 50 students in the main sanitarium building. By the end of the 1958-59 academic year, 11 full-time and 10 part-time instructors were teaching 593 students in six vocational courses.

In 1965, the Guilford Industrial Education Center was elevated to Guilford Technical Institute (GTI) and authorized to grant the Associate in Applied Science degree. A protracted and contentious struggle to become a comprehensive community college succeeded with the approval of a college transfer program in 1983 and the institution was renamed Guilford Technical Community College.

In 2008-09, GTCC operated three major campuses and two centers; the main campus at 601 High Point Road in Jamestown; at 901 South Main Street in High Point and 3505 East Wendover Avenue in Greensboro; the T. H. Davis Aviation Center at 260 North Regional Road, Piedmont Triad International Airport and the Small Business Center, 207 Yanceyville Street, Greensboro. Approval of a \$79.5 million bond request in May 2008 enabled GTCC to begin planning a fourth major campus near the Piedmont Triad International Airport.

GTCC serves approximately 13,000 students in credit-curriculum programs, more than 21,000 in continuing education and more than 5700 in basic skills for a total enrollment [July 1, 2007] of almost 40,000. Curriculum students are 57% female, 43% male, and 46% minority. The average age of a curriculum student is 28.4 years. GTCC offers more than 100 associate degree, diploma, and certificate programs and 27 different college transfer programs. The college employs more than 250 full-time and more than 680 part-time faculty and more than 332 full-time and 112 part-time staff.

GTCC is distinguished by its ongoing partnerships with major corporations including the aircraft maintenance company Timco Aviation Services, Inc., Honda Aircraft Company, Inc. and Cessna at the Piedmont Triad International Airport. GTCC's High Point campus is home to the Larry Gatlin School of Entertainment Technology Inc., a state-of-the-art facility where students pursue four courses of study leading to entry level careers in the entertainment industry. For more information about the college consult [www.gtcc.edu](http://www.gtcc.edu).

## Halifax Community College

*Weldon, N.C.*

Halifax Community College (HCC), chartered in 1967 as Halifax County Technical Institute, began functioning in February, 1968. Since its beginning at the Halifax County Civil Defense Building in Halifax with an enrollment of 15 curriculum students in only two programs, HCC has grown dramatically and today serves more than 2,000 students in more than 40 program areas, as well as 5,026 other students through continuing education programs. With the establishment of a two-year college transfer program, the name Halifax Community College became effective in July of 1976.

The campus is located on a 109-acre site on N.C. Highway 158 in Weldon, less than a mile east of Interstate 95. The college's service area includes all of Halifax County and portions of Northampton and Warren counties. HCC's physical plant currently contains approximately 274,386 square feet of floor space.

Demographics classify HCC's service area as primarily rural with agriculture as a strong influence. Halifax Community College serves a population of about 80,000 individuals. In recent years, several large industries have moved into the area to vary the economic base.

Scenic attractions in the area include Lake Gaston, a 20,000-acre freshwater lake ideal for fishing and recreation; Historic Halifax, where the famous Halifax Resolves set in motion the march to freedom that culminated in the Declaration of Independence; and Medoc Mountain State Park, which provides 2,300 acres of family enjoyment.

Halifax Community College's campus includes eight major buildings. The administrative building houses classrooms, offices, computer laboratories and a 150-seat auditorium. The Learning Resources Center provides study and research networking through CCLINC, the state library automation center, and also maintains the Learning Assistance Center, providing academic, technical and instructional support for students, faculty and staff, the Electronic Resources Center and the Distance Learning Office. The Literacy/Science Education Center houses a learning center for the literacy program, a GED lab, six large classrooms, four science/chemistry labs and eleven offices, plus a computer room, a testing room and large classrooms, four science/chemistry labs and eleven offices, plus a computer room, a testing room and large lecture space. A model Child Care Center and teaching facility, plus classrooms for the Criminal Justice and Teacher Associate programs, adds more than 18,000 square feet of classroom space to the campus. The student activity complex combines all of the Student Services functions into one location including the admissions office, campus bookstore, student lounge and the JobLink Career Satellite Center. The Continuing Education Center houses the Small Business Center,

vocational shops and bays for industrial training, classrooms, offices and a large multi-purpose auditorium. A Allied Health/Multi Purpose Building houses allied health programs and a 1,500- seat theatre/auditorium space known as The Centre, complete with dressing rooms, a scene shop and ticket office. In 2003, the Wellness Center was constructed, housing exercise equipment for the Basic Law Enforcement program, and floor space for continuing education and exercise classes.

Halifax Community College celebrated its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2007.

## **Haywood Community College**

*Clyde, N.C.*

Haywood Community College (HCC) opened its doors in August 1965, as Haywood Industrial Education Center with one curriculum program and 15 students. Today, HCC is a fully-accredited community college offering over 50 curriculum programs to more than 3000 students. Students also attend classes through its continuing education division, including adult basic education, GED preparation, occupational courses, personal enrichment, and community service programs such as health and emergency services and law enforcement training. The college is also a leader in integrating entrepreneurial education into its curriculum programs of study.

The college is located on a beautiful 83-acre campus in the heart of Western North Carolina and is bordered by the Great Smoky Mountains and the Blue Ridge Parkway. HCC also offers classes at the Regional High Technology Center, home of the Golden Leaf Advanced Machining Center, and the West Waynesville Center.

The college also owns a 320-acre tract of land, the Raymond Fowler Teaching Forest, which is characterized by widely-dispersed rhododendron, wildflowers and fern habitats amidst diverse timber, and The John T. and Catherine R. Beaty Natural Resources Classroom, a 54-acre tract of forestland. Both tracts of land are used as outdoor classrooms for HCC's Natural Resources Programs.

HCC takes pride in its history and reputation of marked service to the community, to the region and to the students who enroll there. With this solid base on which to build, the college strives to be alive to the present and alert to the future as it constantly seeks to update, improve and adapt its programs and services to the educational needs of the people.

## **Isothermal Community College**

*Spindale, N.C.*

Founded in 1964, Isothermal Community College serves Rutherford and Polk counties in the beautiful foothills of western North Carolina. Isothermal, so-named because of the region's steady climate, is a comprehensive, two-year public institution

and is a part of the North Carolina Community College System. Isothermal's mission is to "improve life through learning."

The college offers 85 programs of study, including college transfer, vocational, and technical programs leading to a two-year associate degree, or one-year or less certificate or diploma. Isothermal also provides training for area business and industry, personal enrichment courses, adult basic education, adult high school programs, remedial and developmental courses, and community service activities.

The institution is accredited to award associate degrees by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. As of Fall 2007, 2,124 students were enrolled in curriculum courses at Isothermal. Thousands benefited from the college's wide range of continuing education programs. The main campus is on 142 acres in Spindale. The Polk campus is in Columbus. The Spindale campus, perched on the shore of an 11-acre lake, is home to The Foundation Center for the Performing Arts, the area's premier venue for the arts and other special events.

The college also owns and operates WNCW 88.7, an award-winning public radio station that can be heard in parts of five different states: North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia.

The 2007-08 academic year was one of exciting change on Isothermal's campus. In May 2007, the college's Board of Trustees named Dr. Myra Johnson as the institution's president. Johnson, formerly Isothermal's vice president of Academic and Student Affairs, replaced Dr. Willard L. Lewis, III, who retired from the post at the end of June after 21 years at the college. Johnson has 24 years of service at Isothermal. She served as vice president for close to three years. Before that, she spent five years as the dean of Business Sciences.

Since assuming her new role, Johnson has overseen the completion of a long-range plan, which is serving as a foundation for the development of a new facilities master plan for the college. During the late summer and fall of 2007, Johnson's administrative team applied for and was awarded an \$800,000 grant from the Golden LEAF Foundation to enhance the college's training programs in specialized construction, welding and machining trades. "This is very exciting news for economic development in Rutherford County," said Tom Johnson, director of the Rutherford County Economic Development Commission, in speaking about the grant. "This funding will enable Isothermal to offer additional access to skills training for numerous county residents. It provides a huge tool for the Economic Development Commission to use as we work with new and existing companies." In addition, the college recently secured a \$250,000 grant from Duke Energy for the welding program. That grant will help train workers for the construction of a major new Duke power plant in nearby Cliffside.

In January 2008, the doors were opened on the new Willard L. Lewis, III Lifelong Learning Center. The two-story building of approximately 24,000 square feet houses classrooms, office space, high-tech distance learning facilities and the Rutherford Early College High School. The center will ultimately host many of the collaborative efforts for higher learning Isothermal has with Western Carolina, Gardner-Webb and Appalachian State Universities.

On the 'Net: [www.isothermal.edu](http://www.isothermal.edu)  
[www.wncw.org](http://www.wncw.org) [www.foundationshows.org](http://www.foundationshows.org).

## **James Sprunt Community College** *Kenansville, N.C.*

James Sprunt Community College originated in 1960 as the Duplin County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center. In 1964, the institution was named James Sprunt Institute in honor of Dr. James Sprunt, a celebrated Civil War chaplain and an educator who was headmaster of an earlier school named after him in 1845.

Students choose from one and two-year degree programs, ranging from welding and advertising and graphic design to nursing and college transfer. James Sprunt Community College is located in southeastern North Carolina in historic Kenansville, the county seat of Duplin County. Duplin County is known as the leading producer of agricultural products in the state and was the first community college east of the Mississippi to offer a program in Swine Management Technology. The institution has a 53-acre campus with five buildings that house administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, industrial shops and a 300-seat auditorium. The newest building on campus, completed in 1998, features a new 11,000 square-foot library.

## **Johnston Community College** *Smithfield, N.C.*

Since 1969, Johnston Community College has been awarding associate's degrees, certificates, and diplomas to students pursuing occupational, technical, and continuing education skills. With a curriculum enrollment of nearly 6,000 students and continuing education enrollment of more than 9,000 students per year, JCC ranks among the top twenty largest community colleges in North Carolina.

JCC opened its doors in September 1969 in Four Oaks and moved to its current location in Smithfield in 1976. During its 39-year history, JCC maintained its small town values while progressively meeting the needs of one of the fastest growing counties in North Carolina.

A member of the North Carolina Community College System and accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, JCC is located 30 miles east of Raleigh near the junction of Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 70 Business. The two-

year post -secondary college offers 57 occupational programs of study, including a college transfer option, as well as numerous continuing education programs and community service activities on its 177-acre main campus.

JCC boasts state-of-the-art facilities and has educational centers throughout the county, including the Workforce Development Center in Clayton, a biosciences training center that houses classrooms and computer and science labs, the Howell Woods Environmental Learning Center, a 2800-acre wildlife preserve and teaching facility, as well as continuing education centers in Benson, Cleveland, and Kenly. The College's main campus is also home to a 16-acre arboretum and the North Carolina Truck Driver Training School, the oldest truck driver training school in the country.

JCC has witnessed steady enrollment growth over the past decade leading to a "crunch" for space. Four bond approvals since 1999 have allowed for the construction and renovation of numerous buildings on the JCC campus, including the construction of the Roger A. Smith Building for physical education classes, the construction of the William R. Britt Building, which houses the industrial technology programs, and most recently the construction of the Public Safety Services Complex, which houses certified nursing assistant, emergency services, fire science, law enforcement and other public service training programs. In the coming years, additional bond money is reserved for the construction of a new library and the renovation of the Health Sciences Building, which will create more classrooms for the health sciences programs, more health and natural science labs, and an expanded child development center.

## **Lenoir Community College**

*Kinston, N.C.*

Lenoir Community College (LCC) is a thriving, educational community of approximately 195 full-time employees, more than 400 part-time employees, approximately 3,500 students in curriculum programs and more than 12,500 in continuing education. Celebrating more than 50 years of changing worlds, LCC was chartered in 1958 as one of the original Industrial Education Centers. The college soon became a focal point for development of other institutions in a six-county area. As one of the original colleges in the state's community college system, LCC continues building on its past and the idea that education is a lifelong process. LCC stands for excellence and achievement. It graduates have distinguished themselves in many academic and professional fields.

The college has grown from its original 18-acre permanent campus to its current 128-acre campus in Kinston. LCC serves citizens in Lenoir, Jones and Greene counties. Centers are located in Snow Hill (Greene County) and Trenton (Jones County), La Grange and at the Kinston Regional Jetport. LCC also offers education

programs at Eastern Correctional Institution, Maury Correctional Institution, and Greene Correctional Institution, all in Maury.

Dr. Brantley Briley became the seventh president of college on May 10, 2004. During the year, significant acquisitions and construction began changing the landscape of the campus. Twenty-seven acres of land were purchased on the east boundary and almost nine acres to the south of the campus. In December 2004, a \$5.4 million construction project was begun which included an addition to the Waller Building to house Culinary Arts, and the construction of a new Science Technology Building to house the Learning Assistance Program, science classrooms, and labs. In 2005, nine acres of land were purchased in Jones County, and plans were initiated to construct a new Jones County Center. At the Greene County Center, a \$2.1 million addition construction project was begun and completed in 2008.

Former presidents who have served the college are Dr. Stephen Scott, former vice president of the North Carolina Community College System, Dr. Karin Pettit, Mrs. Joyce Cherry, Dr. Lonnie Blizzard, Dr. Jesse McDaniel, and Dr. Ben Fountain, Jr. Dan Wise was the first director and acting president when the college was first chartered.

The faculty, staff and administration have a strong sense of mission to train the workforce of Lenoir, Jones and Greene counties. Students are the focus of LCC. The college has committed itself by purpose, resources and a caring faculty and staff to provide quality instruction for many personal and career needs. This is evidenced by the variety of degree, diploma, certificate and continuing education programs, in addition to basic education, business and industry support for community service programs. LCC offers 60 programs leading to associate degrees, diplomas and certificates. LCC is challenged to assume an increasingly active role in promoting the economic development and quality of life in the communities it serves and the surrounding areas.

## **Martin Community College**

*Williamston, N.C.*

Martin Community College was initially authorized as a technical institute by the General Assembly in 1967. Under a contractual agreement with the Martin County Board of Education, extension courses were first offered during the summer of 1968 and curriculum programs were added in the fall of that year. The original institute was housed in an old public school facility in Everetts.

Following a successful countywide election in June, 1969, the college obtained independent status and was subsequently granted community college status in June 1975. The name of the institution was officially changed to Martin Community College in 1976.

In 1971, the main campus was moved to a 65-acre tract at the intersection of Kehukee Park Road and U.S. Highway 64, one mile west of Williamston. The initial instructional buildings of the new campus were completed in May, 1971.

The campus complex includes eight buildings housing 210,295 square feet of instructional and laboratory facilities, and auditorium, bookstore, cafeteria, vocational shops, preschool room, Information Highway Auditorium and the Martin Arena Equine Facility. The Learning Resources Center houses more than 30,250 volumes, a print shop and genealogy/local history area, as well as a special collection of North Carolina materials. Martin Community College serves three counties from the main campus in Williamston and learning centers in Windsor (Bertie County) and Roper (Washington County).

## **Mayland Community College**

*Spruce Pine, N.C.*

Mayland Technical Institute (MTI) was approved by the 1971 session of the General Assembly of North Carolina upon the recommendation of the N.C. Board of Education, the Advisory Budget Commission and the governor. MTI began operation in September, 1971, in the board room of Northwestern Bank in Spruce Pine. The institution was formally renamed Mayland Technical College in December, 1979, and Mayland Community College in 1988.

MCC is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina on the Avery/Mitchell County line near the town of Spruce Pine. It is chartered to serve Mitchell, Avery and Yancey counties (hence the name, "MAY"land). The college has a 41-acre campus with eight buildings, including a vocational laboratory, auto body repair shop, welding shop, public safety building, student commons/learning resource center, administration building and the Phillips-Gwaltney Child Development Center. Opened in the spring of 1997, the Samuel L. Phillips Center for Business and Technology features modern computer labs and classrooms, a 250-seat auditorium and an electronic classroom connected to the N.C. Information Highway for distance education. A new Health Technologies Building is under construction and will house nursing and medical assisting programs. The college also operates two satellite campuses in Avery and Yancey counties.

From September, 1971, to August, 1972, Mayland Community College offered courses in continuing education only. In the fall quarter of 1972, 80 students enrolled in four curriculum programs. By the fall semester of 2007, 1,592 students were enrolled in 36 curriculum programs. MCC currently offers adult basic education (ABE) courses and testing for the general education development (GED) diploma. In 2007, these programs served approximately 1,000 residents.

The RAVEN (Regional Audio/Video Education Network) class offerings, MCC is providing exciting new educational opportunities using Internet, video, podcast,

and hybrid (combination seating class and Internet) means of course delivery. This is providing ways for non-traditional students to complete their studies at times and locations convenient to them. Mayland serves more than 8,000 persons each year through its educational programs, including more than twenty percent of the adult population within its service area.

## **McDowell Technical Community College**

*Marion, N.C.*

McDowell Technical Community College was established in 1964 as the Marion-McDowell Industrial Education Center, located in downtown Marion, N.C. near the corner of State Street and South Garden Street. M-MEIC operated as a satellite unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute until September, 1967, when M-MIEC became an independent unit of the Department of Community Colleges. The first Board of Trustees was sworn in, giving more local autonomy.

In 1970, the school moved to permanent facilities on a 31-acre site at the intersection of Interstate 40 and Highway 226 in Marion. The following year, the N.C. General Assembly made it possible for the school to become an independent institution. The College was officially chartered as McDowell Technical Institute.

A new building expansion program was completed in 1975, adding 39,322 square feet to the existing campus. Expansion included a new Auto Mechanics shop, 500-seat Amphitheatre, Learning Resource Center, Teaching Auditorium (seating 220), permanent administrative offices, classrooms and an expanded Student Commons area.

The N.C. General Assembly enacted a bill in 1979 to change the school's name to McDowell Technical College. The College undertook a major bond campaign, resulting in \$2,400,000 for the addition of new facilities.

In 1987, new construction was completed on the Industrial Skills Center, a 32,000 square foot class/lab facility, housing special industrial skills training facilities and class/lab areas for technical and vocational programs. A Day Care/Classroom building was completed, housing a day care area for children of MTCC Students, Continuing Education classrooms/offices, and auditorium and faculty offices. The new facility added 11,200-square feet to existing campus facilities.

A year later, McDowell Technical College changed its name to McDowell Technical Community College to more accurately reflect the comprehensive educational opportunities available to the citizens of McDowell County. The MTCC Small Business Center was funded and established to provide educational opportunities and financial assistance to small businesses in the county.

In conjunction with Isothermal and Cleveland Community Colleges, MTCC established the Foothills Nursing Consortium to begin offering an Associate Degree Nursing Program in 1991. Mr. Ford Miller, a local businessman, made the largest

private donation the college had ever received when he gave MTCC the former Marion Mills Office Building on Baldwin Avenue in May, 2005. Trustees named the building The Ford Miller Employment and Training Complex. Plans were begun to convert the building to a combination office and classroom building to house MTCC staff and students, the McDowell County JobLink Career Center and associated partners, and the McDowell County Employment Security Commission.

Today, McDowell Technical Community College offers Associate Degrees, Diplomas, and/or Certificates in more than 30 curriculum areas. The College also offers classes in many areas of Continuing Education. MTCC currently serves almost 10,000 students per year with some type of education and training.

## **Mitchell Community College**

*Statesville, N.C.*

The institution dates back to 1852 when the Presbytery of Concord decided to establish an educational institution in western North Carolina for females. A windstorm in 1855 destroyed the nearly-completed structure, but it was rebuilt and opened in 1856 with 122 students. An additional setback came in 1857 when a measles epidemic forced the first year of operation to a premature close.

Between 1871 and 1917, the name of the college changed three times: Simonton Female College (1871), Statesville Female College (1883) and Mitchell College (1917). Mitchell College produced its first junior college graduate in 1924 and became co-educational in 1932 when five men enrolled. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted accreditation in 1955 and, in 1959, the Mitchell College Foundation received the property deed from Concord Presbytery.

Through legislative action, Mitchell became the 57th community N.C. Community College System institution on July 1, 1973, and the only private institution ever to be admitted to the North Carolina Community College System. Equality of educational opportunities and active recruitment of minority students continues to be an important goal of the institution.

## **Montgomery Technical College**

*Troy, N.C.*

The N.C. Board of Education issued a charter to Montgomery Technical Institute on September 7, 1967. Eight members were appointed to the institute's board of trustees. Administrative and teaching personnel were hired in November, 1967. Extension classes began in 1967-68 and full-time curriculum students were accepted in August, 1968. The institution graduated its first students in June, 1969. Adult basic education and adult high school diploma programs began in October, 1968.

In June, 1968, Montgomery Technical Institute occupied temporary space in a building on Page Street in Troy. The N.C. Board of Education chartered the school as a technical institution in 1971. Four more members were appointed to the board of trustees by the Governor of North Carolina according to state law in December, 1971.

In October, 1975, voters in Montgomery County approved a bond issue authorizing the construction of a new campus of 64,000 square-feet on a 149-acre tract. Montgomery Technical Institute became Montgomery Technical College in January, 1983, and Montgomery Community College in 1987.

The college's campus, nestled in the Uwharrie Mountains near the geographic center of the state, now totals 128,000 square-feet of space on 153 acres of land. The campus houses a wide variety of continuing education programs, and a full range of associate degree, diploma and certificate options, including both Associate in Arts and Associate in Science college transfer degrees. Montgomery Community College is perhaps best known for its unique signature programs in Gunsmithing, Taxidermy, and Professional Crafts; Clay, which combine the county's rich cultural heritage with the community college's mission of workforce development and training.

## **Nash Community College**

*Rocky Mount, N.C.*

Nash Community College was founded in 1967 and is a public, two-year post-secondary educational institution with an open-door admissions policy. Its mission is to provide adults in the Nash County service area with quality and convenient learning opportunities consistent with identified student and community needs. Almost 12,000 citizens from the Nash/Rocky Mount area enrolled in Nash Community College during the 2007-08 academic year.

The college is located on 86 acres midway between Nashville and Rocky Mount, less than a mile off U.S. Highway 64 Bypass and Interstate 95. While its primary service area is Nash County, its location enables enrollment of students from the surrounding counties of Franklin, Wake, Wilson and Halifax. Modern buildings, including the Science and Technology Center, the Business and Industry Center, and a five-star rated Child Development Center comprise the spacious campus.

As a comprehensive community college, 83 academic programs are offered, many of which lead to a degree, diploma or certificate. Included are two-year technical and college transfer programs that give students the knowledge and expertise required for challenging careers or successful transfers to four-year colleges or universities.

Vocational, occupational and business and industry related programs are offered which prepare students for jobs and provides a skilled work force for the area.

Additionally, the college offers Adult Basic Education, GED, and adult high school to meet diverse needs of the citizenry in Nash County and surrounding area.

## **Pamlico Community College**

*Grantsboro, N.C.*

A few classrooms for adult education were carved from spaces at Pamlico County High School in July of 1962 for what was then known as the Pamlico County Industrial Education Center. Classes were held under the umbrella of the Lenoir Industrial Education Center. From the embryonic beginning, Pamlico Technical Institute was chartered in 1971. The name was changed to Pamlico Technical College in 1979 and to Pamlico Community College in 1987.

Beginning with only one full-time curriculum program and approximately 200 Continuing Education students, the college now routinely enrolls about 20 percent of the area population in their curriculum or Continuing Education classes. The ever-expanding need for graduates in Allied Health curriculums was the impetus for the construction of four new classrooms in 2007 catering to these specific needs.

In addition to the four new Allied Health Classrooms, a new 650-seat auditorium/multi-purpose building was added to the 44-acre campus and officially dedicated March 31, 2008 as the Ned Everett Delamar Center. Delamar, a Pamlico County native and lifelong resident, represented the county in the state legislature 1955-64 and co-sponsored the legislation which created the North Carolina Community College System.

More important than bricks and mortar, the theme of the college's effort to attract students is "...changing lives..." Serving a rural county with only 13,000 residents, the college is striving to meet the needs of traditional students as well as an ever-burgeoning population of retirees with diverse backgrounds moving to this coastal county from all over the world.

## **Piedmont Community College**

*Roxboro, N.C.*

Chartered in 1970, Piedmont Community College serves the adult citizens of Person and Caswell counties as the primary provider of adult education, training and retraining for the workforce, including basic skills and literacy education, occupational and pre-baccalaureate programs. The college supports economic development through services to and in partnership with business and industry and in collaboration with the University of North Carolina System and private colleges and universities. Piedmont Community College also provides services to enhance the quality of life for individuals and communities.

The Person County Campus, the college's main campus, is located in Roxboro, 40 miles north of the Research Triangle Park. The Caswell County Campus is located in Yanceyville, between Burlington and Danville, VA. The college serves nearly 18% of the adult population in this two-county service area, or about 9,000 individuals, and ranks 29<sup>th</sup> in size among the 58 colleges in the North Carolina Community College System.

Students may choose from nearly 40 programs of study leading to degrees, diplomas or certificates including University Transfer programs, Technical and Occupational programs, and programs in Business, Human Services, and Health and Science. Among the college's more unique programs are Film and Video Production Technology and Digital Effects and Animation Technology. PCC offers one of the only two Gunsmithing programs in North Carolina. Piedmont Community College provides training for today's jobs, such as Electrical Power Production Technology, Biotechnology and Laboratory Technology programs as well as Nursing and allied health programs. The College consistently ranks near the top among community colleges in the state in the number of students enrolling in Distance Learning classes offered on the Internet, via videos, television or DVD's through videoconferencing or a combination of one of these methods and traditional face-to-face classes. PCC also offers access to the N.C. Information Highway distance learning options.

The college offers a large variety of Continuing Education classes and services to businesses, industries, and the community through training for new and expanding industries. It also offers classes and assistance for displaced workers; specialized training for Fire, Rescue/EMS and Law Enforcement workers; adult literacy services; and English as a Second Language classes.

PCC is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) to award associate degrees, diplomas and certificates. For more information, visit the College website at [www.piedmontcc.edu](http://www.piedmontcc.edu) or call (336) 599-1181.

## **Pitt Community College**

### *Greenville, N.C.*

Pitt Community College (PCC) is a comprehensive, public two-year educational institution serving adult citizens of Pitt County. A member of the North Carolina Community College System, the college provides high-quality programs and services to enhance Pitt County's economic and workforce development. Its mission is to educate and empower people for success in life, higher education, the workforce and a global economy.

Chartered as an Industrial Education Center in 1961, PCC was designated a technical institute three years later and a community college in 1979.

Ninety students enrolled in Pitt's six IEC programs the year the school opened. Today, the college serves more than 8,700 curriculum students and nearly 12,000 through its continuing education division, annually. Each year, PCC provides educational programs and services to one in every six Pitt County adults.

PCC offers 49 associate degree programs, 68 certificate programs and 24 diploma programs. The college has developed a specialization in allied health programs and currently offers more health and science curricula than any community college in the eastern part of the state.

Pitt is also a leader in distance education, with 19 programs offered entirely online and more than 200 courses offered via the Internet, N.C. Information Highway and community-based classes.

The college is an active partner in the Pitt County Tech Prep program and is home to Pitt County's JobLink Career Center, a countywide work force development service combining numerous human resource agencies' services within one facility to provide one-stop career shopping.

Pitt's main campus - well-known for its Georgian architecture and numerous pine trees - is located on 165 acres just south of Greenville's city limits with another 126 acres still available for development. The college has 10 major buildings totaling 320,341 square feet of floor space.

Construction of the 33,698-square foot Craig Goess Student Center is under way. When completed, the center will house the college's admissions, registration and financial aid services and will feature multipurpose meeting rooms, a dining facility and student lounge.

Many of PCC's continuing education and community development services, including its law enforcement training program, are located at the college's Greenville Center, a 34,721 square foot office building the school purchased in 2005 and renovated in 2008.

PCC fields athletic teams in men's baseball, women's fast-pitch softball, golf and women's volleyball. The college has added a men's basketball program than will begin competition in the fall of 2008.

## **Randolph Community College** *Asheboro, N.C.*

Randolph Community College provides educational programs that meet Randolph County's workforce needs in a changing economy. The college prepares individuals for sustainable careers in a variety of industries through its associate degree, diploma, certificate, and noncredit certification programs; helps workers in business and industries upgrade their skills through customized training; joins

with local and state agencies to provide job skills training and a new start for displaced workers; and provides free consultation and training for small business owners.

Randolph Community College began operation in 1962 as Randolph Industrial Education Center, a joint city-county industrial education center. The college became a member of the N.C. Community College System in 1963 when the North Carolina Legislature established a separate system of community colleges.

Situated near the geographic center of North Carolina in Asheboro, Randolph Community College is located at the McDowell Road Exit off U.S. 220 (future I-73/74) just south of the U.S. 64/N.C. 49 interchange. The college is only 26 miles south of two interstate highways in Greensboro, making it accessible from all parts of the state. The college draws from a population base of just over 23,000 in Asheboro and 137,000 county-wide.

RCC's 35-acre main campus in Asheboro contains nine major buildings and the college is currently constructing a modular classroom building to house the third and fourth year classes of the Randolph Early College High School and a new Richard Petty Education Center for its Automotive Systems and Autobody programs. Two large satellite centers include the Archdale Center, serving residents in the fast-growing northwest corner of Randolph County, and a 60-acre Emergency Services Training Center located just outside Asheboro.

Randolph Community College currently offers over 25 vocational and technical degrees, including a college transfer program and a comprehensive continuing education program. RCC is fully-accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Annual enrollment for curriculum students is 3,215; annual enrollment for continuing education students is 8,464.

## **Richmond Community College**

*Hamlet, N.C.*

Richmond Community College was chartered in 1964 to provide technical and vocational education opportunities to the citizens of Richmond and Scotland counties. Established as Richmond Technical Institute, the name changed in 1987 to Richmond Community College when the N.C. General Assembly approved RCC's application for community college status. Curriculum enrollment is over 2,000 students; continuing education enrollment is almost 5,800 students.

A large percentage of RCC students are enrolled in the associate degree programs providing them their freshman and sophomore years of college. Affordable tuition and the convenience of living at home put a college degree within reach of a significant number of citizens in the rural area. Many of the 20 associate in applied science degrees transfer to senior institutions providing graduates the opportunity to enter the workforce immediately as well as to continue their education.

The 160-acre main campus is located on U.S. Highway Business 74 in Hamlet and has seven major buildings including the Robert L. and Elizabeth S. Cole Auditorium and Community Center. The Auditorium has hosted a variety of Broadway shows, musicians ranging from the N.C. Symphony to Ricky Skaggs, and performances for public school children. Usage of the facility has far exceeded the expectations of those who dared to dream of tackling the capital campaign for construction of the 1000-seat auditorium with banquet rooms used for regional meetings, wedding receptions, and college functions.

Off-campus sites include the James Building in Hamlet where students entering the Basic Skills program are assessed and take classes. Similar services are offered at the Scotland Center in Laurinburg, 16 miles to the east. The Scotland Center includes the Purcell Continuing Education Center and the Speller Literacy Center. In addition to the GED, Adult High School, and English as a Second Language courses offered at these sites, continuing education courses ranging from Nursing Assistant to welding are offered at these sites and on the main campus.

RCC has completed a capital campaign for construction of an educational and industrial training facility in Laurinburg. The new facility is designed to provide an area large enough for projects such as forklift training as well as offer office facilities for new industries in the start-up phase. A similar project is in the works for the Richmond County Industrial Park.

RCC's is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs. The Associate Degree Nursing, Criminal Justice Technology, and Mechanical Engineering Technology curricula are certified by the NC Board of Nursing, the NC Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, and the American Drafting and Design Association, respectively.

Additional information about the college can be found at [www.richmondcc.edu](http://www.richmondcc.edu).

## **Roanoke-Chowan Community College**

*Ahoskie, N.C.*

Roanoke-Chowan Community College was established in 1967. The College serves the residents of the Roanoke-Chowan area, including the counties of Hertford, Northampton, Bertie, and Gates. Originally founded as Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute the institution's name changed to Roanoke-Chowan Technical College in 1981. The current name was adopted in 1987.

Located on a 41-acre site outside the town of Ahoskie in Hertford County, the original campus was a former state correctional facility. Seven existing prison buildings were renovated for offices and classrooms, with a two-story wooden building erected in 1969 to house additional classrooms and laboratory spaces for

cosmetology, business and architectural drafting programs. Of the original structures, only the two-story remains and is in use today.

Other modern campus buildings include the Roberts H. Jernigan, Jr., Education Center, the Julian Pittman Freeman Vocational Education Building, the John W. "Jack" Young, Jr., Center, the Hugh Caullie Freeman Education Building, and an Industrial Technology Training Center. In early 2002, construction of the 32,500 square foot New Student Center was completed. This facility includes a gymnasium/multipurpose room, classrooms, office space, dining area, and student lounge. Also on campus is a seven-acre arboretum/environmental science outdoor laboratory that was designated as a Project WILD Education Site by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission in 1997.

From its early beginnings in an old, abandoned prison building with few students, staff and offerings, the college has grown significantly. Approximately 25 curricular programs and a wide array of continuing education courses and programs are now offered. Annual enrollment runs between 850 and 950 curricular students and between 2,000 and 3,000 continuing education students.

## **Robeson Community College**

*Lumberton, N.C.*

In 1965, the community college movement expanded into Robeson County with the establishment of Robeson Technical Institute. The institute was located at the Barker Ten-Mile Elementary School, seven miles north of Lumberton. Twenty full-time curriculum students enrolled the first year. The college has undergone two name changes since its beginning; however, it remains committed to serving all sectors of the county and surrounding area with vocational, technical, college transfer, and continuing education programs.

Three building phases, beginning in 1972 and finishing in 1988, resulted in an 188,662 square-foot physical plant at RCC. In the summer of 1995, an Emergency Services Training Center was constructed on Highway 72 near the Progress Energy Weatherspoon Power Plant. In 2004, the college became one of a very few two-year institutions in North Carolina to construct an education building in an industrial park. In 2006, a new state-of-the art Health Science Building was completed on the main campus bringing the college's total physical plant to more than 227,665 square feet.

Today, Robeson Community College offers more than 22 curriculum programs and numerous continuing education classes in the greater Robeson County area. The College is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges and holds several national accreditations that are program specific. There are currently more than 200 full-time employees and 400 part-time faculty and staff that teach and provide support services to the patrons of the college.

## Rockingham Community College

*Wentworth, N.C.*

Rockingham Community College, located in Wentworth, serves the educational needs of both individuals and the corporate-industrial community in Rockingham and surrounding counties. The college offers numerous short-term certificate programs, one-year programs, two-year technical and college transfer programs, General Education Development, and Adult Basic Education. Numerous Continuing Education courses and workshops are also available.

The creation of RCC was approved in 1963 through voter approval of a bond issue, and classes began in 1966 with 600 students. Enrollment for the 2007-08 academic year in one- and two-year programs is approximately 2,086 with nearly 11,000 additional residents served annually through Community Workforce Education Development division. About 80% of RCC students are natives of Rockingham County. The college has 177 full-time and numerous part-time employees. The 274-acre campus has 18 modern buildings and an annual operating budget of approximately of 17 million dollars.

RCC offers a variety of allied health science programs including nursing, surgical technology, respiratory therapy. Students can enroll in a host of industrial technology programs such as machining, electrical engineering, and horticulture technology. Basic law enforcement training, early childhood education, cosmetology, office systems technology, and information systems programs are available as well. Partnerships with Greensboro College and Winston Salem State University allow RCC to offer bachelor's degree in nursing and in elementary education programs on site.

## Rowan-Cabarrus Community College

*Salisbury, N.C.*

Rowan-Cabarrus Community College is a comprehensive, community-based institution of higher learning, serving the citizens of Rowan and Cabarrus counties. Founded in 1963, RCCC offers approximately 40 programs of study in arts and sciences, business, health and human services, and engineering technologies at multiple campus locations.

RCCC annually provides more than 2,000 course offerings, serving an overall enrollment of approximately 20,000 adult students. RCCC programs include an associate in arts degree, an associate in science degree, an associate in applied science degree, and diploma and certificate programs focusing on workforce training, continuing education and basic skills education.

In addition, RCCC provides the education and job-training programs needed to meet many of the workforce demands of the North Carolina Research Campus, under development in Kannapolis.

RCC's North Campus is located in Salisbury, at the intersection of Jake Alexander Boulevard and I-85. RCCC's South Campus is located near Concord and Kannapolis at the junction of N.C. Highway 73, I-85 and Trinity Church Road. RCCC's Cabarrus Business & Technology Center is in Concord, on the Concord Parkway North. RCCC also serves its community through multiple centers in Rowan and Cabarrus counties.

In 2005, the U.S. Department of Labor honored RCCC as an outstanding workforce development provider. The national award recognized the college's efforts in retraining more than 1,900 displaced textile workers.

In response to a local economy transitioning quickly from a manufacturing base, RCCC established The R<sup>3</sup> Center in 2007 to assist workers who are unemployed or under-employed. The center's mission is built on three Rs - a refocus on individual skills and interestes, retraining and further education, and partnering with other workforce development agencies to secure career-oriented re-employment.

## Sampson Community College

*Clinton, N.C.*

Sampson Community College (SCC) was established in 1965 as an extension of Wayne Community College. The institution moved from temporary offices in June 1966 to an old elementary school on Highway 421, six miles north of Clinton, and began the first curriculum programs in September of the same year. By an act of 1967 General Assembly, the college became an independent unit and was called "Sampson Technical Institute." The first Board of Trustees was appointed in February 1968.

As the institution grew, the need for a new campus with modern facilities was realized. A \$500,000 bond was approved by Sampson County voters in April 1972. A vocational storage building was occupied on the Highway 24 campus in July 1974, and the main building on this new campus, the North Building, was occupied in January 1976. A new vocational shop building, East Building, was occupied in the fall of 1977 allowing for the expansion of several vocational programs.

In 1979, through enabling legislation of the General Assembly, the Board of Trustees approved the school's name change to "Sampson Technical College." The college added additional facilities in 1982 with the construction of a 6,000 square foot vocational shop building on the main campus and the county's provision of

8,000 square feet in the new Courthouse Annex for the Continuing Education Division. In August 1987, the college completed construction of the West Building, and began erecting the South Building.

In October 1987, the college changed its name to "Sampson Community College." The Board of Trustees approved changing the name of West Building to W. W. Kitchin Hall on August 21, 1989, and South Building to the Robert D. Warren Student Center on June 10, 1997. In the fall of 1998, two new buildings, the Technology Center and the Activities Center, were occupied. In the spring of 2005, groundbreaking on a state-of-the-art Occupational Training Facility was underway. Construction was completed in the fall of that same year. The new Occupational Building houses Industrial and Agricultural trade programs to meet the changing demands of a global economy.

In recognition of the increasing globalization of all economic activity, the College seeks to develop student multi-cultural awareness through classroom instruction and enrichment programs available to the entire campus community. The College acknowledges its responsibility to continually evaluate both the quality and relevance of all educational programs. On September 7, 2007, Sampson Community College celebrated its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

## **Sandhills Community College**

### ***Pinehurst, N.C.***

Sandhills Community College (SCC) was the first comprehensive community college established under the Community College Act of 1963. It was chartered on December 9 of that year and began classes in 1965. Sandhills was the first comprehensive community college to offer a college transfer program.

Sandhills is located in southern Moore County and is situated almost equally between Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Aberdeen and Carthage. The area is noted for world-renown golf courses, a thriving equestrian community, luxurious resorts and spas, incredible pottery trails, and exceptional antiques. Upscale restaurants and high-end shopping abound.

Sandhills Community College has 11 major buildings, situated on a 180-acre campus in Pinehurst. Several buildings are undergoing renovation and two are being razed with new buildings to be constructed on the sites. The college has a 35-acre horticulture garden, which is visited by thousands each year.

A gift of 10 acres from Mary and Wyatt Upchurch established the Hoke Center in Raeford, N.C., which was dedicated on Oct. 2, 2001. It now contains two buildings and a third in the planning stages.

## South Piedmont Community College

*Polkton, N.C.*

On May 19, 1999, Governor James B. Hunt signed a bill creating North Carolina's newest community college to serve Anson and Union counties. The bill, which abolished Anson Community College to provide a charter for the new college, was passed unanimously by the N.C. Senate on April 28, 1999, and with wide support in the N.C. House on May 10, 1999.

A new board of trustees took their oaths July 1, 1999, and hired Dr. Donald P. Altieri, formerly president of Anson Community College, to serve as president of the new institution. When they met on August 3, 1999, the trustees chose South Piedmont Community College (SPCC) as the name for the new regional community college.

As a multi-campus, single-administration community college, SPCC operates campuses in both Anson and Union counties. Today, the L.L. Polk Campus in Polkton and the Old Charlotte Highway Campus in Monroe enroll about 2,400 college credit students in about 30 programs of study each semester. An additional 4,500 students are served each semester through the Continuing Education Division's Monroe and Wadesboro offices.

On March 1, 2000, SPCC completed the purchase of an 83,000-square-foot building and 23.45 acres on Old Charlotte Highway in western Monroe. The building was renovated to serve as the continuing education center for the Union County operation, and opened for business on June 5, 2000. The college continued to operate a single building on Brewer Drive in Monroe to house curriculum classes.

The Union County Board of Commissioners voted on May 8, 2000, to purchase approximately 25 acres of land adjacent to the Old Charlotte Highway site to make it possible for SPCC to expand its operations and build a complete campus.

During the spring of 2000, the South Piedmont Community College Foundation, Inc. was created to promote SPCC in the community while seeking financial support for the college from the community. In 2002, a 35,000-square-foot portion of the Lockhart-Taylor Center in Wadesboro was renovated, creating a 600-seat community room, classrooms and offices for the college and its continuing education programs. That year also saw the completion of the 12,500-square-foot Cyber Center/Learning Resources Center on the L.L. Polk Campus.

Construction began in May 2002 on the 42,600-square-foot technical education center on the Old Charlotte Highway Campus. The facility, which opened in 2003, also houses the campus library.

On July 1, 2003, Dr. John R. McKay became president of South Piedmont Community College.

SPCC closed its Brewer Drive Campus in Monroe in May 2004. Under an agreement between the college, the Union County Commissioners and the Union County Board of Education, SPCC received an additional 48 acres adjacent to the Old Charlotte Highway Campus in exchange for the building and land on Brewer Drive. The deal gave SPCC a consolidated Monroe campus of about 96 acres.

Long range plans call for extensive construction on the Old Charlotte Highway Campus to accommodate explosive population growth in Union County. SPCC recently opened the Advanced Manufacturing Center on the Monroe campus to train machinists and employment in local industries.

## **Southeastern Community College**

*Whiteville, N.C.*

In 1964, Southeastern Community College (SCC) set up offices in the Powell Building in Whiteville. The first curriculum classes were offered in September, 1965, in a temporary location at Chadbourn High School. The college moved to its present campus in 1967. Southeastern currently serves more than 24,000 students (duplicated headcount) annually through its college transfer, technical, vocational, continuing education and adult literacy programs.

Southeastern offers several unique programs and classes such as Agricultural Biotechnology (the first in the nation), Invasive Species (the first in the world), brand new programs in Broadcast Production Technology and Therapeutic Massage, and a Medication Aide Exam Preparation course (first in the North Carolina Community College System).

The college also provides customized training and other services for business and industry, as well as educational and community programming on local cable television channels and an annual performing arts series. Southeastern offers customized classes for potential correctional personnel with the North Department of Corrections and Farmers Adopting Computer Training (FACT) with the Cooperative Extension Service and North Carolina A&T University.

The college has successfully instituted a volunteer, campus-wide recycling program and encourages wellness through participation in annual county-wide and campus-wide-initiatives. The campus is located in Columbus County at 4564 Chadbourn Highway between Whiteville and Chadbourn in southeastern North

Carolina about 50 miles from the Carolina coast. The 100-acre campus now has 17 buildings, including the latest building, the Cartrette Technology Building, which was opened in time for the fall 2008 semester. A challenge course, firing range, and baseball fields augment the classrooms and offices. SCC's 50,300-volume library is available to the community as well as to the institution's students, faculty and staff.

Columbus, a rural agricultural county, covers an area of 938 square miles and has a population of 51,037. The area is noted for its tobacco and strawberry production, garment fabrication, food processing, chemical manufacturing, wood and wood products and yarn and textile manufacturing.

## Southwestern Community College

*Sylva, N.C.*

Southwestern Community College was established in Sylva in 1964 as the Jackson County Industrial Education Center when a class of masonry students began construction of its vocational building. The center soon became a unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute and achieved independent status in the fall of 1967. Since then the college has grown from a single building with four curriculum courses to a modern campus with six buildings totalling 194,728 square feet. Today, Southwestern offers more than 30 curriculum programs ranging from traditional vocational programs such as carpentry and cosmetology to programs in health sciences, computers and commercial art. The college also has a comprehensive continuing education division. In 1993, Southwestern was selected as the Western Region Criminal Justice Planning and Training Center to provide law enforcement training to the westernmost counties.

In 2000, the SCC Board of Trustees officially renamed all the buildings on campus. The Allied Health Building was renamed the Balsam Center; the Technical Building, Oaks Hall; the Services Building, Bradford Hall; the Vocational Building, Founders Hall; the LRC, The Pines; and the Trades Center, The Summit.

In 1999, SCC partnered with the Institute at Biltmore to form Appalachian Access, a grassroots initiative focused on lowering the cost of access to and increasing the availability of high-speed telecommunications services for rural Appalachian communities. In the end, the Appalachian Access study recommended an important strategy for western North Carolina—to build its own alternative fiber optic telecommunications infrastructure.

This strategy was adopted first by the Western North Carolina Knowledge Coalition and then by the Education and Research Consortium of the Western Carolinas and its consultant, Callisma. The Appalachian Access strategy brought more than \$1 million in funding for AdvantageWest from the NC Rural Internet Access Authority, now called "e-NC."

The Appalachian Access strategy formed the foundation for the formation of the public private partnership established among Drake Enterprises, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and Southwestern Community College—known as BalsamWest FiberNET. Formed in 2003, BalsamWest FiberNET will give the region the tools it needs to educate and train the work force of the future, support advances in health care, improve the ability of local businesses to succeed, and create opportunities to generate good jobs for the future.

The college operates three off-campus centers in Swain County, Macon County and on the Qualla Boundary in Cherokee. The main campus in Sylva is located on a 57-acre hillside on North Carolina Highway 116 between Webster and Sylva. The college is 50 miles southwest of Asheville and 90 miles southeast of Knoxville, Tennessee.

With a service area that covers 1,534 square miles (30 percent larger than Rhode Island) and a population base of just over 63,000, a large challenge facing the college is the need to provide service area residents with educational and training opportunities comparable to those available in much larger metropolitan areas. One of the ways Southwestern is meeting this challenge is through collaboration with its fellow community colleges. The Western Connection of Community Colleges is a unique approach to regionalism in education among Southwestern, Tri-County and Haywood community colleges.

## **Stanly Community College**

*Albemarle, N.C.*

Chartered in 1971, Stanly Community College (SCC) opened in temporary headquarters on the old South Albemarle High School campus that same year. A faculty of eight instructors offered classes in auto mechanics, air-conditioning and refrigeration, secretarial science, industrial management, brick masonry and business. In five months, the school grew from 31 students to almost 400 and discussions began about the possible construction of a new campus.

New campus construction began in 1974 and in October, 1975, the Academic/Administration Building (now the Patterson Building) and the Vocational Shop Building were completed. The latter structure has since undergone renovations and now houses the college's student recreational room, cafeteria, student success center and bookstore. In the fall of 1998, it was renamed the Webb Student Center in honor of Dr. H.T. Webb, a long-time college trustee. The Kelley Building — named for Annie Ruth Kelley, first chair of the college's board of trustees — opened in 1981. The college purchased the 1960-era Industrial Training Center in 1981. This facility, recently renovated, is now known as the Continuing Education Center. It presently houses the college's autobody, welding and industrial development programs, and the Small Business Development Center.

In 1987 a new two-story classroom /lab building was completed to house the college's extensive allied health programs. The next building on campus to be built was a much-needed library/classroom facility. Completed in early 1996, the 27,000 square-foot building houses SCC's library and TV studio facilities on the first floor and seven classrooms and the college's North Carolina Information Highway Center on the second floor. These buildings now bear the names of two Albemarle residents who are long-time colleges supporters. The Allied Health Building was renamed the Eddins Building in honor of Dr. George E. Eddins, Jr. The Learning Resources Center/Classroom Building was named the Snyder Building in honor of Edward J. Snyder, Jr., former member of the board of trustees and former member of the North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges.

The newest building on campus was finished in early 1999 and named the Whitley Technology Center in honor of Elbert L. Whitney, Jr., a member of the SCC board of trustees since 1977 and chairman since 1983. This 10,000 square-foot facility is home to six state-of-the-art computer labs that allow the college to offer the latest technology courses and programs to SCC students.

In September 2003 our "mini-college" opened in Locust, N.C. - the Crutchfield Education Center. This 33,000-square-foot facility was named for Edward E. Crutchfield, a Stanly County native and retired CEO of Wachovia Bank. The campus is a complete college in itself, with faculty an staff office space, large modern classrooms, computer labs, health services and biology labs, a conference room, bookstore, and a distant learning classroom and media/resource center. The Crutchfield campus also serves as a regional training center for in-service law enforcement, and is home to the regionally recognized Carolina Auction Academy.

Today the college represents a \$13 million investment by the citizens of Stanly County. The college serves over 10,000 students annually in all types of programs including associate degree, diploma, certificate, general education, occupational training and adult literacy, and a comprehensive online degree program. Since its inception Stanly Community College has served approximately 250,000 students.

## **Surry Community College**

*Dobson, N.C.*

Receiving its charter in January, 1964, Surry Community College (SCC) was one of the earliest members of the North Carolina Community College System. Classes met during the first two years in rented and borrowed facilities. Funds to purchase the present campus site in the county seat of Dobson and to construct the first buildings came from a \$500,000 bond issue and four-cent tax authorization approved by Surry County voters in March, 1964. SCC moved to the new campus in the spring of 1967.

The first programs offered were college parallel, business, secretarial, drafting, agriculture, electronics, adult basic education and high school completion. Various non-credit classes were also available. Some vocational programs were postponed until new facilities were completed in 1967. SCC currently offers 43 programs and options in the degree, diploma and certificate programs.

The college serves Surry and Yadkin counties, with enrollment also from adjacent counties in North Carolina and neighboring Virginia. The area is noted for its mountain music and agriculture, with a good mix of industry (textiles, apparel and hosiery, plus granite products from the largest open-face quarry in the world). Mount Airy is known for its Autumn Leaves Festival and is "Mayberry," home of Andy Griffith. Surry also has the state's only active historical farm, the turn-of-the-century Horne Creek Farm, just south of Pilot Mountain State Park. Population centers in the college's service area, other than Mt. Airy, include Elkin, Pilot Mountain and Dobson in Surry County and Yadkinville, Booneville and East Bend in Yadkin County. Major corporations operating in the two-county area include Unifi, Weyerhaeuser, Shelton Vineyards, John S. Clark, Insteel Industries, Renfro, SouthData, Inc., ASMO Appalachian Corp., CMI Industries, Wayne Farms, Hibco Plastics, Pike Electric, Vaughn-Bassett/Elkin Division, HanesBrands, Inc., Lydall/Thermal, and others, making for a favorable economic mix.

Surry Community College's 103-acre campus has 18 buildings valued at \$43 million. A long-range facilities master plan (2008-2012) calls for several new capital improvements to include a Viticulture & Enology Center, a new sciences building, and expansion of the Yadkin Center.

## **Tri-County Community College** **Murphy, N.C.**

Tri-County Community College (TCCC) serves students in Cherokee, Clay, and Graham counties in the westernmost tip of North Carolina by providing college transfer, vocational, technical, and adult education programs. The roots of TCCC date to 1964, when the North Carolina State Board of Education approved the Tri-County Industrial Education Center to operate as a part of the State Department of Community Colleges.

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, TCCC offers 22 technical and vocational programs to study, in addition to a college transfer option. The continuing education division offers hundreds of courses each year in allied health, fire and rescue, occupational and industrial training, small business training, literacy programs and community service courses.

Today, TCCC serves approximately 1,200 curriculum students and thousands more continuing education students each year on two campuses and at facilities

throughout the service area. The college continues to add new classes and programs to meet the needs of the community. Recent additions include popular astronomy classes, expanded pre-majors for college transfer students, esthetics, and machining technology.

The main campus is located in Cherokee County, between Murphy and Hayesville. It is the home of the majority of TCCC's classes and includes classrooms, science labs, a 25,000-volume library, and computer labs, as well as dedicated spaces for automotive, welding, cosmetology, nursing and more. The campus also features a bookstore, a childcare center, a fire and rescue training center, and the Tri-County Early College High School.

The Graham County Center is located in Robbinsville and serves the people of Graham County. The center opened in 1998 after funds from the Statewide Bond Referendum were used to renovate, modernize, and equip two buildings. As an extension campus of TCCC, the Graham County Center offers a variety of curriculum and continuing education courses to meet the educational needs of residents.

Other off campus sites include the Andrews Office, a facility at Andrews High School, and the Cherokee County Center for Applied Technology (CAT Building). The CAT Building is operated in conjunction with Cherokee County and several industry partners and is a facility used for classes, short-run manufacturing, and space to develop phototypes. The Center houses the college's Machinist Training Program and the Associate Degree program in Machining Technology.

TCCC's long-range plan is to expand classroom space and add facilities that will more than double the college's current space from the existing 135,989 square feet to 288,268 square feet.

## **Vance-Granville Community College**

*Henderson, N.C.*

Vance-Granville Community College (VGCC) was chartered as Vance County Technical Institute in 1969 and offered technical, vocational and continuing education courses to residents of Vance County in a renovated hospital building in downtown Henderson. In 1972, Vance and Granville counties combined their resources to support a \$2 million bond referendum to construct a single institution for the education of their citizens. The ultimate result was the 1976 opening of the new Vance-Granville Community College campus on an 83-acre tract in Vance County, equidistant between Henderson and Oxford alongside Interstate 85.

With this location still serving as its main campus, VGCC has experienced significant progress in its physical facilities and student enrollment over the years. Because of this phenomenal growth, the college's area was expanded in 1978 to serve not only Vance and Granville counties, but also Franklin and Warren counties. Today, the main campus, with a lake and picturesque landscaping, has nine permanent

buildings, including a civic center that is used by the community. Along with administrative and faculty offices, auditorium, student lounge and learning resources center, these facilities house classrooms and labs in which students study and train in over 40 curriculum programs, as well as extension, industry services and small business classes.

Vance-Granville also operates three satellite campuses: South Campus, (established in 1982), located between Butner and Creedmoor in Granville County; Warren County Campus (established in 1988) in Warrenton; and Franklin County Campus (established in 1991) west of Louisburg. South Campus is also the home of the Granville County Library's South Branch.

In 2000, North Carolina voters passed a Higher Education Facilities bond referendum, from which VGCC received \$17.1 million for construction and renovations on all four campuses. The last of these construction projects was completed in January 2007.

Consistent with the structural and enrollment growth, the College has seen its increase in curriculum program offerings. Recent additions have focused mainly on technology, health-related subjects and human services programs. Biotechnology labs have been constructed at both the Franklin County Campus and Main Campus.

At the same time, VGCC has expanded the use of technology for instruction, including online Distance Learning. "VNet" classrooms connect all four campuses via two-way video, so that students at different locations can be taught by an instructor at one location simultaneously.

During 2006-07, the college served more than 18,000 students. A total of 5,817 students were enrolled in curriculum programs, while 12,793 students were enrolled in Community and Economic Development courses. For several years, VGCC has ranked third in the state in the number of GED and Adult High School diplomas awarded.

## **Wake Technical Community College**

*Raleigh, N.C.*

Wake Technical Community College was chartered in 1958 as the Wake County Industrial Education Center. It began operation at its present location in 1963, with 34 full-time students and 270 others enrolled in industrial training programs. The Center grew into a technical institute, and in 1987 was named Wake Technical Community College to better reflect the college-level instruction offered. Today, Wake Tech serves about 59,000 students; more than 18,000 are enrolled in curriculum programs, while more than 40,000 take continuing education courses for career enhancement or personal enrichment.

Wake Tech offers education and training at four campuses and four training centers, as well as at dozens of community sites across Wake County. At the Main

Campus, situated in Wake County eight miles south of Raleigh, the focus is on curriculum programs, including University Transfer, Business Technologies, Computers and Engineering, and Applied Technologies.

Wake Tech's Health Sciences Campus is adjacent to Wake Med, on Holston Lane in Raleigh. Health sciences programs include both classroom instruction and clinical experience. Wake Tech opened its Western Wake Campus at Millpond Village in Cary in 2004. Western Wake serves more than 4,000 people each year, many of whom are involved in corporate workforce training through the Wake Tech Business and Industry Center. Wake Tech's Northern Wake Campus on Lousiburg Road (401 North) opened in 2007 and currently serves about 3,000 students, mostly in the University Transfer program.

Wake Tech's Public Safety Training Center at 321 Chapanoke Road in Raleigh opened in 2008 as the first centralized facility in Wake County offering training for law enforcement, corrections, fire services, and EMS. Wake Tech also provides an Adult Education Center that houses basic skills programs such as English as a Second Language, GED, and the Adult High School diploma program. The State Personnel Development Center in Raleigh is dedicated to serving the training needs of state government employees.

## **Wayne Community College**

*Goldsboro, N.C.*

Wayne Community College came to life on June 15, 1957 as the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center. Several of these centers were established in North Carolina to provide vocational training for industry workers, and Goldsboro's was among the first. Under the governance of the Goldsboro City Board of Education, the IEC used classrooms in Goldsboro High School. Kenneth Marshall directed it until 1961, when Hal K. Plonk took over.

A campus was established on the U.S. 70 Bypass in 1960. By the fall of 1962, the IEC had 8 faculty and 47 students. In August 1962, Dr. H.B. Monroe became the institution's first president and served until 1966. He was succeeded by Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, Jr. in July 1966. Dr. Erwin served for 20 years.

Goldsboro IEC changed its name to Wayne Technical Institute in 1964. Enrollment increased steadily, and by fall of 1966, there were 550 students on campus and 1,500 extension students.

In November 1967, a community vote approved the necessary financial support for WTI to become Wayne Community College. One year later, curriculum enrollment was 700.

Wayne Community College gained accreditation by the South Association of Colleges and Schools in 1969 and has been regularly reaffirmed by the agency's Commission on Colleges, most recently in 2006.

The student population's rapid growth overwhelmed the facilities. In January 1974, the Board of Trustees commissioned a Master Plan for campus relocation to Wayne Memorial Drive. The first building on the new campus, constructed in 1978, housed auto-diesel technology, welding, watchmaking, drafting and electronics programs.

A local bond referendum in 1986 provided \$9.9 million in construction funds, which were matched by state funds during the years to follow. WCC's campus relocation efforts began to progress, led by Dr. G. Herman Porter until Dr. Edward H. Wilson took the reins in July 1, 1992.

By the fall of 1992, five buildings were completed. A 1993 statewide bond referendum provided the \$6.3 million necessary to add two more buildings on campus and an aviation building at the Goldsboro-Wayne Memorial Airport. All were in use by the winter of 1996.

Enrollment and program offerings continued to grow, and so has the campus. In the fall of 2000, voters overwhelmingly approved a statewide Higher Education Bond that provided WCC nearly \$13 million for construction, renovation and repair. The last of the buildings built with that money will house business and information technology programs. That state-of-the-art facility opened in spring 2007.

One of the innovative programs now housed at WCC is the East Carolina University Wachovia Partnership East South Central Consortium that allows students to complete a teaching degree without going to Greenville. Another is the Wayne Early/Middle College High School, whose students earn both a high school diploma and an associate degree in five years. In the fall of 2008, an Honors Program will be added for those students who seek to challenge themselves.

In 2007, the Hope Monument joined the Plonk Clock and the Spillway fountain as campus landmarks. The Hope Monument honors those who are contributing and those who have left their mark on the college, as well as encourages those making their way now. The 16-foot "street clock," a memorial to Madeline Warren Plonk and Hal Kiser Plonk, was a gift from the residents of Goldsboro and the Plonk family in 2005.

Today enrollment stands at 4,300 with an additional 9,300 taking non-credit classes. WCC provides more than 75 credit programs plus courses that will transfer to four-year universities. Keeping up with current trends, recent program additions have included Agricultural Biotechnology, Emergency Preparedness Technology, Gaming and Animation, and Information Systems Security. The way classes are delivered has also changed to suit today's students, with many courses and some whole programs offered on-line.

For more than 50 years, Wayne Community College has responded to the needs of the community and kept pace with changes in technology and methodology. It has produced an impressive list of student achievements and successful graduates.

Each new semester, it sets out with a renewed dedication to continuing that tradition of growing futures.

## **Western Piedmont Community College** *Morganton, N.C.*

Western Piedmont Community College was chartered on April 2, 1964, as a member of the North Carolina Community College System. The citizens of Burke County had approved a bond referendum by an unprecedented margin of 17 to 1 in favor of establishing the college. The College began operation in 1965 with a variety of continuing education classes in local shops, churches and rented spaces. During the following year, 14 curriculum programs enrolled more than 400 students and construction began on a permanent campus at the intersection of 40 and U.S. Highway 64 within the corporate limits of Morganton, the county seat. Over 15,000 students now are enrolled annually in more than 110 certificate, diploma and degree programs.

The main campus is situated on 350 acres of rolling hills and houses 14 buildings while the East Campus is home to the Continuing Education Division and additional buildings for future classroom and curriculum expansion. The Phifer Learning Resources center contains the Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. Library and Museum as well as a replica of his home library, White House memorabilia, Watergate documents and various forms of correspondence spanning his nearly fifty years in politics as a lawyer, judge, US Representative and US Senator.

In 2006, the Health Science Building was constructed. Funded by the 2000 Higher Education Bond Referendum, this facility will provide new classrooms, laboratories, and offices for the College's healthcare programs such as nursing, medical assisting, and medical laboratory technology. The College is also involved with the Foothills Allied Health & Science Higher Education Center, which will enable regional colleges and universities to offer baccalaureate and graduate level healthcare programs in Burke County. The Emergency Services Training Center will be complete by 2009 and will be the area's largest training facility. It will utilize state of the art technology and equipment to train emergency services personnel in emergency medical services, first responders, fire and rescue-including wilderness rescue, and law enforcement for surrounding counties. Based on the stimulus package for the Burke Partnership for Economic Development, this project is supported by local, county and state legislators as well as the Department of Justice.

Burke County employment sector is diversified in manufacturing, healthcare, electronics, entrepreneurship, tourism and technology. The major employer is the State of North Carolina with services at Broughton Hospital, the J. Iverson Riddle Developmental Center, Western Youth Institution and the NC School for the Deaf. Local employers have partnered with Industry Services and Human Resource Development at Western Piedmont Community College and have invested over

\$150,000 in workforce training to promote higher education, job skills and certification and career readiness. Over 80% of Burke County curriculum students attend Western Piedmont Community College while 10% commute from neighboring counties.

## **Wilkes Community College**

*Wilkesboro, N.C.*

Established in 1965, Wilkes Community College (WCC) offers services to the citizens of Wilkes, Ashe and Alleghany counties. The college provides opportunities for higher education throughout northwest North Carolina in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains.

The main campus is located in Wilkesboro on a wooded, beautifully-landscaped, 150-acre main campus just off U.S. 421 and N.C. 268 West. The WCC Ashe Campus is located in West Jefferson and the WCC Alleghany Center is located in Sparta. The Wilkesboro campus includes more than 297,000 square feet of classrooms, laboratories, shops and offices. Included on the main campus is the 1,131-seat John A. Walker Community Center. The center provides a wide variety of cultural and entertainment performances throughout the year. WCC also hosts the annual MerleFest, a music festival celebrating "traditional-plus" music and honoring the memory of Eddy Merle Watson and the contribution of the Watson Family.

## **Wilson Community College**

*Wilson, N.C.*

Established in 1958 as Wilson Industrial Education Center, Wilson Community College (WCC) is one of the system's oldest institutions. The first classes were held in 1958 in an annex at the local high school and moved later that year to the present location on N.C. Highway 42 East in Wilson.

Through the years, Wilson Community College has grown and currently has 15 buildings with 185,000 square feet, which house 44 classrooms or classroom/lab combinations and 19 labs on the 40-acre main campus. Wilson Community College also has satellite locations for the Coastal Plains Law Enforcement Training Center, the fire training grounds and two heavy equipment training sites. The estimated value of the buildings is more than \$15 million. The library houses 33,284 volumes, 472 magazines, journals and newspapers and 6,500 audiovisual items.

Wilson Community College offers associate degrees, diplomas and certificates in 37 different areas. It is the only school in the state to offer heavy equipment operator training and students come from all over the East Coast for this program. The service area for the college is Wilson County. The College currently serves over 11,000 students annually – over 20% of the people in the service area.

# PRIVATE COLLEGES

## Private Colleges and Universities

Private higher education in North Carolina traces its history to 1772 and the founding of Salem College, one of the earliest colleges for women in the United States. The second-oldest institution of higher education in the state, Louisburg College, was first chartered in 1787. The decade of the 1830s witnessed a flourishing of private colleges. Wake Forest University (1834), Davidson College and Guilford College (1837), Duke University and Greensboro College (1838) were all founded by private citizens determined to spread the benefits of higher education to the people of the state. There were 20 present-day private colleges or their predecessors serving North Carolina by 1877, when the second state-supported college was established.

Today, North Carolina has 36 independently-controlled, liberal arts and research colleges and universities accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. These institutions, affiliated with 12 different religious denominations, enroll over 80,000 students and confer nearly one-third of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the state each year. Private universities confer about half of the state's degrees in law and medicine.

From about the turn of the 20th Century until the early 1960s, enrollment was fairly evenly distributed between the public and private sectors of higher education. Anticipating the effects of inflation on private college tuitions and, in turn, their enrollments, Governor Terry Sanford recommended in 1963 that the state assist North Carolina students desiring to attend North Carolina's private colleges. This recommendation was reiterated in 1968 by the Board of Higher Education, which was concerned by the gradual but constant shift in enrollment away from private colleges due to the tuition differential between the public and private sectors.

In 1968, the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities was organized to speak for and represent the interests of the private colleges and institutions. The purpose of the organization, stated in its constitution, is "to promote and advance the interests of higher education in North Carolina, including both public and independent colleges and universities, with special concern for the dual nature of the system, its quality, freedom and responsibility to serve the educational and cultural needs of the state, nation, and world." Now called North Carolina Independent Colleges & Universities (NCICU), the group works closely with the state university system, community college system, the N.C.

# AND UNIVERSITIES

Department of Public Instruction and the N.C. Board of Education to address statewide issues in education.

NCICU's board of directors is composed of the presidents of the member institutions. A chair and executive committee are elected from the board. The president of NCICU is an ex-officio member of the board and executive committee and is the organization's chief executive officer.

Through the combined efforts North Carolina Independent Colleges & Universities, concerned citizens and legislators, the first private college student assistance programs were enacted by the General Assembly in 1971. The State Contractual Scholarship Fund allocates \$1,350 for each North Carolina student based on full-time equivalent enrollment at an institution, from which scholarships in varying amounts are awarded to needy North Carolinians. Over 13,000 North Carolina students are helped every year through this program.

The State Contractual Scholarship was augmented in 1975 by the Legislative Tuition Grant, which provides each North Carolina student with a fixed amount to be applied against his or her tuition, thereby reducing the gap between public and private tuitions. The Legislative Tuition Grant provided \$1,950 for each of the approximately 32,000 North Carolina undergraduate students who attended private colleges and universities in 2007-08.

In 1975, NCICU assumed a wide range of educational and research activities and today provides a range of service activities as an advocate for the institutions in the areas of student recruitment, teacher education, financial aid and research. NCICU administers such programs as campus tours for counselors and cooperative library purchasing. NCICU also provides staff development opportunities for independent constituent groups such as academic deans, admissions directors, directors of development and financial aid directors, as well as developing various publications.

# Presidents of Private Colleges and Universities

## *Senior Colleges and Universities*

Dr. Norval C. Kneten	Barton College	Wilson
Dr. William K. Thierfelder	Belmont Abbey College	Belmont
Dr. Julianne Malveaux	Bennett College for Women	Greensboro
Dr. Drew L. Van Horn	Brevard College	Brevard
Dr. Dianne O. Snyder	Cabarrus College of Health Sci.	Concord
Dr. Jerry M. Wallace	Campbell University	Buies Creek
Dr. W. Craig Turner	Catawba College	Salisbury
Dr. M. Christopher White	Chowan University	Murfreesboro
Dr. Thomas W. Ross	Davidson College	Davidson
Dr. Richard H. Brodhead	Duke University	Durham
Dr. Leo M. Lambert	Elon University	Elon
Dr. A. Frank Bonner	Gardner-Webb University	Boiling Springs
Dr. Craven E. Williams	Greensboro College	Greensboro
Dr. John Kent Chabotar	Guilford College	Greensboro
Dr. Nido R. Qubein	High Point University	High Point
Dr. Ronald L. Carter	Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte
Dr. David W. Bushman	Lees-McRae College	Banner Elk
Dr. Wayne B. Powell	Lenoir-Rhyne University	Hickory
Dr. Jimmy R. Jenkins, Sr.	Livingstone College	Salisbury
Dr. Mark D. La Branche	Louisburg College	Louisburg
Dr. Dan G. Lunsford	Mars Hill College	Mars Hill
Dr. Maureen A. Hartford	Meredith College	Raleigh
Dr. M. Elton Hendricks	Methodist University	Fayetteville
Dr. Dan Struble	Montreat College	Montreat
Dr. J. William Byrd	Mount Olive College	Mount Olive
Dr. Stanley P. Caine	N.C. Wesleyan College	Rocky Mount
Laura Carpenter Bingham	Peace College	Raleigh
Dr. Charles M. Ambrose	Pfeiffer University	Misenheimer
Dr. Pamela L. Davies	Queens University of Charlotte	Charlotte
Paul Baldasare, Jr.	St. Andrews Presbyterian College	Laurinburg
Dr. Dianne Boardley Suber	Saint Augustine's College	Raleigh
Dr. Susan W. Pauly	Salem College	Winston-Salem
Dr. Clarence G. Newsome	Shaw University	Raleigh
Dr. Nathan O. Hatch	Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem
Dr. William Sanborn Pfeiffer	Warren Wilson College	Asheville
Dr. Jerry E. McGee	Wingate University	Wingate

## N.C. Independent Colleges and Universities

### *Presidents of the Association*

Virgil L. McBride	1970-74
Dr. Cameron P. West	1974-79
Senator John T. Henley	1979-92
Dr. A Hope Williams	1992-Present

### *Chairs of the Association*

Dr. Ralph Scales	Wake Forest University	1969-71
Dr. Norman W. Wiggins	Campbell University	1971-73
Dr. Arthur D. Wenger	Atlantic Christian College	1973-75
Dr. Samuel R. Spencer	Davidson College	1975-77
Governor Terry Sanford	Duke University	1977-81
Dr. Fred B. Bentley	Mars Hill College	1981-83
Dr. James Fred Young	Elon University	1983-87
Dr. John E. Weems	Meredith College	1987-91
Dr. William R. Rogers	Guilford College	1991-95
Dr. James B. Hemby	Barton College	1995-99
Dr. Julianne Still Thrift	Salem College	1999-2003
Dr. Douglas M. Orr, Jr.	Warren Wilson College	2003-2006
Dr. Dorothy Cowser Yancy	Johnson C. Smith University	2006-08
Dr. Jerry E. McGee	Wingate University	2008-Present

## North Carolina Political Parties

## Democratic Party of North Carolina Platform

Adopted at the annual convention held at Raleigh, N.C., June 15, 1904

## PREAMBLE

As we have continued to live in a world of Democratic principles, and as we have found that the Government of the United States, which is based upon the principles of Democracy, has been able to maintain its position for over forty years, we are proud to say that the principles of Democracy are the principles of the future.

We who are in the North Carolina Democratic Party are proud to say that we are a party of the future. We are a party of the future because we are a party of the people. We are a party of the people because we are a party of the people's interests. We are a party of the people's interests because we are a party of the people's interests.

The Democratic Party of North Carolina is proud to say that it is a party of the future. It is a party of the future because it is a party of the people's interests. It is a party of the people's interests because it is a party of the people's interests.

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## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIFE

While it is true that the agricultural industry is the backbone of the North Carolina economy, it is also true that the agricultural industry is the backbone of the North Carolina economy. It is the backbone of the North Carolina economy because it is the backbone of the North Carolina economy. It is the backbone of the North Carolina economy because it is the backbone of the North Carolina economy.

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# North Carolina Political Parties

## Democratic Party of North Carolina Platform

(As Adopted June, 2008)

### ***PREAMBLE***

As the oldest continuous political party in the world, the Democratic Party has carried out its commitment to freedom, fairness, human rights, and responsible government for over 200 years. We pledge to continue this tradition.

We take pride in our Democratic heritage as a party of spiritual and patriotic values; a party of inclusiveness; a party of diversity; a party of compassion; a party of educational and economic opportunities; a party of social justice; and a party of responsible leadership.

This Party fully supports the sanctity of the Bill of Rights and opposes any frivolous or malicious amendments to the Constitution.

This Party shall provide an avenue for the free and open expression of diverse ideas and opinions, including the right of every person to dissent, and shall work to promote government which is responsive to the legitimate needs, interests, and aspirations of every man, woman, and child in a manner which does not diminish human dignity or those fundamental rights, which are the birthright of all people of a free and democratic nation.

We, as North Carolina Democrats, seize this agenda, and vigilantly defend our historic Democratic heritage. We shall not abdicate our historic role as the Party of action and the Party of progress in this State. The lives and the livelihoods of the people of this State are our sacred trust. We must act decisively; we must act swiftly; we must act together.

### ***AGRICULTURE AND AQUACULTURE***

Farming is important to all North Carolinians, and we respect the contributions made by farmers and agribusiness to our economy and our way of life. A sound farm economy supports rural economic development, provides thousands of jobs on and off the farm, and provides food for all of us. We support efforts that will aid our farmers in adjusting to economic changes in a manner that allows them increasing efficiency, productivity, and profitability.

Growing, harvesting, selling, processing and transporting agricultural goods and products have been a way of life for North Carolinians for generations. We

# POLITICAL PARTIES

pledge our support for increased agricultural research and education, and expanded government efforts to develop regional, statewide, and international markets for our farm products. We also support environmentally safe and economically viable means of animal waste disposal, and cooperation to prevent the conversion of prime farmland to non-farming uses. We believe the values of the small family farm are what make North Carolina great.

## ***CHILDREN AND FAMILIES***

Our future as a State and nation depends upon the daily assumption of personal responsibility by millions of Americans from all walks of life -- for the religious faiths they follow, the ethics they practice, the values they instill, the pride they take in their work, and the families they build. We Democrats strongly support the American family and policies that strengthen it.

A family -- whether it has one or more caregivers -- raises children, not the government. Parents and caregivers have a responsibility to raise those children responsibly and teach them values, motivation, and discipline. To that end, we as Democrats pledge our steadfast commitment to improving the lives of children and families. These efforts includes measures to reduce teenage pregnancy, infant mortality, and domestic violence; to create and sustain a safe, nurturing and stable child care system accessible to more families; to encourage adoption and foster child programs; to improve youth advocacy in our courts and in our communities; and, to promote responsible parenting and family preservation programs.

We believe Social Security is not just a contract for our senior citizens; it is also a safety net for our families, particularly dependent children, widows, widowers, and the disabled. That contract should never be compromised. We oppose privatization and the diversion of Social Security funds for other purposes.

## ***CIVIL JUSTICE***

We believe that an efficient civil justice system is necessary to protect individual rights, to maintain a stable business environment, and to promote social order.

**ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION:** We support continued efforts to develop appropriate alternative methods of dispute resolution. We oppose any measures that deprive individuals and businesses of full and equal access to the civil justice system.

**RIGHT TO JURY:** We believe that the right to a trial by jury in criminal and civil matters is essential to justice and fundamental to democracy. We oppose arbitrary caps on jury awards for the victims of negligence.

**CONSUMER PROTECTION**

The North Carolina Democratic Party urges government agencies to continue their efforts to protect consumers and to promote confidence in a fair marketplace that is free from price fixing, price gouging, unfair restraints of trade, deception, fraud, and other abuses of the free enterprise system.

**COUNTERFEIT TRADE GOODS:** We stand for firm enforcement of the laws against illegal counterfeit trademarked goods. Those goods often create health and safety issues for the consuming public. These counterfeit trademarked products also deprive North Carolina manufacturers of jobs, create unfair competition for honest merchants, prevent the collection of government tax revenue and often constitute the source of revenue for terrorists and organized crime.

**PRODUCT SAFETY.** We stand for more stringent regulation to ensure the safety of food, pharmaceuticals and other products coming into and leaving the United States. We also believe the place of origin and the inclusion of genetically modified products must be clearly labeled.

**DO NOT CALL REGISTRY:** We support continuing all efforts to protect our citizens from unwanted telephone solicitations and scam artists.

**IDENTITY THEFT/COMPUTER VIRUSES:** We support North Carolina's leadership role in fighting identity theft. We consider computer viruses as assaults on our property and our privacy, and believe such actions must be prosecuted fully.

**INSURANCE RATES:** We oppose discrimination in either rates or access for all forms of insurance. We stand for the guarantees that affordable insurance will be widely available, while respecting claimants' rights to fair compensation for injury and loss.

**LENDING:** We encourage banks, savings and loans, and other financial service institutions to maintain high quality service at a reasonable cost for all consumers. We oppose predatory lending practices.

**PRE-EMPTION:** We support State efforts to fight against any federal pre-emption laws enacted to protect North Carolina consumers.

**PRICE FIXING/GOUGING:** We oppose price fixing or price gouging, actions that often occur in times of emergency. Given the skyrocketing price of fuel, we shall work to protect consumers and businesses alike.

**SECURITIES REGULATION:** We believe North Carolinians should be able to have confidence in the safety of their securities investments. The investing public should be protected from securities fraud. We Democrats believe in fair business practices with appropriate and honest public disclosure for stockholders.

**UTILITY RATES:** We support essential utilities being available at reasonable rates.

## ***CRIMINAL JUSTICE***

The North Carolina Democratic Party believes that every person should be safe from crime. We also believe that crime is prevented not only through swift punishment for lawbreakers, but also by rearing children in loving, stable families that teach moral values and by having social, educational, and economic systems that give our people a sense of hope and community.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT:** In granting to our government the ultimate power to take the lives of individuals convicted of capital offenses, we have given it the most far-reaching power that can be bestowed upon any government. For this reason, we support both stronger due process safeguards and a moratorium in the application of this power until such safeguards are in place. With the advent of enhanced technology we believe it is incumbent for the State to use it so that no innocent person is mistakenly put to death by the State or wrongfully imprisoned. Neither a victim's nor a perpetrator's race, sex, or economic status should be a factor in sentencing or execution in North Carolina.

**GUN SAFETY:** We support efforts to increase safety and education in the handling and ownership of firearms. Furthermore, we avidly support strict enforcement of existing firearms laws.

**HATE CRIMES:** We support increased penalties for violent crimes motivated solely by hatred towards the victim's race, gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, political beliefs, or sexual orientation.

**PRISONS/PRISONERS:** We support efforts to relieve prison overcrowding, including efforts to fund additional facilities and to find effective alternatives to incarceration. We oppose the privatization of prisons. Inmates should work hard to earn their keep and learn the values of hard work, respect, discipline, and teamwork. We support efforts to achieve that goal, including making sure every able-bodied prisoner is participating in work or education programs, receiving appropriate mental health and substance abuse treatment and parental training, learning a trade or getting a diploma, and to making sure prisoners do not return to a life of crime when they are released.

**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:** We believe that the effect of crime on victims should be considered in imposing punishment, that restitution should be required where possible, and that appropriate services to victims should be available.

**YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS:** The rise in juvenile crime, including gang violence, is an alarming trend that must be reversed. We support the implementation of appropriate alternative sentencing programs designed to turn around troubled youths.

## ***DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ABUSE***

The abuse of drugs – including prescription drugs and alcohol - drains our State of the creativity, energy, and vitality we need for continued progress. We believe that efforts to reduce the demand for drugs and alcohol should be a major focus of our State's anti-drug strategy. We believe that law enforcement plays a crucial role in stemming the use of illegal drugs, and that both courts and police agencies should be given the support and resources they need to fight this battle. To that end, we enthusiastically support family, neighborhood, and school-based programs aimed at turning young people away from the use of illegal drugs and alcohol. We support the efforts of State and local law-enforcement agencies to deal severely with drug trafficking and alcohol-impaired driving, and we call for effective sentences for repeat drug and alcohol offenders. We also call for strong State support of treatment facilities, halfway houses, and drug courts for drug and alcohol abusers to help break the cycle of addiction. We also believe firmly in the concept of rehabilitation.

## ***ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT***

The health of our State and of our nation depends on sustainable balanced growth. We believe that economic growth expands opportunity for everyone. The free market, regulated in the public interest, is the best engine of general prosperity. The federal government must balance the budget, pay the national debt to generate economic growth, and make prosperity achievable for all. We also recognize that excellence in public education - including public schools, community colleges and universities - is the cornerstone of a successful economic development effort.

**GLOBAL ECONOMY:** We support trade practices and economic policies that enable our workers and the businesses that employ them to compete effectively and fairly in the world market, without injury by our own federal trade policies.

**HELPING OUR WORKFORCE:** We Democrats believe in protecting our State's workforce and encouraging assistance for workers, job creation, new investment in hard hit areas, and leveling the trade playing field for North Carolina industries.

**INDUSTRIAL RECRUITMENT:** We believe North Carolina must continue to attract and foster both new and traditional industries while encouraging growth from within the State. We support continued efforts to provide a skilled and educated workforce, a solid infrastructure, a competitive business climate, and a quality of life that attracts and creates good new jobs to provide a higher standard of living for all North Carolinians – especially in our low-wealth communities. We believe in a balanced approach to offering incentives to grow local businesses and to attract new business. We believe that economic incentives should result in a real net benefit for North Carolina citizens.

**NATURAL RESOURCES:** We recognize that the wise stewardship of our natural resources is essential for our continued economic growth. For example, tourism, one of the State's fastest growing industries, depends upon the presence of clean and maintained beaches, unspoiled forests, and clean rivers and lakes.

**SMALL AND LOCAL BUSINESS:** We believe innovation and risk-taking in the pursuit of excellence should be rewarded. We believe that small and local business development in North Carolina is the best use of tax breaks and other support programs because they are the backbone of our economy.

## ***ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SECURITY***

We believe government must provide a safety net covering the basic human needs of all citizens and should work to enrich their quality of life. To fulfill this responsibility, all persons should have the opportunity to develop their talents and abilities. We believe that every North Carolinian should have adequate food, clothing, shelter, health care, and work. We believe that we, as a society, have a responsibility to help those persons in need: distressed families, the unemployed, the homeless, persons with disabilities, and the mentally ill. We should eradicate hunger.

**FINANCIAL LITERACY:** We believe that all families deserve the opportunity to learn the skills needed to budget their resources prudently, to use credit wisely, and to save and invest for life goals of home ownership, providing for the education of children, and securing a financially strong retirement.

**INCOME SUPPORT:** We believe ill, elderly, or disabled people should be able to enjoy the greatest possible independence and economic security. We endorse increases in income support programs, including unemployment benefits, Social Security, veterans' benefits, and retirement programs. We will not tolerate fraud, abuse, or mismanagement that destroy public trust in these programs and diminish their intended purposes. We support paying all workers a living wage.

**JOBS:** We believe that all North Carolinians deserve rewarding jobs through which they can support themselves and their families. We believe that business, government, and employees should work together as partners.

## ***EDUCATION***

North Carolinians have a right to a quality education. Our State must have an outstanding educational system in order to produce an informed community, to promote economic development, and to build for an economic future characterized by high-skill, high-wage employment. We agree with Thomas Jefferson – a founder of our Party – that "any nation which expects to remain both ignorant and free expects that which never has been nor ever shall be."

We should strive for educational excellence for all persons – regardless of their race, age, gender, national origin, ethnicity, sexual orientation, economic status, developmental disability, primary language, location, or station in life.

Every North Carolinian should be guaranteed a full and unfettered opportunity to develop his or her abilities to the greatest possible extent, including access to lifelong educational opportunities. We continue to support efforts to raise academic standards and close achievement gaps for all North Carolinians.

We recognize the many outstanding public and private schools, colleges, and universities in our State and believe that these institutions should be held up as models for others to admire and emulate.

We endorse the continued election of the North Carolina Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the enactment of legislation making the Superintendent of Public Instruction the Chair of the State Board of Education.

**COMMUNITY COLLEGES:** North Carolina's community colleges – begun by and fostered by North Carolina Democrats – play a vital role in enhancing the lives of all our people and in paving the way for a brighter future for our State. We support adequate funding for all community college programs, such as basic literacy programs, technical and vocational programs, new and expanded industrial training, small business centers, and occupational retraining, and the timely transfer of university research into the curricula of community colleges.

**EDUCATIONAL REFORM:** Education must be in a continuous state of reform in order to permit our students to remain competitive in a changing world and to ensure that our public education system is accountable to the parents, students, taxpayers, and communities it serves. We encourage and support efforts of school systems to promote and maintain diversity. We support the continued decentralization of decision making in our public school system so that educators will have the flexibility to adapt and react to changing circumstances without undue bureaucratic interference. Local parents, teachers, and administrators deserve a stronger voice in the establishment of educational priorities.

**PRESCHOOL AND AT-RISK CHILDREN:** We support the principles behind Head Start, Smart Start and More at Four programs: Our young deserve the tools they need for success in school and in life.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS:** We support superior educational opportunities for all North Carolina children, including efforts to reduce class size, and increased support for home-to-school transition programs. We support emphasizing the fundamental skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic while exposing children to innovative ideas, information about other cultures, and advancement in technology. We applaud the teaching of effective citizenship, civic involvement, and legal and social responsibility. We believe that every child in North Carolina should have equal access to all educational opportunities. We support the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* and believe that racial segregation of our schools is incompatible with equal opportunity for all. We support adequate funding for construction and maintenance of school facilities, as well as equipment and support

services for at risk students and for after school programs in our public schools. We oppose any under funded or unfunded federal mandates, such as "No Child Left Behind." All children have the right to a public education that respects their religious freedom and traditions. We believe that any governmental mandates should be accompanied by appropriate funds by the mandating entity. Furthermore, we support the Leandro decision and full funding by the General Assembly to comply with it.

**SCHOOL SAFETY:** We believe that every child and educator has a right to be safe when attending school.

**SCHOOL VOUCHERS:** We oppose the implementation of private and religious school voucher programs. Such a program would harm our public schools by diluting the financial support for those institutions and encouraging students to abandon the public school system.

**TEACHERS:** We believe good teachers - including college and university professors, instructors, and licensed classroom professionals - are among North Carolina's most valuable resources. We support continued efforts to produce, recruit, and retain highly qualified educators at all levels to ensure that our citizens receive an outstanding education. The way in which we compensate our educators should reflect our respect for the teaching profession. We recognize diversity in our society and believe our educational systems should reflect and honor that diversity, and to provide appropriate role models for our students.

**UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES:** North Carolina's universities have achieved an international reputation for excellence in many fields. We wish to preserve this important part of our State's educational environment. Consequently, we support adequate funding for our public university system, the preservation of academic freedom at those institutions, equal access for all North Carolinians, maintaining low tuition for in-state students and the availability of financial aid for all qualified students with low and moderate incomes.

**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:** We support vocational education, including high school programs and post-high school high-tech studies under the leadership of the North Carolina Community College System, as an important initiative to prepare a skilled workforce for the future.s in our public schools. We oppose any under funded or unfunded federal mandates. All children have the right to a public education that respects their religious freedom and traditions. We believe that any governmental mandates should be accompanied by appropriate funds by the mandating entity. Furthermore, we support the Leandro decision and full funding by the General Assembly to comply with it.

## ***EFFICIENT AND ETHICAL GOVERNMENT***

We believe that the mission of government is to expand opportunity - not bureaucracy - to our culturally and ethnically diverse population. Democrats have demonstrated that government can be both responsive and responsible. Under Democratic leadership, our State has enjoyed growth and progress while balancing the budget every year. We support continuing efforts to make State government more efficient. We demand that our leaders have the highest ethical standards in theory and practice.

**GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND EMPLOYMENT:** We have a strong commitment to our government employees. We believe these professionals deserve fair wages and benefits comparable to those in the private sector. We support annual pay raises within the limits of fiscal responsibility. Annual pay increases will retain the best and brightest employees in government. We further support efforts to increase the numbers of qualified women and minorities in all levels of government where they are under-represented. We oppose any discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, disability, age or sexual orientation in the hiring, firing or promotion of public employees. The purpose of the public retirement system is to recruit and retain competent employees and to help provide economic security in retirement. We support maintaining our sound and fiscally responsible, defined-benefit retirement system for all public employees.

**OPEN GOVERNMENT:** The government belongs to the people of North Carolina. Its people are entitled to observe its work.

**RECORDS ACCESSIBILITY:** We believe that State government must be accountable to the people of this great State through transparency in how government business is transacted. We firmly believe that personal information maintained by North Carolina government must remain secure and confidential.

## ***ENVIRONMENT***

We recommit ourselves to the wise stewardship and protection of our air, water, soil, forests, wetlands, watersheds, barrier islands, and ridgetops. We promote the research and implementation of alternative, sustainable, and renewable energy solutions. We believe that by preserving our natural resources, we are preserving our quality of life, our economic growth, and our health. The Democratic Party has consistently supported serious and effective measures to protect our environment and natural resources. We believe we can and must take steps to reduce global warming.

**AIR, SOIL AND WATER:** We support tax incentives and other benefits that encourage use of alternative means to disposal of chemicals and waste by-products into the atmosphere, soil, and waters. We oppose initiatives to dilute water and air quality safeguard standards, most especially in Republican initiatives with titles

intended to mislead the public. We believe in keeping public ownership of the coastline, so it is available to every North Carolinian; and the preservation of working waterfront areas.

**ALTERNATIVE FUELS:** To reduce fossil fuel dependency and to increase fuel efficiency standards, we urge cooperation in the private and public sectors to seek and develop alternative sources of energy.

**CONSERVATION:** We call for conservation by our government, businesses, and citizens as a primary component of environmental responsibility.

**FORESTS/WETLANDS:** We support logging and timber management techniques that foster reforestation. We oppose the practice of clear-cutting. We support local land management that includes responsible control of surface water run-off, requires the proper treatment and disposal of wastewater, and minimizes the pressure exerted by increased population. We support programs that will achieve the short-term goal of "no net loss" of wetlands - in both acreage and function - and a longer-term goal of wetlands restoration. We oppose the sale of State and national forests.

**NUCLEAR POWER:** We urge constant vigilance to ensure the safety and security of existing nuclear power facilities and the development of efficient and safer means to dispose of nuclear and hazardous wastes.

**OFFSHORE DRILLING:** We recognize that our coast is an outstanding natural resource that must be protected for future generations of North Carolinians. We oppose any offshore exploration for oil or natural gas adjacent to this State.

**PARKS:** We support the completion of the remaining land acquisition needed to implement the master plan for our State parks. We oppose the sale of State and national parks. We also support accessible and affordable parks.

**RECYCLING:** We support mandatory local and regional recycling of paper, glass, metals, plastics and other reusable materials in order to reduce the need for landfills. We support safe, alternative means of waste disposal. We also support tax incentives and other benefits for industries that undertake and promote recycling efforts, with a goal toward zero waste.

**TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTE:** We believe that any firm or organization - public or private - which uses or produces hazardous products must be held accountable for their safe and proper disposal. We support strengthening laws against irresponsible dumping of toxic chemicals and wastes, and aggressive prosecution of those who violate these laws. We oppose the siting of hazardous waste generating and disposal facilities in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. We support reasonable right-to-know laws to disclose fully the chemicals used and stored in our communities.

**ANIMAL WELFARE.** We recognize that humans share the Earth with other living beings who share with us the experience of pain and pleasure. We appreciate the joy, companionship and other benefits that our companion animals provide and believe it is our moral responsibility to treat these animals humanely and prevent their suffering. To that end, we are committed to the accomplishment of the following goals through appropriate legislation and regulatory action: providing for the basic welfare of all animals, ending cat and dog overpopulation and improving animal control and sheltering. intended to mislead the public. We believe in keeping public ownership of the coastline, so it is available to every North Carolinian; and the preservation of working waterfront areas.

### ***FAIR AND OPEN ELECTIONS AND A STRONG PARTY***

As the party of inclusion we recommit ourselves to a North Carolina Democratic Party that is open to all people. We believe the principles and goals of our party are more important than personalities or primary election disagreements. We expect Democratic candidates and those who have been entrusted with public or party office to set an example of loyalty to the party, to its principles, and to all of its nominees. We encourage all Democrats to unite and support the entire ticket in the General Election. We encourage Democrats to support North Carolina Democrats in every race - from local contests to both judicial elections and the top of the ticket.

We pledge to continue efforts to involve as many people as possible in Democratic Party affairs and in party decision making. We will increase efforts to encourage historically under-represented groups, such as women and minorities, to seek election to public office.

**CAMPAIGN FINANCE:** We support tough campaign finance laws. The North Carolina Democratic Party will continue to support measures to reduce the cost of campaigning for public office, including the gradual introduction of a public financing option. We encourage all North Carolina Democrats to participate in the income tax check-off fund.

**CAMPAIGNS:** We shall vigorously fight for what we believe in. Not inconsistent with that pledge is our promise to campaign honestly and fairly, with a focus on the issues of paramount concern to our communities, State, and nation.

**JUDICIAL SELECTION:** We support a judicial selection process that focuses on experience and qualifications, and enables qualified candidates for judicial positions to compete in a manner consistent with the Canons of Judicial Conduct.

**VOTING:** We will continue to advocate measures to make voter registration and voting easier and more accessible, particularly for students, seniors, the infirm, and those who are unable to register during business hours. We support increased funding to educate voters about legal alternatives to voting early instead of waiting until Election Day and to improve the speed and convenience of Election Day voting. We support greater enforcement efforts to eliminate voter fraud. However, elections

officials shall immediately inform all individuals denied their ability to vote of their right to cast a provisional ballot. We vigorously support efforts to ensure the right to vote for all citizens without discrimination or intimidation. We also encourage efforts to increase the turnout of North Carolina's voting-age population. We strongly support voting equipment, machines, mechanisms, and procedures that create and preserve an accurate, auditable paper documentation of all votes cast.

## ***FOREIGN POLICY***

We support increased diplomatic and cooperative measures by the United States government to ensure peaceful solutions to international problems by – but not limited to – participation in the International Criminal Court and the Kyoto Accords, and the full funding of our financial contributions to the United Nations, especially humanitarian endeavors.

## ***HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES***

We recognize that every person is entitled to basic health care, regardless of income or geographic location.

**BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CARE:** We support a mental health system that provides access to appropriate treatment for mental, behavioral, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse. Such a system must provide a comprehensive array of services that emphasizes community-based treatment offering equal access for those in need. There should be equivalent insurance coverage for all physical and mental health disorders.

**BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH:** We support the increasing leadership role of North Carolina's biomedical researchers in exploring medical advances that will benefit all humanity. Recognizing the critical role that stem cell research can play in addressing diabetes, various cancers, spinal cord injuries, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, and many other afflictions, we encourage an increased level of support for stem cell research – including the introduction of new stem cell lines – with appropriate ethical controls.

**EDUCATION:** In order to prevent pregnancy and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, we support medically and factually-comprehensive, age-appropriate educational programs in our schools and public health agencies encouraging abstinence and providing information about safe sexual practices.

**HEALTH CARE:** We encourage healthy lifestyles. Health care issues such as teen smoking and youth obesity cost taxpayers an estimated \$6 billion in medical costs and associated costs. Moreover, we recognize that health care decisions are best made within the context of the healthcare provider and patient relationship. Thus, we believe that each person has the right to choose his or her own physician without interference from government or insurance companies. We support health care reform that provides universal and portable coverage, expanded preventive

health care, and public efforts to provide the prenatal care needed to reduce infant mortality.

**PATIENTS' RIGHTS:** We North Carolina Democrats authored and continue to support the Patients' Bill of Rights, established to improve the relationship between patients, doctors and insurance companies.

**SENIORS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES:** We support alternative healthcare delivery systems to allow the elderly and persons with disabilities to remain in a home setting as long as possible. We insist on their protection from abuse, neglect, and deprivation of their rights as persons. We applaud efforts to provide State-supported health care to the poor and to uninsured and underinsured persons.

**WELFARE REFORM:** We believe that welfare is intended to help families and individuals through extremely tough financial times. We support continued efforts to reform North Carolina's welfare system by emphasizing work, personal responsibility, and helping more welfare recipients to get effective job training get jobs and become self-sufficient.

**WOMEN:** We believe that every woman should have access to prenatal and postnatal care and appropriate counseling, as well as access to information and counseling regarding all choices related to pregnancies. We believe that a woman's decisions regarding pregnancy should be her own choice and not that of the government. We believe that we should focus on preventing unintended pregnancies and reducing the need for abortion through increasing access to family planning services, access to affordable birth control – including emergency contraception – and by providing comprehensive age-appropriate sex education. Furthermore, abortion must be safe, legal, accessible to all North Carolina women regardless of ability to pay; therefore, the State abortion fund should be fully funded and accessible to indigent women.

## ***HERITAGE AND CULTURE***

The North Carolina Democratic Party recognizes the importance of cultural development in the growth of our State. We are proud of all of our State's diverse cultures and heritages that have contributed to our rich history and continue those contributions to society today. We support the provision of services that respect the cultures and languages of all North Carolina residents. We strongly support the multicultural programs and institutions that have established our State's stature in the areas of the arts, theater, music, folk life and historic preservation. We encourage the continued development of museums and historical research facilities to embrace the cultural diversity of our State. We support public libraries, acknowledge their value as community resources and information centers, encourage continued support

for their growth and expansion, and support their independence in providing knowledge and information.

## ***HOUSING***

Safe, decent, and affordable housing for all persons is essential to the future of our communities and families. We deplore the conditions that lead to homelessness, and we encourage the renovation, preservation, and expansion of existing housing for persons with low incomes. We believe in equal housing opportunities for all North Carolinians. We support policies that encourage affordable mortgage credit to make home ownership possible for more working families. We also support the expansion of incentives for first-time homebuyers. We believe public housing should provide a safety net for our poorest and most vulnerable families. North Carolina Democrats believe in providing resources for special need populations - including farm workers, transitional housing for the homeless and incarcerated, HIV/AIDS populations, victims of domestic violence, homeless veterans, and those that are mentally or physically challenged and the elderly.

## ***HUMAN RIGHTS***

We reaffirm our commitment to the full and equal protection of the lives, liberties, rights, and properties of all citizens and residents of North Carolina. All human beings deserve the opportunity to realize their own potential. We support the provisions of the Geneva Convention, and believe any American departure from it undermines our moral standing in the world, thereby threatening our soldiers and citizens abroad.

**CIVIL LIBERTIES:** We support the fundamental rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of association and assembly and the right not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. We oppose efforts to limit or eliminate these fundamental constitutional rights. We believe that all persons should have access to our courts.

**DISCRIMINATION:** We oppose discrimination of any kind - whether in employment, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, veteran status, religious affiliation, spiritual beliefs, health care, education, retirement programs, housing, or any other area. We encourage vigorous enforcement of existing civil rights laws and a periodic re-examination of their adequacy.

**PRIVACY:** We continue to support responsible measures to limit the amount of information gathered by governmental agencies about individuals and to prohibit the improper use of such information. Government must respect individual liberties and refrain from intruding into our private lives and interfering with our personal decisions.

**IMMIGRATION**

We recognize that we are a nation of immigrants. We have consistently fought for the rights of working immigrants. Immigrants are a vital part of North Carolina's progress. We believe the State should provide access to important information about State services and benefits in the primary language of legal immigrants but with a goal toward English proficiency.

While we recognize that immigration laws are enacted at the federal level, our State government and grassroots citizens can impact such policies by influencing our federal representatives to strengthen our national borders, protect homeland security, and to enforce existing laws while honoring our shared humanity. We strive for a just and comprehensive immigration law which includes a path to citizenship for hard-working, tax-paying immigrants that have contributed to making our State great.

**LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT**

The North Carolina Democratic Party is the party of North Carolina's working people. We understand that meaningful employment at a living wage is critical to the personal security and self-esteem of the people of our State. We believe that economic growth is fully consistent with fair employment practices, fair wages, and a safe, clean, and healthy work place.

We are confident that maintaining a high level of economic growth can and should be accompanied by investments in the training and retraining of workers in view of our changing State, national, and world economies.

**CHILD CARE:** The changing nature of our workforce has had a profound impact upon our families. We believe that employment should promote, enhance, and nurture stable and healthy family relationships instead of harming them. To that end, we support development of incentives for private employers to provide high quality childcare services. We also support development of incentives for, and the removal of obstacles to, alternative work opportunities such as part-time, shared-time, and flexible-time work schedules.

**COLLECTIVE BARGAINING:** We reassert our fundamental belief in the collective bargaining process as a means of serving the interests of both public and private employees and employers. Those interests include better productivity, fair and adequate employee compensation and benefits, and safe, harmonious, and healthy working conditions.

**EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE:** We support equal access to employment opportunities for women and men of all working ages and are committed to equal pay for comparable work. We believe the Department of Labor should be a partner in these endeavors.

**JOB SAFETY/ILLNESS AND INJURY:** We demand strict enforcement of workplace safety standards and the routine inspection of North Carolina workplaces in order to ensure adequate protection for all workers. We support just compensation and adequate care for the victims of occupational diseases and work-related injuries. We particularly support efforts to reduce and eliminate the risk of long-term injury resulting from repetitive job-related activities. The Department of Labor should be an advocate for legislation that promotes safety in the workplace. Safety is a vital component of a productive, profitable workplace.

**JOB TRAINING:** We strongly support the expansion of apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs to help our young people and displaced workers to develop marketable job skills. We believe that special care should be taken to expand job opportunities for the disabled. We believe the Commissioner of Labor should advocate for job training and use official resources to achieve such.

**LIVING WAGE:** We support a living minimum wage to ensure that workers can adequately provide for their own well being and that of their families.

**MIGRANT WORKERS:** We support sanitary living conditions, adequate health care, educational opportunities, and safe working conditions for migrant workers and their families. All workers in North Carolina, regardless of immigration status, have the right to a living wage, timely payment for services, and safe working and housing conditions.

**NON-DISCRIMINATORY EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES:** We support access to employment without discrimination of any kind. We support vigorous enforcement of existing anti-discrimination laws to ensure that all persons have access to good jobs at fair wages and benefits.

**RIGHT-TO-KNOW LAWS:** We believe that workers have a right to know whether they are at risk of exposure to hazardous materials and to the steps that they can take to protect themselves from harmful contact with such substances.

## ***PAYING FOR PROGRESS***

Government services are not free. We believe that all taxes - especially those that fall hardest on middle-class and poor families - should be kept as low as is possible, consistent with the maintenance of an appropriate level of government services. The use of a progressive tax system is the only way to fairly pay for the government services needed to build a solid foundation for our future economic security. We oppose reliance on regressive taxes, which unfairly burden the poor and the middle class. We believe that any future changes in the tax laws should increase the progressivity of our tax system.

We support the wise use of tax monies without waste or extravagance. We support the introduction of increased efficiencies in all areas of government to hold down the tax burden on the people of our State. We are proud of the long history of

efficient government and public investments in infrastructure that Democratic leaders have provided in North Carolina.

## ***SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT***

We believe that the best way to defend our home is to be prepared, and that North Carolina should have safeguards in place to protect from attacks and to be adequately prepared for natural disasters. This preparation should include the best technology and other appropriate tools for local and State law enforcement officials.

**ENERGY POLICY:** We recognize that a primary source of financial support for our Nation's enemies stems from our own dependence on foreign oil. We encourage the creation of a comprehensive energy policy - emphasizing the use of alternative fuel sources and energy efficiency - as a means of reducing our nation's dependence on foreign oil and depriving terrorists of their source of income.

**HEALTH:** We support vigilant protection of North Carolinians' health, and a registry of potentially deadly biological agents that could be used as weapons.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT:** We support law enforcement efforts to obtain additional resources for improved communication and better intelligence gathering. We also encourage better cooperation in sharing information, detaining suspects and alerting the public, within the framework of the Constitution.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION:** We believe that North Carolina residents have a right to know when their safety is threatened in order to make informed decisions about their safety. We encourage rapid alerts in case of danger, and full disclosure, when appropriate, in times of crisis.

**PUBLIC SERVANTS:** We also strongly support our men and women in uniform who protect our communities every day. We are proud of and thankful for our police and fire/rescue forces and other public servants.

## ***SENIORS***

We believe that seniors should enjoy independence and economic security in recognition of their many contributions to society.

**ASSISTED LIVING AND CARE:** We support continued efforts to strengthen training programs for those who work in the field of aging. We support expanded, accessible transportation and affordable educational and leisure opportunities for older adults. We support a background check for all employees with direct care responsibilities for seniors.

**HEALTH CARE/PRESCRIPTION DRUGS:** We strongly oppose privatization of Medicare. We believe any changes in Medicare should focus on health care cost containment to diminish the ever-increasing out-of-pocket medical costs that have risen at rates significantly higher than the rate of inflation. Seniors should be assured both quality and choice of health care providers. Seniors should be protected against

arbitrary health care cancellation. We support economical, accessible prescription drug coverage for our seniors.

**INCOME:** We support efforts to raise incomes of seniors and all other persons above the poverty level to allow them to live in dignity, safety, and security. We support fairness in economic benefit programs for all senior North Carolinians. We support an increase in the homestead exemption from property taxation for the elderly.

**SENIORS AND FAMILIES:** We support efforts to keep families together through safe, affordable adult day care, health care, counseling, job retraining, nutritional assistance, and other means of making life more pleasant for seniors. We pledge to support every reasonable effort to assure that families will not be financially impoverished because of exorbitant housing and health care costs. We Democrats continue our commitment to the Homestead Act.

**SOCIAL SECURITY:** We believe Social Security is a contract that must not be compromised. We oppose privatization and the diversion of Social Security funds for other purposes. We condemn massive federal budget deficits, which force the government to borrow from the Social Security Trust Fund.

### ***VETERANS, ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES***

We stand in support of protecting our nation and State. We recognize that freedom does not come without a price, and many members of the armed forces - our active duty, reservists and National Guard - from this great State have made the ultimate sacrifice. We hereby reaffirm our longtime commitment to our sons and daughters who are serving honorably in the armed forces at this time, those veterans whose service has made this nation and our State an example of democracy for others throughout the world, and their families.

**NC BASES:** We recognize that North Carolina plays an essential role in the defense of our nation because our State contains some of the largest and most crucial military bases necessary for protecting our national security. The presence of these bases is a source of great pride and is vital to the economic prosperity of the communities in which they are located. We support efforts to keep North Carolina bases operational for the benefit of our nation and communities.

**BENEFITS:** We believe it is important to support members of our armed forces during times of conflict, natural disaster and beyond. We support sustaining existing benefits - including educational assistance, health care, housing, small business, burial and other benefits offered to members of the armed forces, veterans and their families. We also support improving combat-related trauma centers, expanding medical and prosthetic research, and implementing sound procedures for expediting the processing of benefits claims.

**COLLABORATION AND RESPONSIBILITY:** We encourage collaboration between members of the armed forces and first responders in the preparedness and response to any attacks or natural disasters. We also encourage responsible procurement practices within the defense community.

**FAMILY SUPPORT:** We support efforts to care for families of the armed forces - especially while members are deployed, and to assist them when they return. We support programs such as counseling, financial management, and basic needs assistance that help families of deployed service members in managing difficulties created by longer and more frequent deployments.

**FORCE:** We support a strong national defense that supplements - but does not replace - diplomacy as a means to advance international peace and economic prosperity. We believe that military force should be used in combat zones only as a last resort. We support the recruitment and retention of highly skilled, motivated and trained members of the armed forces. We support the maintenance and readiness of the necessary force strength to successfully respond to any attacks or natural disasters.

**RESOURCES:** We support the acquisition of necessary resources - including protective equipment and weapons - for members of the armed forces essential for protecting their safety while performing their duty.

**RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES:** We support protecting the civil rights of all members of the armed forces. We also support the laws of armed conflict and the humane treatment of all detainees, war criminals and prisoners of war. We affirm efforts to defend our nation and State against terrorism and ensure that national security can and should be undertaken while preserving the civil rights and liberties of North Carolina residents. We support the enforcement of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, ensuring that activated Reservists and National Guard can resume their jobs upon return.

## CONCLUSION

THEREFORE, We North Carolina Democrats:

- support the sanctity of the American family as the foundation upon which our society and its social and political institutions must rest. With this in mind, we offer a platform that secures the rights of our children, protects the integrity and dignity of the elderly, and promotes the right of working men and women across this State to compete freely and equally for economic advancement and self-fulfillment. Our Party seeks a proper balance between self-interest and the common interest.
- believe in judicious stewardship of public revenues and affirm that a public office is a public trust. We believe in honest, ethical, transparent and accountable government.

- believe that democracy cannot survive without education. We believe that adequate health care must be accessible to all and that homelessness, illiteracy, and poverty must be eradicated from every corner of our State.

- strongly support the protection and preservation of our environment.

- are committed to firm and effective law enforcement and to the swift and fair prosecution and rehabilitation of those who engage in criminal activity. We believe that adequate procedural safeguards are essential to the protection of those wrongly accused and the preservation of liberty.

- believe in fairness, freedom, justice, and privacy.

On this platform we proudly stand.

Address all inquiries to:

The North Carolina Democratic Party  
220 Hillsborough Street  
Raleigh, NC 27603

919.821.2777

919.821.4778 fax

You can also visit the N.C. Democratic Party's Web site at [www.ncdp.org](http://www.ncdp.org).

### ***N.C. Democratic State Executive Council***

Chair	Jerry Meek	Fayetteville
First Vice-Chair	Dannie Montgomery	Lilesville
Second Vice-Chair	Delmas Parker	Clemmons
Third Vice-Chair	Courtney Crowder	Raleigh
Secretary	Roy Lucas	
Treasurer	Muriel Offerman	Cary
First District Chair	Reuben Clayton	Greenville
Second District Chair	Hon. Brad Thompson	Raleigh
Third District Chair	Chris Hardee	Manteo
Fourth District Chair	Thomas E. Austin, II	Durham
Fifth District Chair	David Crawford	Mt. Airy
Sixth District Chair	Wayne Abraham	Greensboro
Seventh District Chair	Melvin Williams	Beaulaville
Eighth District Chair	June Mabry	Albemarle
Ninth District Chair	Dr. Kenneth Baker	Monroe
Tenth District Chair	Jo Sitton	Morganton
Eleventh District Chair	Luke Hyde	Bryson City
Twelfth District Chair	Bernita Sims	High Point

***N.C. Democratic State Executive Council***

Thirteenth District Chair	Thomas E. Coley	Greensboro
President Democratic Women	Laura Blake	
President-Senior Democrats	Reva McNair	
President-Young Democrats	Zack Hawkins	
President-Hispanic Democrats	Ricardo Velasquez	

***Democratic Party County Chairs***

Alamance	James "Hunt" Johnson	Burlington
Alexander	Peggy Rumbold	Taylorsville
Alleghany	Cecil Brooks	Sparta
Anson	Ray King	Wadesboro
Ashe	Melba Jones	West Jefferson
Avery	Wayne Johnson	Minneapolis
Beaufort	Surry Everett	Bath
Bertie	Penny T. Thompson	Windsor
Bladen	Wes Johnson	Elkizabethtown
Brunswick	Vernon Ward	Bolivia
Buncombe	Kathy Sinclair	Asheville
Burke	Dan W. DeHart	Morganton
Cabarrus	Wendy Wood	Concord
Caldwell	Beth Jones	Lenoir
Camden	Brian Forehand	Shiloh
Carteret	Joyce B. Smith	Morehead City
Caswell	Pat Warren	Prospect Hill
Catawba	Dan Green	Hickory
Chatham	Karl Kachergis	Pittsboro
Cherokee	John J. Snow	Murphy
Chowan	Martha Badger	Edenton
Clay	Beth Anderson	Hayesville
Cleveland	Jennifer Helton	Shelby
Columbus	Sherry Dew Prince	Whiteville
Craven	Kelly Greene	New Bern
Cumberland	Roberta Waddle	Fayetteville
Currituck	Roy Sawyer	Powells Point
Dare	Frank "Dale" Draper	Kitty Hawk

***Democratic Party County Chairs (continued)***

Davidson	Randall Lanier	Lexington
Davie	Clyde Scott	Mocksville
Duplin	Cora Jones	Kenansville
Durham	Kevin Farmer	Durham
Edgecombe	Genotre J. Penny-Boone	Tarboro
Forsyth	Fleming El-Amin	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Bobbie Richardson	Louisburg
Gaston	Bill Toole	Gastonia
Gates	Paulette Wester	Eure
Graham	Gavene Collins	Robbinsville
Granville	Darryl Moss	Creedmoor
Greene	Morris Luckett	Hookerton
Guilford	Paul K. Mengert	Greensboro
Halifax	Kathy Knight	Tillery
Harnett	Melissa Lennon	Dunn
Haywood	Bill Jones	Waynesville
Henderson	Doug Freeman	Hendersonville
Hertford	Wendell Hall	Ahoskie
Hoke	Bobbie Strother	Raeford
Hyde	Leon Bryant	Engelhard
Iredell	Rob Stidd	Statesville
Jackson	Kirk Stephens	Sylva
Johnston	Sharon L. Castleberry	Clayton
Jones	William Frost	Trenton
Lee	Donald Trabold	Sanford
Lenoir	George Graham	Kinston
Lincoln	Patsy Black	Denver
Macon	Susie Ledford	Franklin
Madison	Sue Vilcinskis	Marshall
Martin	Kennis Wilkins	Williamston
McDowell	Mike Long	Old Fort
Mecklenburg	Joel Ford	Charlotte

***Democratic Party County Chairs (continued)***

Mitchell	Doug Sudduth	Bakersville
Montgomery	Ruth Morris	Troy
Moore	Brian Deaton	Pinehurst
Nash	Gwen Wilkins	Rocky Mount
New Hanover	Jim Morgan	Wilmington
Northampton	Iris Williams	Garysburg
Onslow	William Mills	Jacksonville
Orange	Jack Sanders	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	Phyllis Harris	Merritt
Pasquotank	Una Green	Elizabeth City
Pender	Patrick Whitfield	Rocky Point
Perquimans	Fred Yates	Winfall
Person	Jason Torian	Roxboro
Pitt	Johnny Rouse	Greenville
Polk	Margaret P. Johnson	Columbus
Randolph	Mac Whatley	Asheboro
Richmond	Svea Strong	Rockingham
Robeson	Gary Strickland, Jr.	Pembroke
Rockingham	Royce Richardson	Madison
Rowan	Genoal Russell	Salisbury
Rutherford	Gene Mitchell	Spindale
Sampson	Johnny Kaleel	Clinton
Scotland	Jan Schmidt	Laurinburg
Stanly	June Mabry	Albemarle
Stokes	Bobby Miller	King
Surry	Larry Covington	Dobbins
Swain	Troy Burns	Bryson City
Transylvania	Marshall McCallie	Brevard
Tyrrell		
Union	Harry B. Crow, Jr.	Monroe
Vance	James Baines	Henderson
Wake	Doris Weaver	Raleigh

***Democratic Party County Chairs (continued)***

Warren	Gloria Davis	Warrenton
Washington	Zebedee Taylor	Plymouth
Watauga	Diane Tilson	Boone
Wayne	Bronnie Quinn	Goldsboro
Wilkes	Richard "Dick" Sloop	North Wilkesboro
Wilson	Christopher Boykin	Sims
Yadkin	Hassel Brown	East Bend
Yancey	Tommy Fox	Burnsville

# 2008 Libertarian Party of North Carolina Platform

## ***PREAMBLE***

We hold that every person has a natural right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and property.

We hold that the purpose of government is the protection of the rights and property of peaceful individuals.

We hold that the initiation of force or fraud for political or social reasons is always immoral, and it is contrary to the principles of legitimate government.

We hold that the guarantor of personal liberty is economic freedom;

Accordingly, the Libertarian Party of North Carolina seeks:

- \* Federal Government that is limited to the powers specifically enumerated for it in the U.S. Constitution.

- \* Federal, state and local government that does not attempt to manipulate the economy or interfere in the private moral decisions of any individual.

- \* A society that is freer and more prosperous, based on the respect for our differences, acknowledgement of the creative potential of a free market, and optimism for the future.

## ***I. Justice***

The only real crimes are those which result in direct harm to a person or property. Any criminal laws, policies, and programs not directly based upon this principle of justice have no place in a free and civil society. The LPNC calls for the vigorous prosecution of crimes with victims, and the repeal of all laws against so-called "victimless crimes." Government officials should not be immune from prosecution of criminal acts in the conduct of their duties.

### **Prisons (revised 2008)**

Prisons should exist to separate those who would violate the rights of others from civil society. Imprisonment should be considered a last resort to prevent habitually violent offenders from continuing to inflict violence against others. The Constitutional rights of prisoners and ex-prisoners should be abridged only where it is necessary to accomplish this purpose. The LPNC calls for prisons that are humane, with programs designed to provide inmates the discipline and skills required to become productive and law-abiding citizens upon release. For minor offenses, we support replacing prison sentences with less expensive and more just alternatives, such as restitution and community service.

## Death Penalty

The LPNC opposes execution of prisoners. We believe that state-sanctioned revenge never serves the cause of justice.

## End the War on Drugs

The LPNC calls for the immediate end to the insane "war on drugs." While we do not advocate the use of drugs, we have learned that drug prohibition is worse than the drugs themselves. We call for the legalization of all drugs and the immediate pardon of the over one-quarter of North Carolina prison inmates convicted solely of drug charges and other "victimless crimes."

## Takings

The LPNC opposes the taking or seizure of private property by government or by agencies acting upon governmental authority. We support compensation for owners whose property is devalued or made inaccessible by government regulations.

## Environment

The basis for effective environmental protection is found in upholding property rights. The LPNC calls for the repeal of any laws which inhibit owners from taking action to legally protect and defend their property.

## Pollution

Pollution is a violation of rights and should be treated as such. Polluters, either public or private, should be required to make full compensation for any personal injuries or property damages that they cause. Criminal penalties are appropriate only when deliberate or willfully negligent pollution poses a serious threat or causes serious harm to innocent people or their property.

## Roadblocks and Searches

The LPNC calls for a halt to random roadblocks or searches of any kind. Roadblocks should only be used to stop known fleeing criminals. Searches should only be conducted in strict adherence to the Constitution.

## Militarization of Police

The LPNC decries the increasing militarization of police. Police SWAT teams increasingly violate our rights and terrorize innocent civilians in a manner the LPNC believes is blatantly unconstitutional. Police departments exist to protect and serve their citizens, and military style raids have no place in a civil society. The LPNC calls for an end to no-knock searches and hooded officers.

## Trial by Jury

The LPNC fully supports the right of every person accused of a public offense to a trial by jury, regardless of the nature or severity of the crime. Therefore, the LPNC opposes attempts to replace trial by jury with trial by military tribunals, trial by executive and administrative agency, or detention without trial. The LPNC

believes that cases of alleged contempt of court (civil or criminal) should be tried by jury, rather than by judges with an institutional bias in favor of asserting their own authority. We favor the right of juries to judge not only the accused but also the law through jury nullification, and we favor requiring judges to inform juries of this right.

## ***II. SOCIAL ISSUES***

### **Education**

The LPNC supports any attempt by parents and students to take control of their education. The state should uphold its NC Constitutional mandate to ensure that children have access to a quality education, by lifting the burden of regulation from private education and home schooling, and by allowing as much school choice as possible.

### **Daycare and Elder Care**

The LPNC calls for the complete deregulation of the daycare, nursing home and home health care industries. This will make these services more diverse, plentiful and inexpensive, eliminating the perceived need for government intervention.

### **Welfare**

The LPNC offers a positive alternative to the failed welfare state. We offer a vision of a society based on individual responsibility and private charity. Once people are free to keep all the money they earn, they will be able to offer direct individual aid that is truly compassionate. We favor ending government welfare programs as quickly as possible.

### **Housing**

The LPNC advocates a free and unregulated housing market. We call for the elimination of all laws which dictate to homeowners how they will build, inhabit, or use their property, and of all regulations which increase the costs of housing. In no case should the taxpayers subsidize another's choice of where to build and maintain housing.

### **Healthcare**

The LPNC calls on government to get out of the healthcare industry entirely. When people are allowed free choice, they will be more able to choose the care they want at a price they can afford. We advocate a compassionate approach towards those currently dependent on government healthcare, and would take care to not increase their suffering in pursuit of this goal.

### **Marriage**

The idea that governments should give "license" or permission for marriage is inconsistent with the principles of liberty. A person's union with another is of no concern of the state except for the purpose of establishing next of kin and for that

purpose, all adults must be treated equally. Accordingly, the LPNC calls for the state to leave marriage to religious institutions or private contracts and to repeal or amend all laws making distinctions based on a state of marriage.

### **Water Rights (new 2008)**

Water received from paid water services or from privately-owned wells is the property of the individual who receives it, and that property may be used as the owner sees fit provided that the owner is not infringing on the rights of others. This includes, but is not limited to, the right of individuals to reuse their own water in an effort to conserve water resources. We favor repealing regulations that prohibit the reuse of privately owned water on private property.

### **Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies (new 2008)**

The LPNC calls for an end to fluoridation of public water supplies within the state. Fluoride supplementation should be left up to families and individuals, not provided by one-size-fits-all dosing of public water supplies.

## ***III. THE FREE MARKET***

### **Corporate Welfare**

The LPNC calls for the end of any and all corporate welfare policies. We believe that the free market is far more efficient than government at deciding which forms of business most benefit North Carolinians. We oppose any action by state or local government to subsidize the costs of private business.

### **Business and Labor**

The LPNC calls for the immediate abolition of all state and local business licenses, occupational licenses, and franchise fees thus freeing the members of the public to become clients of whomever they please for whatever price and level of service is mutually acceptable. This action would open the field of voluntary licensing and decrease the short supply of affordable professionals in the areas of health, law, engineering, counseling, real estate, dentistry, embalming, and other services. We call on all levels of government to eliminate all regulations and fees that artificially increase the costs of starting and maintaining a business, or of gaining employment.

### **Commercial Free Speech (new 2008)**

While the LPNC understands that freedom of speech is freedom of all speech, the LPNC calls for the end to all restrictions on advertising and public relations, except for those which may disallow false representations, or those which protect the right to property or the right to privacy. We specifically call for the repeal of local sign ordinances. We recognize that, just as political free speech is essential to a free political arena, so commercial free speech is essential to a free market.

### Privatization

The LPNC challenges local and county governments to seek private solutions for basic needs. We call for free and open competition in all areas which have been previously reserved to government-granted monopolies.

### Zoning

The LPNC calls for the repeal of all zoning ordinances. In their place, we uphold the rights of private owners to use and develop their property as they see fit, and the rights of their neighbors to be protected from any direct harm caused by such use. We encourage people to establish private contractual relationships that promote harmonious land use and development.

### Transportation

The LPNC challenges state and local government to stop building new highways or other transportation systems. We propose giving private enterprise the opportunity to come up with innovative transportation solutions without government interference. Current roads should be maintained by private enterprise until such time as they can be transferred to private ownership.

### Agriculture and Forestry

The LPNC supports a free market in agriculture and forestry. People should be free to raise any agricultural product and sell it at market, without government subsidy, support, or interference. Agricultural and forestry research should be conducted privately, without government interference or support. We call for the immediate removal of all taxes on agricultural products at all levels, including production, distribution, storage, transportation, and sale.

### Alcohol Sales

The LPNC calls for government to get out of the business of selling alcohol. The Alcohol Beverage Control system should be privatized and alcohol sales deregulated as quickly as possible.

## ***IV. GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION***

### Democracy

Access to the ballot should be open to all Constitutionally qualified candidates. All candidates for a given office should be held to the same requirements, regardless of party affiliation. The people should have easy access to state their will to the government through as many democratic methods as possible, including, but not limited to, initiative, referendum, recall, proportional representation, and write-in votes.

## Fair Campaigns

The right to freedom of expression must include the unrestricted right to pay for dissemination of one's opinion. When the government controls the funding of campaigns, it controls the campaigns themselves, and thus the elections. Accordingly, the LPNC calls for an end to all limits on a person's right to support the candidate of his choice.

## Legislation

The LPNC believes bills issuing from the General Assembly should be as simple and to the point as possible. We challenge the General Assembly to write bills that cover only one topic and that can be understood by the average voter. We oppose riders, unrelated amendments, or any other attempt to pass legislation without a clear, open, and public consideration of the proposed law.

## Annexation

The LPNC opposes forced annexation by municipalities. All annexation should be subject to the direct approval of those living in areas proposed to be annexed.

## Taxation

Taxation is by its very nature a coercive and destructive act against the people. The LPNC believes that all people have the basic right to keep the fruits of their labor and enterprise. We believe that the costs of government should be paid for by voluntary means only.

## Federal Grants

The LPNC challenges state and local governments to turn away all federal grants and the restrictions and mandates that come with them. We call on the federal government to release control and funding over these programs to the state and to the people in accordance with the 9th and 10th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

## Bonds

To the extent that government bonds are simply deferred taxes, they should be avoided in all circumstances. State and local governments should take action to pay off existing bonds as quickly as possible, and refrain from the issuance of new bonds.

## Sale of Government Lands and Assets

The LPNC challenges state and local governments to privatize as many lands and assets as possible. Many functions of government should be transferred to private ownership, and a necessary reduction in the size of government will generate surplus property. We call for a fair and open process to liquidate these lands and taxpayers.

## **V. FREEDOM**

### **Privacy**

The LPNC opposes any attempts by government to collect information on the people, except in the Constitutionally required performance of its duties. All personal information gathered by government must be kept confidential, and not used or shared except directly for the purpose for which it was gathered.

### **National ID**

The LPNC opposes any form of a national ID card. North Carolina officials should refuse to implement any national identification system that the U.S. Congress may attempt to enact.

### **Right to Self Defense (title change 2008)**

The LPNC acknowledges every individual's inalienable right to choose to own and carry firearms or other means of self-defense, without government licensing, registration, monitoring or interference of any kind.

### **Selective Service**

Compulsory military service is involuntary servitude. The LPNC holds that all aspects of such conscription are both unconstitutional and violations of our unalienable Rights. The State of North Carolina, by making its driver's license conditional on Selective Service registration is abetting this human rights violation. This arrangement and all similar practices must end.

### **Boating, Hunting and Fishing Rights**

The LPNC calls for the elimination of state licenses for the purposes of boating, hunting, or fishing. We support the rights of private land owners to allow, ban or regulate these activities on their property, as they see fit.

### **Consensual Relationships**

The government has absolutely no place telling consenting adults which adults they can love or how they can love one another. The LPNC calls for the immediate repeal of all laws that encourage or discourage any consensual sexual or family relationships.

### **Adoption**

The LPNC calls for a total deregulation of adoption services. We believe that easily available adoption will significantly lower abortion and child abuse. We support the rights of individuals and non-traditional families to adopt.

### **Immigration**

The LPNC welcomes immigrants to our state. There should be no laws that set different standards for immigrants and non-immigrants. People who are not citizens should enjoy equal treatment under the law.

Free Association

The LPNC supports the right of any free association of individuals to conduct their community affairs as they see fit consistent with individual liberty, without interference from the government.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

National Libertarian Party Platform

The LPNC affirms and adopts the platform of the national Libertarian Party.

Omissions

In all matters where the LPNC does not take a position in this platform, the party shall always be in favor of the position which grants the greatest freedom to the people while protecting individual rights, and which most limits the role of government.

The LPNC offers a positive alternative to the failed welfare state. We offer a vision of a society based on individual responsibility and private charity. Once For more information on the Libertarian Party of North Carolina, call (877) 843-5762. Visit the party's Web site at [www.lpnc.org](http://www.lpnc.org) or [info@lpnc.org](mailto:info@lpnc.org).

N.C. Libertarian State Executive Committee

Chair	Barbara Howe	Oxford
Vice-Chair	Lee Wrights	
Recording Secretary	Stephanie Watson	
Treasurer	John Caveny	Kings Mountain
Membership Secretary	Jasonn Bateman	

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Paul Elledge	Greensboro
Joy Elliott	Raleigh
Brian Irving	Cary
Phil Jacobson	Raleigh
Chris Spruyt	Raleigh
Rick Pasotto	Charlotte

# 2008 Republican Party of North Carolina Platform

(As Adopted on June 6, 2008)

## **Article I: Family**

1. Our nation's strength lies with the family where each new generation gains its moral anchor. It is the first school of good citizenship, the engine of economic progress, and a haven of security and understanding.

2. The ideal environment for raising children is a two-parent family where a husband and wife live in harmony in one home. We praise the courageous efforts of single parents who work hard to provide stable homes. We recognize that single parents often succeed and that two-parent families sometimes fail.

3. Government cannot legislate love or compassion. It should not preempt parental responsibility for children; however, government can protect children from abuse and neglect. We support laws that balance parental rights with the protection of a child's life, safety and wellbeing. We support tax credits for the adoption of children into permanent, safe and nurturing homes. We support religious and private initiatives that promote healthy, nurturing families and provide services to dysfunctional families.

4. Homosexual behavior is not normal and should not be taught as acceptable. Public schools should not be used to teach children that homosexual behavior is normal. Taxpayers should not fund benefit plans for unmarried partners. We support federal and state constitutional amendments to ensure that marriage is limited to the union of one man and one woman. We oppose the adoption or foster parenting of children by same sex couples.

## **Article II: Economic Policy**

1. The free enterprise system is the most effective and just economic system. Economic freedom is essential to human liberty. Denying economic freedom diminishes individual human dignity.

2. Government ought to provide an unencumbered environment for individual initiative and enterprise. Regulation and taxation reduce and redistribute income; they do not create it.

3. Growth in employment and personal income requires expanding capital formation. We oppose the taxation of capital gains as ordinary income.

4. We urge Congress to make permanent the tax changes of 2001 and 2003. We urge elimination of the death tax.

5. We pay more taxes than necessary with the highest tax rates in the southeast. Government spending should not increase more than population growth and inflation combined. We support zero-based budgeting and a taxpayer's bill of rights incorporating these principles.

6. It is unfair to recruit or retain businesses with tax incentives when other businesses must bear the full burden of taxation. The best way to promote economic growth is to reduce our overall tax burden. Raising tax rates on many of us to provide preferential treatment for a few is unfair.

### ***Article III: Individual Liberty***

1. We embrace the vision for America established by our nation's founders — the authors of the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, and the North Carolina Constitution, including its Declaration of Rights.

2. The state must not interfere with freedom of religion. We oppose efforts to remove the recognition of Almighty God from our schools and courts and from our Pledge of Allegiance. State schools should not discriminate for or against any religion nor should they deny equal access to school facilities.

3. Government should treat all citizens fairly and impartially and should assure equal opportunity without regard to wealth, race, religion, sex, or national origin. We oppose all forms of invidious discrimination. We oppose efforts to include sexual orientation as a category under civil rights laws.

4. We support the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that guarantees the right of free citizens to keep and bear arms. We oppose further restriction on the ownership, sale, purchase and "lawful carry" of firearms by law-abiding citizens. Since criminals do not obey laws, we support eliminating North Carolina's capricious statewide "no carry" zones that disarm law abiding and duly licensed concealed carry permit holders.

5. Private property should not be taken by condemnation except for a legitimate public use, and upon prompt payment of just compensation. A state constitutional amendment should be submitted promptly to the people.

6. Annexation laws should be reformed to strengthen the hand of those being involuntarily annexed.

### ***Article IV: Sanctity of Life***

1. We believe in the sanctity of all human life.

2. Unborn children have constitutional rights to life and liberty. We urge the Supreme Court to overturn *Roe vs. Wade*. We support a human life amendment. We oppose efforts to mandate abortion or to fund organizations that provide or promote abortion services. Abortion is never an acceptable method of birth control.

3. We oppose partial-birth abortion. We urge the General Assembly to prohibit this procedure which would complement the federal law.

4. We encourage adoption. Adoption should be encouraged through significant tax credits, insurance reforms and legal reforms.

5. We oppose the erosion of parental rights and responsibilities with respect to their unmarried children. Informed consent and parental consent should be prerequisite to any minor receiving family-planning services.

6. We support all developments in biomedical research that enhance and protect human life. But we oppose any new development that does not treat all human life as a precious gift of God, or that does not treat every individual human life as a locus of unique and irreplaceable dignity, no matter how weak, immature, or dependent.

7. We oppose all procedures that intentionally destroy innocent human life. We oppose human cloning and the destruction of human embryos. We support adult stem cell research.

8. We support treating the infirm and elderly with love and respect, not as a burden. We oppose euthanasia.

9. We urge the recruitment and support of candidates who will work hard to protect all innocent human life.

### ***Article V: State Government***

1. We expect legislators to be efficient, effective, ethical, and responsive.

2. Legislative session limits must be accompanied by measures to ensure that policy decisions are made by elected legislators and are not made by unelected state employees or legislative staff.

3. Government should encourage honest, productive work. Therefore, we oppose any expansion of legal gambling, including the state lottery. The state lottery monopoly turns government into a bookie, operates only by false advertising, capitalizes on broken dreams and personal irresponsibility, and places the burden of taxation most heavily on those who are least able to afford it.

4. We oppose unfunded mandates. Each level of government should fund the programs it requires of other levels of government.

5. Elected officials should not appear in "public service ads" unless that official has announced retirement from all public office.

6. No State funds should be spent without an explicit appropriation. We oppose reductions in the jurisdiction and resources of the State Auditor. We oppose "slush funds" that are rewards for political support. Raiding of dedicated funds should not be allowed except in an emergency as determined by law.

7. Every bill should receive a recorded vote in committee. The budget bill must be made public no less than two days before the final vote.

8. We support the issuance of a driver's license only to those who are legally here. We should end all subsidies to illegal aliens, except in life threatening emergencies. Taxpayers should not pay for higher education for illegal aliens.

9. Gov. Mike Easley has thoroughly mismanaged reform of the State mental health system. The needs of patients must be the first priority. This requires diagnosis, a comprehensive care plan and regular follow-up. Accountability at every level is required. We endorse stiff penalties for those who abuse or exploit patients with mental illness.

10. We encourage easy disclosure and access to all state and local government budgets, including the compensation of employees.

### ***Article VI: Elections***

1. Free Elections protect us from tyrannical abuse of power. The Democratic Party has a long history of using insidious practices that deny the majority honest representation. Unable to win elections fairly, the Democratic Party has relied upon gerrymandering and manipulation of election laws. The Democratic Party should apologize to all African Americans and to all Republicans for the role of the Democratic Party in the white supremacy campaign of 1898 including the riots which overthrew the biracial Republican government of the City of Wilmington.

2. Photo identification will deter voter fraud. Registration forms for naturalized citizens should include the naturalization certificate number or a passport number. We welcome naturalized citizens to our Party.

3. We support compact contiguous single-member districts that do not split counties or precincts. An independent redistricting commission is the best remedy. When the legislature does not follow redistricting law legal action should be pursued.

4. We recognize the independence of the judiciary and oppose the appointment of state judges. To hold to account our trial courts through regular, direct elections is a valuable right.

5. Voters should have full and timely information on candidates' campaign finances. We oppose funding any politician's election campaign with public funds.

6. The public is ill served by nonpartisan judicial elections. The party affiliation of judicial candidates should appear on the ballot.

7. We are aware that the Campaign Finance Reform Act is the law of the land. But we can read the Constitution for ourselves. The Act obviously abridges our freedom to speak on core political subjects. We urge Congress to repeal it and to reject other assaults on freedom of speech.

**Article VII: Education**

1. We believe in an excellent system of public education. This is impossible unless parents, not the state, have control of their children's education.

2. Choice and competition have served the state well in higher education. Choice and competition should be used to improve education at primary and secondary levels as well. We support tax credits for parents who relieve the burden on our public schools by lawfully educating their children in private or home schools. There should be no additional restrictions on parents' option to educate their children at home.

3. We support charter schools. The cap on the number of charter schools should be removed. Parents are the best judges of what kind of schooling is best for their children.

4. Our schools should be independent of the federal government. We support keeping education dollars in North Carolina without going to bureaucrats at the national level.

5. Real education reform requires local control of curriculum, budget, textbook selection, and personnel in the public schools. Parents must have complete access to all curricula and to materials used for teacher development.

6. Reform requires nationally normed tests, cutting administrative waste, and facilitating alternative teacher certification. Our students must have the best possible teachers in the classroom, whether physically present or by use of technology. Teachers and principals should be paid, retained, and promoted based on the quality of their work, not on the length of their service. All teachers, especially of high school math and science, should be trained in the subject matter they are actually teaching. Highly qualified teachers and principals in low performing schools should receive additional pay if their students show academic progress.

7. Children should be able to read and write at grade level. High school graduates should be proficient at the twelfth grade level so that they are prepared for additional education. Social promotion should be eliminated.

8. Schools should encourage patriotism and the traditional values of Western civilization and should teach the true facts of the history of the United States. Schools should require a course on economics and Government so that students will be prepared to vote as informed citizens.

9. We support daily recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance in our schools. Every classroom should display an American flag and our national motto — "In God We Trust."

10. We oppose mandatory sex education in public schools. Sex education should not be included in any public school program without provision for prior approval from parents. No birth control devices or drugs should be distributed in or by state schools. We support teaching abstinence until marriage as the expected

norm for sexual behavior and the most effective way to prevent teenage pregnancies, abortion, and sexually transmitted diseases and to create healthy relationships and self-esteem.

11. We oppose those social services, including school-based clinics and mental health programs, which bypass parents.

12. We support the right of students to pray in school and the right of others to pray at public occasions.

13. We oppose the restriction of free speech and free assembly by public educational institutions on ideological or religious grounds.

### ***Article VIII: Justice***

1. The first duty of government is maintaining law and order, allowing citizens freedom to pursue the blessings of life and liberty.

2. We support the Unborn Victims of Violence Act.

3. The death penalty deters murder. Premeditated and deliberate murder calls for the death penalty, which is directly proportional to the wrong perpetrated against its victim and against the moral order. We should drastically reduce the time between death sentence and execution.

4. We support effective educational and treatment programs for drug and alcohol abuse. Stiff punishment for those who drive while impaired by drugs or alcohol is appropriate. We oppose legalizing drugs. Drug dealers must face stiff punishment.

5. We are repulsed by the rise of gratuitous violence and pornography in literature, music and the electronic media. We support mandatory labeling of these products. We oppose using tax dollars to buy them. Laws should control obscene and sadistic materials that degrade women and children.

6. We want enforced stiff penalties for abducting, exploiting or abusing children. We abhor domestic violence and spousal abuse. We support organizations that provide efficient and effective solutions for domestic violence and abuse.

7. Prisons should pay less attention to inmate comfort and more to security, education and labor. Inmates should be required to work and pay for their incarceration.

8. "Dead-beat" parents should be forced to meet their obligations.

9. We support tort reform, including a cap on awards for pain and suffering, reform in the collateral source rule, allowing more of the award for the victim, and structured payments of awards.

10. Records of violent juvenile crime should be available to the courts.

**Article IX: Environment**

1. We affirm that we are stewards of our God-given natural heritage. We have a duty to protect the air and water, productive forests, and abundant wildlife.
2. If regulation is needed to protect the environment the government should not proceed without first demonstrating by evidence that the benefits warrant the cost.
3. When government takes the economic value of property by regulatory action, it should compensate landowners for their loss. Local governments are adversely affected when land is removed from the local tax base by environmental "set-asides" for conservation.

**Article X: National Policy**

1. We support our President in the war against terrorism, including preventing rogue nations from obtaining weapons of mass destruction. We support our troops. Denying reinforcements to our troops should never be considered as "supporting the troops." Americans owe our continued freedom and security to these brave men and women.
2. The most important responsibility of the federal government is "to provide a common defense" for the states and the nation. Our borders must be made secure. The federal government should actively enforce its immigration laws. Opposing "profiling" is neither wise nor moral if imposed at the expense of national security.
3. English must be made the official language of the United States of America.
4. America's defense must be second to none. The ban against known homosexuals should be retained. The armed forces should be maintained at full combat readiness.
5. We oppose any foreign effort to influence our elections.
6. American participation in any international body must never sacrifice the sovereignty of the United States. We oppose relinquishing our freedom to any organization claiming authority to propose, legislate, or to enforce global regulations. The United States has the absolute right to defend itself. It does not need permission from the United Nations or any other international body.
7. We recognize the need for legally binding treaties. We support efforts to revise or withdraw from any treaty that compromises our sovereignty or undermines national defense. Foreign court decisions are not relevant to interpretation of the U.S. Constitution except when construing terms known at the time of ratification.
8. We support a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. We support spending cuts as the right means to balance the federal budget and tax rate reductions as the right way to stimulate the economy.

9. Individuals should work in return for public assistance. Our nation needs to change from a welfare state to an opportunity society.

10. Social Security must be placed on a sound basis. The federal budget should be balanced without using Social Security reserves. These reserves should be dedicated toward meeting future obligations. We support offering workers more choice and control over their own retirement security, but in ways that do not harm anyone already on Social Security or within a few years of retirement.

11. Early intervention and wise health choices are best made by individuals and doctors who are guided by sound medical opinion. We reject universal national healthcare. Choice for patients, with better information about health care, will allow a reduction in health care costs. We support medical savings accounts which combine personal responsibility with access to affordable healthcare.

13. We call on Congress, the President, the courts, and the states to abide by the Ninth and Tenth Amendments. We oppose governmental encroachments upon all powers and rights which the Constitution of the United States has reserved to the states, or to the people.

14. We encourage the United States Senate to modify its rules to prevent the filibuster of judicial candidates.

15. The Republican Party was born out of the abolition movement of the 1850's. Slavery has been abolished in the United States. However, millions of people around the world continue to live in bondage. Our foreign policy should encourage freedom from slavery for all peoples.

For more information on the North Carolina Republican Party:

N.C. Republican Party  
1506 Hillsborough St.  
Raleigh, N.C. 27605

Phone: 919.828.6423 Fax: 919.899.3815

Or visit the party's web site at [www.ncgop.org](http://www.ncgop.org).

# ***Republican Party Central Committee***

Chairman	Linda Daves	Charlotte
Vice-Chair	David A. Sawyer	Bryson City
National Committee Man	Rep. David R. Lewis	Dunn
National Committee Woman	Dr. Ada Fisher	Salisbury
Secretary	Joan A. Fleming	Winston-Salem
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Legal Counsel	Marshall Hurley	Greensboro
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Past Chairman	Ferrell Blount	Bethel
1st District Chair	Vacant	
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Senate Leader	Sen. Phil E. Berger, Sr.	Eden
Joint Leader	Rep. Dale R. Folwell	Winston-Salem
President County Chairs	Bob R. Pruett	Beaufort
President Womens' Fed	Valerie J. White	Asheboro
President Mens' Fed	Mac Musselwhite, III	Mathews
Chair Young Republicans	Kim Cotten	Pittsboro
Chair College Republicans	Sam Tasher	Durham
Advisor Teen Republicans	Justin Burr	Albemarle

UNITED

# United States Government

On April 24, 1778, the North Carolina General Assembly ratified the Articles of Confederation, the first "Constitution" of the new United States. It proved to be ineffective in holding the nation together. A decade later North Carolina was caught up in a bitterly divisive contest over a second federal constitution. While North Carolina's legislature had approved the Articles of Confederation with little debate, the Constitution engendered a two-year war of words before a constitutional convention meeting in Fayetteville ratified it on November 21, 1789.

In 1777, debate over the nature of the Articles of Confederation in the Continental Congress had been lackluster until the arrival of Thomas Burke, a delegate from North Carolina. Burke was outraged by the draft version of the Articles of Confederation, which he believed ceded too much authority to a national government and reserved too little to the states.

He wrote back to Governor Richard Caswell "[t]hat the more experience I acquire, the stronger is my conviction that unlimited power cannot be safely trusted to any man, or set of men, on earth." Burke feared that the governmental structure established in the Articles would allow power to coalesce around a small group of men removed from the close supervision of their electorate. Burke instead argued convincingly for a "constitution" that would secure state powers against encroachment by a national government. Burke believed this balance of power would create "a firm league of friendship" among the states.

Not quite a decade later, it was apparent to many in the former colonies that the arrangement of power in the Continental Congress was not "firm" and was decidedly lacking in "friendship." During the summer of 1787, delegates from twelve states, including five representatives from North Carolina, assembled in Philadelphia to write a new Constitution for the nation.

George Washington wrote a friend that it was his "wish . . . that the convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the defects of the constitution to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not." Many leaders in the states and among the delegates attending the Philadelphia convention agreed with Washington's sentiment. All were concerned that the nation's experiment in republican democracy might collapse before it had an opportunity to succeed. William Richardson Davie of North Carolina noted the "repeated and decisive proofs of the total inefficiency of our general government."

# STATES GOVERNMENT

Most of the convention delegates assembled in Philadelphia agreed with General Washington on the nation's need for a "radical cure." From May 25 to September 17, 1787, delegates debated the requirements of a "more perfect union," always fearful that the nation was teetering on the brink of anarchy and that their efforts might not prove timely or radical enough to rescue the fruits of self-government won during the American Revolution. The document that emerged from the Philadelphia convention provided more scope for national intervention in the affairs of the individual. At the same time, the proposed Constitution set limits on what states might do and expanded the national government's abilities to establish economic policy and carry it out.

The history behind the choices made during those four months in Philadelphia reflects the rapid social, political and economic changes that swept the new nation in its first decade from the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, to the summer of 1787. Those choices presented the United States with the first opportunity in history for a people to take the future in their own hands and mold it to their own ideas of liberty and freedom.

### ***North Carolina Creates Its First Government***

For the people of North Carolina, the experiment in self-government began with the creation of their own state constitution in 1776. It was one thing to declare oneself independent, however, and quite another to determine how best to use that independence. In November, 1776, the citizens of Mecklenburg County issued a series of instructions to their delegates to the North Carolina Provincial Congress. The congress was slated to meet in Halifax to draft the state's first constitution. The instructions issued to the Mecklenburg representatives required them to try "to establish a free government under the authority of the people of the State of North Carolina and that the government be a simple democracy or as near it as possible." The instructions also urged the Mecklenburg delegates to seek a bill of rights, a separation of powers provision and a supremacy clause in the final draft of the constitution. Most important, the constitution should recognize that "[t]he principal supreme power is possessed by the people at large." Although the North Carolina constitution ratified on December 17-18, 1776, did not fully reflect the demands of the Mecklenburg delegation, it did recognize that political sovereignty rested ultimately in the people. It was prefaced, moreover, with a declaration securing to citizens freedom of the press, assembly and religion, among other rights.

North Carolina's constitution contrasted sharply with the Articles of Confederation. The latter had no bill of rights. It vested almost total sovereignty in the states and failed to clearly establish the structure and powers of the new national government. The national government established by the Articles lacked both an executive and a judiciary branch (except in the limited area of admiralty law).

While North Carolina's state government was often ineffective and slow to respond to the needs of the Revolution, it did provide an adequate framework for governance once the war ended. Some might complain — and many North Carolina citizens at the time did — that the General Assembly was too quick to issue paper money or place a moratorium on suits for debt. It was able, though, to provide leadership and direction in reconstructing the state's economy following the end of the Revolution. The Continental Congress, in contrast, was hamstrung. Unable to collect funds other than through loans or voluntary payment of requisitions from the states, it could not effectively enforce the peace or make the states abide by the terms of the peace treaty with Great Britain.

### ***The Crisis of National Leadership***

While the Continental Congress brought the war to a successful end, it could not manage the peace. Contrary to the Treaty of Paris signed between the United States and Great Britain in 1783, states still refused to honor outstanding debts to English merchants or return land or pay compensation to loyalists whose properties were confiscated during the Revolution.

These failures led the British to maintain troops on American territory and prevent U.S. ships from carrying British products. Such international problems were compounded by the inability of the Continental Congress to help resolve disputes among the states. During the Revolution, Vermont had seceded from New Hampshire and New York without approval from either state. Congress was unable to resolve the conflict successfully, despite repeated pleas from Governor Clinton of New York for help. Conflicts over boundaries also developed between Delaware and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and North Carolina and Virginia. With the partial exception of the dispute between Pennsylvania and Delaware, Congress failed to broker agreements that would settle the conflicts.

Among the states there was also a growing concern over competition for international trade. States that lacked adequate harbors — North Carolina among them — were adversely affected by import duties imposed by other states. One constant source of friction between individual states involved the use of interstate waterways. These issues were further compounded by the security threats many states faced on their western borders, where they were confronted by the hostile English and Spanish empires, restive Native American tribes, as well as settlers anxious to expand beyond the recognized limits of the nation.

In 1785, for example, the Continental Congress negotiated the Treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees. North Carolina, on behalf of its western interests, lodged an official protest of the treaty "as containing several stipulations which infringe and violate the legislative rights of the State." Such dual interpretations reinforced the confusion of settlers over who actually exercised political authority in the western region.

Earlier, a group of western North Carolina citizens in what is today Tennessee had assembled to clarify their relationship to the state of North Carolina and the Continental Congress. The North Carolina General Assembly had ceded its western territories to the national government in 1784, an action it later tried to reverse. Anticipating statehood, the western citizens signed and ratified a constitution for the new state of Franklin on December 17, 1784. Although they did so under the impression that they would soon be separated politically from North Carolina, they continued to assert their autonomy even after North Carolina revoked the secession. The creation of the state of Franklin under the leadership of John Sevier, a Revolutionary war hero, signaled widespread dissatisfaction among settlers in the western regions with the way they had been treated by the easterners who dominated the N.C. General Assembly. They felt themselves ignored and excluded from the benefits of representative government, yet forced to pay taxes to sustain that government.

Although dissatisfaction was widespread in North Carolina and in other states, not everyone felt the need for major revisions of the Articles of Confederation. Many states were emerging from a post-war economic slump by the late 1780s. Harbors were filling and farm goods were reaching new price levels. By the eve of the Philadelphia Convention, many observers thought the states were well on the road to political stability and economic prosperity.

Many others, however, believed the individual states exerted too much influence over the national economy. A group of strong nationalists, including James Madison of Virginia, Alexander Hamilton of New York and James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, feared that the parochial economic concerns of the states would always outweigh the general economic welfare of the nation. They instead called for a unified and powerful national government to overcome the economic provincialism fostered by the Articles of Confederation.

The first attempt to remedy some of the ills brought on by too much state influence on the national economy came during the Mount Vernon Conference in March of 1785. Meeting at the home of George Washington, delegates from Virginia and Maryland sat together to discuss their mutual problems concerning harbor facilities and interstate waterways. These representatives resolved to work together to overcome conflicts on fishing rights, navigational safety, piracy and interstate currency rates. Most importantly, the delegates identified the need for more states to participate in future discussions.

The Virginia House of Delegates, when it ratified the Mount Vernon Accord in 1786, also called for a second meeting to be held in Annapolis to discuss "such commercial regulations [as] may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony." The call went out to all the states to send delegates to attend this second meeting. In the end, only five states sent representatives to Annapolis

for the meeting, which convened in September, 1786. North Carolina, like several other states, had appointed delegates. Hugh Williamson, North Carolina's representative, apparently arrived in Annapolis the day the convention adjourned.

The lack of a quorum at the Annapolis Convention frustrated attempts to resolve the economic and political problems plaguing the new nation. The Annapolis Convention did, however, pass one significant measure — delegates agreed to Alexander Hamilton's proposal to call for yet another meeting, this time in Philadelphia. The convention of state representatives was to meet in May, 1787, "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the existence of the Union..." The Confederation Congress agreed to issue a call for a convention in Philadelphia and every state except Rhode Island appointed delegations to attend.

### ***North Carolina and the Constitution***

Although the meeting was scheduled to begin on May 14, 1787, a quorum of seven states was not reached until May 25. James Iredell, one of North Carolina's leading attorneys, was concerned for the health of the fledgling nation and keenly aware of how North Carolina's society and economy had changed since the Revolution. He felt that if the nationalists were to succeed in strengthening the union, they needed to move promptly. Iredell, however, was in New Bern, not Philadelphia, on May 25. Why such a staunch advocate of changing the current national political arrangement did not attend a convention clearly intended to do just that is unknown. Regardless of his tardiness, however, Iredell took a commanding role in defending the new Constitution before the people of North Carolina four months later. Blessed with a quick pen and an insightful mind, Iredell was a formidable proponent of a strengthened American union.

Four years earlier, Iredell had been the anonymous author of a set of instructions to the Chowan County representatives in which he outlined the requirements for a more effective state government within the context of a national union. He had then called for payment of North Carolina's requisition to the Continental Congress; stringent controls over the printing and redemption of the state's paper money; prohibition of legislative intrusion into civil suits; better organization of the administration of the state; an independent judiciary; and support of trade, commerce and manufacturing. Many of these same issues faced the delegates from the states as they met in Philadelphia to begin their deliberations.

Five North Carolina delegates eventually made their way to the convention. In November, 1786, the North Carolina General Assembly selected five state leaders to participate in the Philadelphia Convention: Governor Richard Caswell, William Richardson Davie, Willie Jones, Alexander Martin and Richard Dobbs Spaight. Jones declined to attend, some said because it would then free him to oppose any changes

proposed by the Philadelphia convention. Governor Caswell also declined for reasons of health. He then appointed William Blount and Hugh Williamson to complete the North Carolina delegation.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, first of North Carolina's delegation to reach Philadelphia, arrived at the convention on May 15, 1787. Spaight was also among the youngest and least experienced of the delegates. He spoke little in the convention, but returned home an ardent federalist and supporter of the Constitution. He was one of three North Carolina delegates who remained at the convention long enough to sign the Constitution on September 17.

William Richardson Davie was the second delegate to arrive in Philadelphia. With Hugh Williamson, Davie was the leading spokesman for North Carolina at the convention. An early advocate of both state and popular representation in the national legislature, Davie sat on the committee that drafted a compromise between the Virginia plan, which based a state's national representation on its population, and the New Jersey plan, which relied upon the old Confederation formula of one state, one vote. The committee forged this first great compromise of the convention over the Fourth of July recess, supporting the idea of Roger Sherman of Connecticut that representation in the House be based on population, while that of the Senate reflect equal representation among the states.

Davie was forced to leave the convention early to return to his law practice. During the next two years of debate in North Carolina, Davie's voice rang out as one of the principal advocates of the Constitution. Of the five North Carolinians who participated in the Philadelphia convention, only he and Spaight also served at the first ratification convention in North Carolina.

When the Philadelphia convention opened on May 25, 1787, two more North Carolina delegates were in attendance: Hugh Williamson and Alexander Martin. Both settled into the Indian Queen Inn, where James Madison, George Mason, Alexander Hamilton and other leading delegates were lodged. William Pierce of Georgia, who wrote brief character sketches of the delegates, characterized Williamson as "a worthy man, of some abilities, and fortune," although public speaking was apparently not among those abilities. Williamson, however, still contributed his share to the debates. He served on the committee that recommended the initial number of representatives in the House for each state and it was Williamson who proposed a decennial census to determine changes in representation, a practice subsequently adopted and followed to this day. Williamson was also greatly concerned with the powers and limitations of the executive branch. He feared a single executive and thought that the executive should serve only one term. Williamson spoke in favor of limited executive veto. Both Williamson and Davie expressed strong approval of an impeachment process, Williamson believing that impeachment was "an essential security for the good behavior of the Executive."

Near the close of the convention, Williamson published a series of essays under the pseudonym "Sylvius." Although authored before the convention, their contents spoke directly to some of the major concerns about a strong national government. He outlined the need for a strong national government to take command of the economy and foreign affairs, as well as expounded upon the ills created by a paper money economy.

Williamson was the second of North Carolina's delegates to sign the Constitution. He did not attend the first ratification convention in Hillsborough in July, 1788, opting instead to attend the Continental Congress in order to protect the state's interests. He remained there even after the new government was formed in the spring of 1789 without North Carolina's official participation, returning only to take part in the Fayetteville Convention in November, 1789.

Alexander Martin, the fourth of the state's delegates, was a former governor of North Carolina and a general during the American Revolution. Judged a moderate and practical politician, Martin stood midstream between the federalist and antifederalist camps in North Carolina. A fellow delegate of Martin's described, rather tartly, his contribution to the convention: "The great exertions of political wisdom in our late Governor, while he sat at the helm of our State, have so exhausted his fund, that time must be required to enable him again to exert his abilities to the advantage of the nation." Martin ultimately contributed little to the discussions on the new Constitution. Like Davie, he was unable to stay to the close of the convention.

The last of North Carolina's delegation to arrive in Philadelphia was William Blount, who reached the convention on June 20, 1787. He had been involved in representing North Carolina's interests in the Continental Congress meeting in New York. Although he took no part in the debates at Philadelphia, he was there to sign the document — the third of the state's signers. Blount was not elected to the convention at Hillsborough, but was involved in the ratification convention at Fayetteville, where he may have played a key role in securing the necessary votes for the Constitution in 1789.

The Philadelphia Convention's final product received a chilly response in North Carolina. A long battle began with leading federalists like Iredell and Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington preparing lengthy defenses of the Constitution. In a series of essays published in January, 1788, under the name "Marcus," James Iredell sought to refute the criticisms of George Mason. Mason's attack on the Constitution was especially threatening since he had been at the convention — where he refused to sign the Constitution — and was widely respected for his disinterested dedication to the new nation. Mason opposed the Constitution on numerous grounds, principally its lack of a bill of rights.

Iredell responded to each point of Mason's attack, examining why the Constitution did not need a bill of rights; why it was representative of the people; why the Senate could amend money bills; why the country needed a national judiciary; and why the Constitution proposed a single executive without a constitutional council. While his refutation of Mason's objections proved thoughtful and measured in tone, other defenders of the Constitution were less willing to adopt a dispassionate, reasoned argument. Archibald Maclaine was particularly vitriolic, referring to the Constitution's opponents as "petty tyrants."

The principal confrontation of ideas and interests came, naturally, during the Hillsborough Convention held from July 21 to August 4, 1788. The convention should have been somewhat anticlimactic, starting as it did after ten states had already ratified the Constitution and thus assured the formation of a new national government under its auspices. The imminent inauguration of a new national government, however, did not deter a majority of the Hillsborough convention from rejecting the Constitution by a 184-83 vote. Two issues stood out above all others in the attack on the Constitution — the lack of a bill of rights and concerns that the new national arrangement vested too much authority in a distant government. Thomas Burke's suspicions of centralized government remained potentially alive in a North Carolina where memories of the bloodshed and agony required to escape the control of a distant colonial government were recent.

Willie Jones of Halifax, Samuel Spencer of Anson, Thomas Person of Granville, David Caldwell of Guilford and William Lenoir of Wilkes led the opposition to the Constitution at the Hillsborough Convention. There was, however, little unity among the opponents. Some like Samuel Spencer were most concerned about the loss of authority for the states. As one of the three highest judges in North Carolina, Spencer appeared especially concerned at the prospect of his authority being overshadowed by a federal judiciary. David Caldwell provides a notable contrast to Spencer. A Presbyterian minister renowned for the school he operated in Guilford County, Caldwell objected to the lack of a fundamental philosophical framework through which Americans might accurately judge the Constitution. Willie Jones seemed concerned, along with many others, about the danger of removing power so far away from the people without, in turn, safeguarding their interests with a bill of rights.

The federalists, though not in the majority at the Hillsborough Convention, suffered none of these fissures of opinion. They prepared admirably for the event, anticipating the arguments that opponents of the Constitution would make and practicing their own responses. James Iredell took on the role of theorist and Governor Samuel Johnston acted as a peacemaker, while Archibald Maclaine and William R. Davie played the proverbial "loose cannons" at the convention. Yet, despite all the federalists could say, in and out of convention, the Constitution was doomed to defeat from the outset.

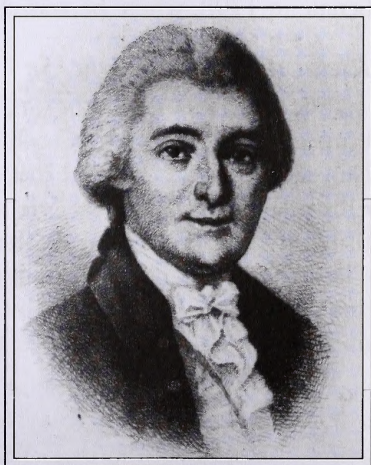
Ratification waited another fifteen months, coming only in November, 1789, at Fayetteville on a vote of 194-77. Historians know quite a bit about the Hillsborough Convention because James Iredell and Samuel Johnston hired a secretary to record the debates. Nothing like that was done for the Fayetteville convention, however. This gap in the historical record renders subsequent explanations of why sentiment among the delegates shifted so dramatically in a year's time far more conjectural. The decision by the U.S. Congress to present a bill of rights to the states for ratification may well have paved the way for North Carolina's decision to join the Union. Fear of being left outside the Union — and in a subsequently precarious position when it came to trade and commerce — may also have convinced the delegates at Fayetteville to approve the Constitution. George Washington's election as president probably dampened fears of an overmighty chief executive. Whatever the reason, the convention took only seven days to ratify and report out their vote. One month later, North Carolina became the second state to ratify the Bill of Rights. The legacy of the Constitutional debates in North Carolina fostered a lasting appreciation among the state's citizens of the role of popular discussion in settling critical issues and how political power may be rationally — and peacefully — balanced between the nation, the states and the people.

## N.C. Signers of the U.S. Constitution

### *William Blount*

William Blount was born on March 26, 1749, in Bertie County. He became a leading businessman with his brother, John Grey Blount, after Independence. His heavy financial speculation and questionable business activities in the western territories, however, created enormous problems for him later in life.

Blount was first elected to the General Assembly in 1780 as a town representative from New Bern. He was elected to the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia in 1782, 1783 and 1784. He returned to North Carolina to represent Craven County in 1783, 1784 and 1784-85. He was elected Speaker of the House during the latter session.



On March 14, 1787, Blount was elected as one of the state's delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. In 1789, he served at the state convention in Fayetteville and voted for ratification of the newly-written Constitution. Blount then returned to the state legislature, serving in the Senate in 1788 and 1789.

On August 17, 1790, Blount was appointed governor of the territories south of the Ohio River. The appointment gave Blount nearly autocratic authority in the territories. In 1791, he helped negotiate the Treaty of Holston, which resulted in the Cherokee Indians ceding a large portion of their homeland to the United States, much of it already occupied by whites. In 1794, when the population in the western territories grew large enough to call a territorial assembly, a bill was passed establishing Blount College (a forerunner of the University of Tennessee).

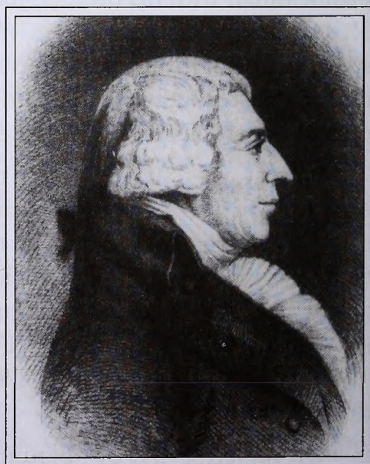
On July 8, 1797, while serving as one of Tennessee's first two United States Senators, Blount was expelled from the Senate for what was known as Blount's Conspiracy. A rumor that Spain planned to cede New Orleans and Louisiana to France ignited concern in the U.S. that the move would deny America's right to the Mississippi River. Blount took charge of a plan already underway to recruit frontiersmen and Indians for a war against Great Britain to seize the Mississippi basin. (Great Britain was bound by the Peace Treaty of 1783 to permit free navigation of the Mississippi River to the United States and France.)

President John Adams obtained a letter, written by Blount, outlining plans for the war. In July, 1797, he turned the letter over to Congress. Blount's expulsion swiftly followed. On December 17, 1797, the House of Representatives opened Blount's impeachment trial, the first such legal proceeding in United States history. In 1799, the impeachment proceedings were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The people of Tennessee still had faith in Blount, however, electing him to the State Senate in 1798, where he was elected speaker. He died in Tennessee in 1800.

### ***Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr.***

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr., the first native-born governor of North Carolina, was born in New Bern on March 25, 1758, to Richard and Elizabeth Wilson Spaight. He studied abroad, finishing his education at the University of Glasgow in Scotland. After returning to America, Spaight served briefly in the Revolution as military aide-de-camp to General Richard Caswell.

Spaight served in the House of Commons as a town representative from New Bern in the assemblies of 1779, 1781, 1782 and 1783. In 1783 his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Confederation Congress. On December 13, 1783, Spaight took his seat at the Congress in Annapolis. He also served as a delegate to the 1784 Congress in New York City.



Spaight returned to the N.C. General Assembly in 1785, representing Craven County in the House of Commons, where he was elected speaker. He continued his legislative service in the assemblies of 1786-87 and 1787. He was elected as one of North Carolina's representatives to the federal convention in Philadelphia, arriving there on May 15, 1787. He was the first North Carolina delegate to arrive, staying long enough to be one of the signers of the Constitution. After the Philadelphia meeting he returned to North Carolina and attended the state convention in Hillsborough.

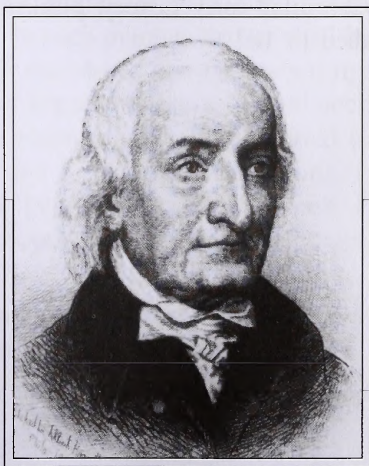
Spaight served in the General Assembly of 1792 as the town representative from New Bern, but resigned following his election as governor on December 11, 1792. Re-elected governor twice, he served one final term in the General Assembly as a state senator in 1801. In 1798, Spaight was elected to the 5th United States Congress as a member of the House of Representatives following the death of Congressman Nathan Bryan on June 4. He was elected to the 6th Congress, but was defeated for re-election to a third term by John Stanly.

The political differences between Spaight and Stanly fueled a bitter personal rivalry. An acrimonious argument over one of these differences led Stanly to challenge Spaight to a duel. On September 5, 1802, Stanly's fourth discharge mortally wounded Spaight, who died the next day. Criminal proceedings against Stanly began, but he applied to the governor and was granted pardon. Public outrage over the pardon prompted the General Assembly to pass a law making any participant in a duel ineligible for any office of "trust, honor, or profit."

### ***Hugh Williamson***

Hugh Williamson was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on December 5, 1735. A doctor, natural scientist, preacher, merchant and politician, the versatile Williamson was frequently called the "Ben Franklin of North Carolina." Graduating in the first class from the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania), Williamson went to Connecticut to study theology. After two years he left the ministry to be a math professor. While teaching, he became interested in medicine, which led him to the University of Edinburgh and studies in London and Utrecht. His poor physical condition led him to contract a fever from one of his patients, abruptly ending his formal career in medicine.

His scientific interests and reputation resulted in his appointment as a commissioner to study the transit of Venus (June 3, 1769), and Mercury (November



9, 1769). Afterwards, he published "An Essay on Comets," for which the University of Leyden awarded him an LL.D. degree.

Williamson was an eyewitness to the Boston Tea Party and was the first to carry the news to England. He predicted the colonies' revolt and learned of the Declaration of Independence while he was in Holland. Upon returning to America, he offered his medical services to Governor Caswell and was sent to New Bern to vaccinate troops against smallpox. He crossed British lines to treat American prisoners of war, as well as the British. Williamson's work made him a pioneer advocate of inoculation against diseases.

Williamson was a town representative for Edenton in the General Assembly of 1782. On May 3, his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Williamson took his seat on July 19, 1782. Along with Thomas Jefferson, he was one of only two southern delegates who voted in favor of excluding slavery from the Western Lands Ordinance of 1784.

Williamson returned to the House of Commons in 1785, representing Chowan County. In 1787, Governor Caswell appointed him to replace Willie Jones at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Williamson arrived in time for its start and attended the entire convention. He also attended the 1789 state convention in Fayetteville, where delegates finally ratified the Constitution.

Williamson spent the last years of his political career in Congress. He served in the United States House of Representatives as a representative from the Edenton and New Bern district from 1789-1793. Williamson then retired to New York City. He wrote one of the nation's first ecological histories in his two-volume study of North Carolina's early history, published in 1812. The extraordinary North Carolinian died in 1819.

# Constitution of the United States

## *Preamble*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## *Article I*

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sect. 2-1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.<sup>1</sup>

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3-1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.<sup>2</sup>

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. <sup>3</sup>
3. No person shall be a Senator who shall have not attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.
4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.
5. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.
6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.
7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4-1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5-1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.
3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.
4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6-1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no persons holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7-1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objectives, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered in the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have the power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post offices and postroads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the State respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; —and
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9-1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.
4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.<sup>4</sup>
5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.
6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.
8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office or profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Sec. 10-1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder; ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.
3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

## *Article II*

Section 1-1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.
3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority; and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President. <sup>5</sup>

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.
5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.
6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.
7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.
8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

\*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

Sec. 2-1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have the power to grant reprieves, and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.
3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ***Article III***

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2-1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; —to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; —to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; —to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; —to controversies between two or more States; —between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.
  3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.
- Sec. 3-1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.
2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ***Article IV***

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2-1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.
3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3-1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

### ***Article V***

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

### ***Article VI***

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.
2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

### ***Article VII***

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

**New Hampshire**

John Langdon

Nicholas Gilman

**Massachusetts**

Nathaniel Gorham

Rufus King

**Connecticut**

W[illia]m Sam[ue]l Johnson

Roger Sherman

**New York**

Alexander Hamilton

**New Jersey**

Wil[liam] Livingston

David Brearley

W[illiam] Patterson

Jona[than] Dayton

**Pennsylvania**

B[enjamin] Franklin

Rob[er]t Morris

Tho[ma]s Fitzsimons

James Wilson

Thomas Mifflin

Geo[rge] Clymer

Jared Ingersoll

Gouv[er]ner Morris

**Delaware**

Geo[rge] Read

John Dickinson

Jaco[b] Broom

Gunning Bedford, Jr.

Richard Bassett

**Maryland**

James McHenry

Dan[iel] Carroll

Dan[iel] of St. Tho[ma]s. Jenifer

**Virginia**

John Blair

Ja[me]s Madison, Jr.

George Washington

**North Carolina**

W[illia]m Blount

Hu[gh] Williamson

Rich[ard] Dobbs Spaight

**South Carolina**

J[ames] Rutledge

Charles Pinckney

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

Pierce Butler

**Georgia**

William Few

Abr[aham] Baldwin

Attest:

William Jackson, Secretary

The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

<sup>1</sup> See Article XIV Amendments.

<sup>2</sup> See Article XVII, Amendments.

<sup>3</sup> See Article XVII, Amendments.

<sup>4</sup> See Article XVI, Amendments.

<sup>5</sup> This clause is superseded by Article VII, Amendments.

# Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

## *The Ten Original Amendments\**

The following amendments to the Constitution, Article I to X, inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

*“The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:*

*“RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely”;*

### *Article I*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### *Article II*

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

### *Article III*

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

\* These amendments, known as The Bill of Rights, were declared in force December 15, 1791. North Carolina ratified those ten amendments on December 22, 1789 (Ch. 19, Laws of 1789).

***Article IV***

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

***Article V***

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against him, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

***Article VI***

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy, and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

***Article VII***

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

***Article VIII***

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

***Article IX***

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

**Article X**

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

**Subsequent Amendments****Article XI**

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

*[Proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and declared to have been ratified by Executive Proclamation January 8, 1798. It was ratified by North Carolina on February 7, 1795.]*

**Article XII**

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or any constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the

whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

*[Proposed by the Eighth Congress on the 12 of December, 1803, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, September 25, 1804. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 21, 1803. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.]*

### **Article XIII**

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*[Proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, December 18, 1865. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 4, 1865 (Resolution, Public Laws of 1865). It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi, and Texas took no action.]*

### **Article XIV**

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities for citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.
3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State

Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.
5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

*[The Reconstruction Amendment, by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th day of June, 1866, was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States, it was rejected by Delaware Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Later it was ratified by the 10 Southern States. North Carolina ratified it on July 4, 1868 (Resolution 2, Public Laws of 1868).]*

### **Article XV**

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*[Proposed by the Fortieth Congress the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee, it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. North Carolina ratified it on March 5, 1869 (Public Laws of 1868-69). New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.]*

### **Article XVI**

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

*[Proposed by the Sixty-first Congress, July 12, 1909, and declared ratified February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States, except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on February 11, 1911 (Resolution 11, Public Laws of 1911).]*

**Article XVII**

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.
2. When vacancies happen in the presentation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; Provided, that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.
3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it became valid as part of the Constitution.

*[Proposed by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and declared ratified May 31, 1913. Adopted by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on January 25, 1913 (Resolution 10, Public Laws of 1913).]*

**Article XVIII**

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

*[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917, and ratified by 36 States; was declared in effect on January 16, 1920. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 16, 1919 (Resolution 8, Public Laws of 1919).]*

**Article XIX**

1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

*[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress. On August 26, 1920, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by three-quarters of the States. It was ratified by North Carolina on May 6, 1971 (Ch. 327, Session Laws of 1971). The Tennessee House, August 31st, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.]*

**Article XX**

1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.
2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have been qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly, until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.
4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons for whom the Senate may choose a Vice President when the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.
5. Section 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.
6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

*[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, First Session. On February 6, 1933, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by thirty-nine states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 5, 1933 (Resolution 4, Public Laws of 1933).]*

### **Article XXI**

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

*[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, Second Session. Proclaimed in effect on December 5, 1933, having been ratified by thirty-six States. North Carolina did not ratify this Amendment. By proclamation of the same date, the President proclaimed that the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution was repealed on December 5, 1933.]*

### **Article XXII**

1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.
2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

*[Proposed by the 30th Congress in 1947 and became effective on Feb. 26, 1951, having been ratified by thirty-six states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 28, 1951 (Ch. 136, Session Laws of 1951).]*

### **Article XXIII**

1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purpose of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*[Proposed by the 86th Congress in June of 1960 and ratified by the 38th State, March 29, 1961 and proclaimed a part of the Constitution, April 3, 1961. North Carolina did not ratify it.]*

### **Article XXIV**

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*[Proposed by the 87th Congress, August 27, 1962, and ratified by the 38th State January 23, 1964. It was not ratified by North Carolina.]*

### **Article XXV**

1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.
4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

*[Submitted to the Legislatures of the fifty States July 6, 1965. Ratified by the 38th State (Nevada) February 10, 1967. It was ratified by North Carolina on March 22, 1967 (Ch. 77, Session Laws of 1967).]*

### **Article XXVI**

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age.
2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*[Proposed to the States by Congress on March 23, 1971 and ratification completed June 30, 1971. It was ratified by North Carolina on July 1, 1971 (Ch. 725, Session Laws of 1971).]*

## **George Walker Bush** ***President of the United States***

### ***Early Years***

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, on July 6, 1946.

### ***Educational Background***

B.A. in History, Yale University, 1968; MBA, Harvard University, 1975.

### ***Professional Background***

Owner, Oil and Gas Business; Partner, Texas Rangers Baseball Team.

### ***Political Activities***

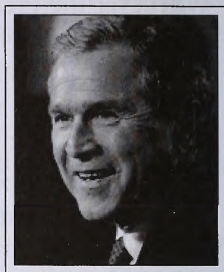
President of the United States, 2001-Present; Governor, State of Texas, 1994-2000.

### ***Military Service***

F-102 Fighter Pilot, Texas Air National Guard.

### ***Personal Information***

Married to Laura Welch Bush. Two children.



## **Richard B. Cheney**

### ***Vice President of the United States***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Lincoln, Nebraska, on January 30, 1941.

#### ***Educational Background***

B.A. in Political Science, University of Wyoming; M.A. in Political Science, University of Wyoming.

#### ***Professional Background***

CEO, Halliburton Company.

#### ***Political Activities***

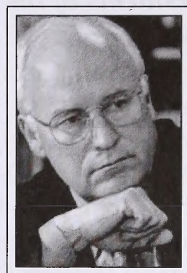
Vice President of the United States, 2001-Present; White House Chief of Staff, 1975-76; U.S. Congressman, 1978-88; Secretary of Defense, 1989-93.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1991.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Lynne Ann Vincent Cheney. Two children. Three grandchildren.



*Presidents of the United States*

<i>name</i>	<i>native state</i>	<i>born</i>	<i>inaugurated</i>
George Washington (F)	Virginia	1732	1789
John Adams (F)	Massachusetts	1735	1797
Thomas Jefferson (D-R)	Virginia	1743	1801
James Madison (D-R)	Virginia	1751	1809
James Monroe (D-R)	Virginia	1758	1817
John Quincy Adams (N-R)	Massachusetts	1767	1825
<b>Andrew Jackson (D)</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1767</b>	<b>1829</b>
Martin Van Buren (Whig)	New York	1782	1837
William H. Harrison <sup>1</sup> (W)	Virginia	1773	1841
John Tyler (W)	Virginia	1790	1841
<b>James Knox Polk (D)</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1795</b>	<b>1845</b>
Zachary Taylor <sup>2</sup> (W)	Virginia	1784	1849
Millard Fillmore (W)	New York	1800	1850
Franklin Pierce (D)	New Hampshire	1804	1853
James Buchanan (D)	Pennsylvania	1791	1857
Abraham Lincoln <sup>3</sup> (R)	Kentucky	1809	1861
<b>Andrew Johnson<sup>4</sup> (D)</b>	<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>1865</b>
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	Ohio	1822	1869
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	Ohio	1822	1877
James A. Garfield <sup>5</sup> (R)	Ohio	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur (R)	Vermont	1830	1881
Grover Cleveland <sup>6</sup> (D)	New Jersey	1837	1885
Benjamin Harrison (R)	Ohio	1833	1889
Grover Cleveland <sup>7</sup> (D)	New Jersey	1837	1893
William McKinley <sup>8</sup> (R)	Ohio	1843	1897
Theodore Roosevelt (R)	New York	1858	1901
William H. Taft (R)	Ohio	1857	1909
Woodrow Wilson (D)	Virginia	1856	1913
Warren G. Harding <sup>9</sup> (R)	Ohio	1865	1921
Calvin Coolidge (R)	Vermont	1872	1923
Herbert C. Hoover (R)	Iowa	1874	1929
Franklin D. Roosevelt <sup>10</sup> (D)	New York	1882	1933
Harry S. Truman (D)	Missouri	1884	1945
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	Texas	1890	1953

*Presidents of the United States (continued)*

<i>name</i>	<i>native state</i>	<i>born</i>	<i>inaugurated</i>
John F. Kennedy <sup>11</sup> (D)	Massachusetts	1917	1961
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	Texas	1908	1963
Richard M. Nixon <sup>12</sup> (R)	California	1913	1969
Gerald R. Ford (R)	Michigan	1913	1974
James Earl Carter (D)	Georgia	1924	1977
Ronald Wilson Reagan (R)	Illinois	1911	1981
George H.W. Bush (R)	Massachusetts	1924	1989
William J. Clinton (D)	Arkansas	1946	1993
George W. Bush (R)	Texas	1946	2001

<sup>1</sup> Harrison died on April 4, 1841.

<sup>2</sup> Taylor died on July 9, 1850.

<sup>3</sup> Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, and died the following day.

<sup>4</sup> Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, was nominated Vice President by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.

<sup>5</sup> Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, and died September 19.

<sup>6</sup> According to a ruling of the State Department, Grover Cleveland is counted twice, as the 22nd and the 24th President, because his two terms were not consecutive. Only 42 individuals have been President.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 6.

<sup>8</sup> McKinley was shot September 6, 1901, and died September 14.

<sup>9</sup> Harding died on August 2, 1923.

<sup>10</sup> Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945.

<sup>11</sup> Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

<sup>12</sup> Nixon resigned August 9, 1974, following several months of pressure over the "Watergate" break-in and subsequent cover-up.

***Presidential Cabinet***

Vice President  
 Secretary of Agriculture  
 Secretary of Commerce  
 Secretary of Defense  
 Secretary of Education  
 Secretary of Energy  
 Secretary of Health and Human Services  
 Secretary of, Homeland Security  
 Secretary of Housing and Urban Development  
 Secretary of the Interior  
 Secretary of Labor  
 Secretary of State  
 Secretary of Transportation  
 Secretary of the Treasury  
 Secretary of Veterans Affairs  
 Attorney General  
 Ambassador to the United Nations

Richard B. Cheney  
 Edward Thomas Schafer  
 Carlos Gutierrez  
 Robert M. Gates  
 Margaret Spellings  
 Samuel W. Bodman  
 Michael O. Leavitt  
 Michael Chertoff  
 Steve Preston  
 Dirk Kempthorne  
 Elaine Chao  
 Condoleezza Rice  
 Mary E. Peters  
 Henry Paulson, Jr.  
 James B. Peake  
 Michael B. Mukasey  
 Zalmay Khalilzad

***Major Appointments***

White House Chief of Staff  
 National Security Adviser  
 U.S. Trade Representative  
 Press Secretary  
 Director, Central Intelligence Agency  
  
 Director, Office of Management and Budget  
 Chair, Council of Economic Advisors  
 Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency  
 Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Joshua Bolten  
 Stephen J. Hadley  
 Susan Schwab  
 Dana Perino  
 General Michael V. Hayden,  
 USAF  
 Jim Nussle  
 Dr. Edward Lazear  
 Stephen L. Johnson  
 John P. Walters

# One Hundred Tenth U.S. Congress

## *The Senate*

President of the Senate	Richard Cheney (Vice President)
President Pro-Tempore	Robert Byrd (West Virginia)
Secretary of the Senate	Nancy Erickson
Majority Leader	Harry M. Reid (Nevada)
Minority Leader	Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)
Majority Whip	Richard Durbin (Illinois)
Minority Whip	Jon Kyle (Arizona)

## *North Carolina Senators*

Elizabeth Dole (Senior Senator)
Richard Burr (Junior Senator)

## *Standing Committees of the U.S. Senate*

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	Appropriations
Armed Services	Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
Budget	Commerce, Science and Transportation
Energy and Natural Resources	Environment and Public Works
Finance	Foreign Relations
Health, Education, Labor and Pensions	Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Judiciary	Rules and Administration
Small Business	Veterans Affairs

## *Special and Select Committees of the U.S. Senate*

Aging	Ethics
Intelligence	Indian Affairs

## *Joint Committees of Congress*

Economic	Printing
Taxation	Library

**Elizabeth Dole**  
***United States Senator***  
***North Carolina, Republican***

***Early Years***

Born in Salisbury, Rowan County.

***Educational Background***

Salisbury High School; B.A., Duke University (Phi Beta Kappa), 1958; M.A., Harvard University, 1960; J.D., Harvard University, 1965.

***Professional Background***

Former President, American Red Cross, 1991-2000; U.S. Secretary of Labor, 1989-1990; U.S. Secretary of Transportation, 1983-1987.

***Political Activities***

U.S. Senator, 2002-Present; U.S. Secretary of Labor, 1989-91; U.S. Secretary of Transportation, 1983-87; Assistant to President Ronald Reagan, 1981-83; Member, Federal Trade Commission, 1973-79; Deputy Assistant for Consumer Affairs to President Richard M. Nixon, 1969-73

***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Former President, American Red Cross, 1991-99.

***Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Overseers, Harvard University, 1990-96; Board of Trustees, Duke University, 1974-85.

***Honors and Awards***

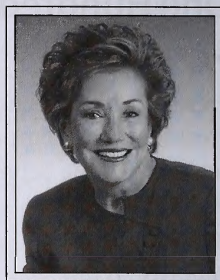
Citizen of the Carolina's Award, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 2006.

***Personal Information***

Married, Sen. Robert Dole.

***Committee Assignments***

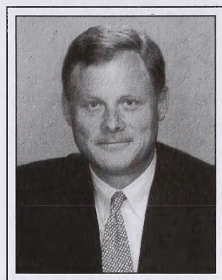
Member, Armed Services; Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; Small Business and Entrepreneurship; Special Committee on Aging.



# **Richard Burr**

## ***United States Senator***

### ***North Carolina, Republican***



#### ***Early Years***

Born in Charlottesville, Virginia, on November 30, 1955, to Dr. David and Martha Gilliam Burr.

#### ***Educational Background***

Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1974; B.A. in Communications, Wake Forest University, 1978.

#### ***Professional Background***

Sales Manager, Carswell Distributing.

#### ***Political Activities***

U.S. Senator, 2005-Present; Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-2004.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

State Co-Chair, Partnership for a Drug-Free North Carolina; Board Member, Brenner Children's Hospital.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

2002 Legislator of the Year, Biotechnology Industry Organization; 2001 Outstanding Leadership Award, AdvaMed; 2001 Distinguished Community Health Champion, National Association for Community Health Centers.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Brooke Burr. Two children. Member, Centenary Methodist Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Energy and Natural Resources; Indian Affairs; Health, Education, Labor and Pensions; Veterans' Affairs.

## House of Representatives

Speaker of the House

Clerk of the House

Majority Leader

Minority Leader

Majority Whip

Minority Whip

Nancy Pelosi (California)

Lorraine C. Miller

Tom DeLay (Texas)

Joe Boehner (Ohio)

James Clyburn (South Carolina)

Roy Blunt (Missouri)

### *North Carolina Representatives*

G. K. Butterfield (First District)

Bob Etheridge (Second District)

Walter B. Jones (Third District)

David E. Price (Fourth District)

Virginia Foxx (Fifth District)

J. Howard Coble (Sixth District)

Mike McIntyre (Seventh District)

Robin Hayes (Eighth District)

Sue Myrick (Ninth District)

Patrick McHenry (Tenth District)

Heath Shuler (Eleventh District)

Melvin L. Watt (Twelfth District)

Brad Miller (Thirteenth District)

### *Standing Committees*

Agriculture

Armed Services

Education and Labor

Financial Services

Homeland Security

Judiciary

Resources

Science

Standards of Official Conduct

Veterans' Affairs

Appropriations

Budget

Energy and Commerce

Foreign Affairs

House Administration

Oversight Government Reform

Rules

Small Business

Transportation & Infrastructure

Ways and Means

### *Select Committees*

Intelligence

Ethics

### *Joint Committees*

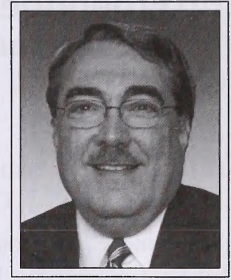
Economics

Library

Taxation

Printing

**G.K. Butterfield**  
**U.S. Representative**  
**First District, Democrat**



**Early Years**

Born in Wilson, Wilson County, April 27, 1947.

**Educational Background**

Charles H. Darden High School, Wilson, N.C.; B.A., North Carolina Central University, 1971; J.D., North Carolina Central University School of Law, 1974.

**Professional Background**

Lawyer, Private Practice; N.C. Resident Superior Court Judge, 1988-2001; N.C. Special Superior Court Judge, 2002-2004; Justice of the N.C. State Supreme Court, 2001-2002.

**Political Activities**

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 2004-Present.

**Military Service**

Honorably Discharged veteran of the U.S. Army where he served as a Personnel Specialist.

**Personal Information**

Two children. Lifelong Member, Jackson Chapel First Missionary Baptist Church.

**Committee Assignments**

Member, Energy; Commerce.

# **Bob Etheridge**

## ***U.S. Representative***

### ***Second District, Democrat***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Turkey, Sampson County, on August 7, 1941, to John P. and Beatrice Coats Etheridge.

#### ***Educational Background***

Cleveland School, Johnston County, 1947-59; B.S. in Business Administration, Campbell University, 1965; Graduate Studies from N.C. State University, Raleigh, N.C.

#### ***Professional Background***

Businessman; Director, Standard Bank, Dunn; Licensed Realtor.

#### ***Political Activities***

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1997-Present (New Member Whip, 1997-Present); N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1989-96; N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-1988 (five terms); Harnett County Commissioner, 1973-1976 (Chairman, 1974-76).

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Past President, Industrial Management Club; Past President, Lillington Lions Club; American Legion.

#### ***Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Member and Director, National Council of Chief State School Officers; Advisory Board, Mathematics/Science Education Network; Board, North Carolina Council on Economic Education.

#### ***Military Service***

U.S. Army, 1965-67.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

1987 Boy Scout Silver Beaver Award; Honorary Member, Phi Kappa Phi; 1990 Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Campbell University; 2004 Legislator of the Year Award, Congressional Fire Services Institute's.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Faye Cameron Etheridge. Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, Leaflet Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Agriculture.



**Walter B. Jones**  
**U.S. Representative**  
**Third District, Republican**

**Early Years**

Born in Farmville, Pitt County, on February 10, 1943.

**Educational Background**

Hargrave Military Academy, VA, 1961; Bachelors in History, N.C. State University; B.A., Atlantic Christian College, 1966.

**Professional Background**

Self-employed Businessman.

**Political Background**

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Representative, N.C. House.

**Military Service**

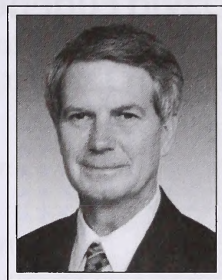
North Carolina National Guard, 1967-71.

**Personal Information**

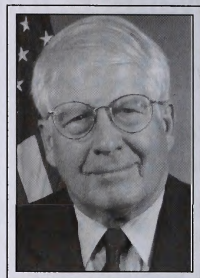
Married to JoeAnne Jones. One child.

**Committee Assignments**

Member, Armed Services; Financial Services.



**David Eugene Price**  
***U.S. Representative***  
***Fourth District, Democrat***



***Early Years***

Born in Erwin, Tennessee on August 17, 1940, to Albert and Elna Harrell Price.

***Educational Background***

Unicoi County High School, Erwin, Tennessee; Mars Hill College; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; B.D. (1964) and Ph.D. (1969), Yale University.

***Professional Background***

Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, Duke University, 1973-1986 and 1994-96; Assistant Professor of Political Science and American Studies, Yale University, 1969-1973.

***Political Activities***

U.S. House of Representatives, 1986-94 and 1996-Present.

***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American Political Science Association; National Academy of Public Administration.

***Honors and Awards***

1990 Hubert Humphrey Public Service Award, American Political Science Association; 1992 Pi Sigma Alpha Award, National Capital Area Political Science Association; 1993 National Education Service Award, Association of Community College Trustees; Morehead Scholar, UNC, Chapel Hill.

***Personal Information***

Married, Lisa Beth Kanwit Price. Two children. One grandchild. Member, Binkley Memorial Baptist Church, Sunday School Teacher.

***Committee Assignments***

Member, Appropriations.

# **Virginia Foxx**

## ***U.S. Representative***

### ***Fifth District, Republican***



#### ***Early Years***

Born in New York, N.Y., on June 29, 1943, to Nunzio John and Dollie Garrison Palmieri.

#### ***Educational Background***

Crossnore High School, Crossnore, N.C., 1957-1961; A.B. in English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968; M.A.C.T. in Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972; Ed.D. in Curriculum and Teaching, UNC-Greensboro, 1985.

#### ***Professional Background***

Owned Grandfather Mountain Nursery; Vice-President, Foxx Family Inc.; Former President, Mayland Community College; Former Assistant Dean, General College, Appalachian State University; Deputy Secretary, Department of Administration.

#### ***Political Activities***

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 2004-Present; N.C. Senate, 1995-2004.

#### ***Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Executive Committee, N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry; Watauga County Board of Education.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Member, American Legion Auxiliary; Advisor Panel, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Board of Directors, John William Pope Center for Higher Education Policy; Board of Directors, N.C. Center for Public Research; UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors; National Conference of State Legislatures' Blue Ribbon Advisory Panel on Child Care, Charter Member, Mount Airy Museum of Regional History and the Foscoe-Grandfather Community Center Board.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Spirit of Enterprise Award; The Family Research Council's True Blue Award; The Alan Keith-Lucas Friend of Children Award.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Tom Foxx. One child. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Elizabeth of the Hill Country Roman Catholic Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Agriculture; Education and Labor; Oversight and Government Reform.

**J. Howard Coble**  
***U.S. Representative***  
***Sixth District, Republican***

***Early Years***

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on March 18, 1931, to Joe Howard and Johnnie E. Holt Coble.

***Educational Background***

Alamance High School; Appalachian State University, 1949; B.A. in History, Guilford College, 1958; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1962.

***Professional Background***

Attorney, Firm of Turner, Enochs & Sparrow, 1979-1983; Secretary, Department of Revenue, 1973-1977; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1969-1973.

***Political Activities***

U.S. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1960, 1979-1984.

***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. State Bar Association; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

***Military Service***

U.S. Coast Guard, served 5 1/2 years; Coast Guard Reserves, served 18 years. Last reserve assignment, Commanding Officer, US Coast Guard Reserve Unit, Wilmington, N.C.

***Personal Information***

Member, Alamance Presbyterian Church.

***Committee Assignments***

Member, Judiciary; Transportation and Infrastructure.



# **Mike McIntyre**

## ***U.S. Representative***

### ***Seventh District, Democrat***

#### ***Early Years***

Born on August 6, 1956, in Lumberton, Robeson County, to Douglas Carmichael and Thelma Hedgpath McIntyre.

#### ***Educational Background***

Lumberton Senior High School; Bachelors Degree, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1981.

#### ***Professional Background***

Attorney.

#### ***Political Activities***

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1997-Present.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Lumberton Area Chamber of Commerce (Former Chair, Legislative Committee; Member, Executive Committee); Member, Lumberton All-American City Delegation, 1995; N.C. Bar Association (Former State Chair, Citizenship Education Committee, Young Lawyers Division).

#### ***Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Charter Member, N.C. Commission on Children & Youth; Charter Member, N.C. Commission on the Family; Vice-Chair, Lumberton Commission for Youth & the Family.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

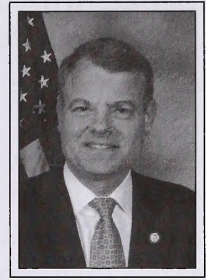
National Leadership Award, National Association of Development Organizations, 2007; Named the 2007 National Legislator of the Year by the National Farm Service Agency Employees Association; Phi Beta Kappa; 1978 Morehead Scholar, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1978 Sullivan Award, UNC-Chapel Hill; The North Carolina Security Advancing Workforce Development Award, 2002.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Dee Strickland McIntyre. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church.

#### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Agriculture, Armed Services.



## **Robin Cannon Hayes** ***U.S. Representative*** ***Eighth District, Republican***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, August 14, 1945 to Robert and Mariam Cannon Hayes.

### ***Educational Background***

Concord High School, 1963; B.A. in History, Duke University, 1967.

### ***Professional Background***

Owner/Operator, Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mill.

### ***Political Activities***

U.S. House of Representatives, 1998-Present; N.C. House of Representatives (Majority Whip), 1992-96; Concord Board of Aldermen, 1978.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

National Federation of Independent Businesses; Cabarrus Regional Chamber of Commerce; Cannon Foundation.

### ***Honors and Awards***

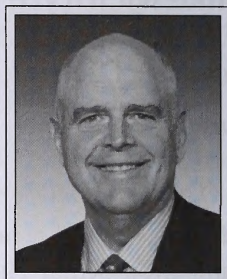
1996 Legislator of the Year, National Republican Legislators Association.

### ***Personal Information***

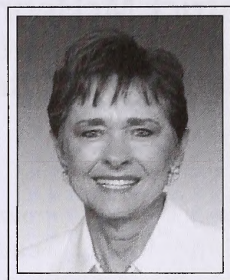
Married, Barbara Weiland Hayes. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Concord.

### ***Committee Assignments***

Member, Agriculture, Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure.



**Sue Myrick**  
***U.S. Representative***  
***Ninth District, Republican***



***Early Years***

Born in Tiffin, Ohio, on August 1, 1941, to William and Margaret Wilkins.

***Educational Background***

Port Clinton High School, Port Clinton, Ohio; Heidelberg College.

***Professional Background***

Former Co-Owner, President and Chief Executive Officer, Myrick Advertising; Former President and CEO, Myrick Enterprises.

***Political Activities***

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1994-Present; Former Deputy Minority Whip, 2003-present; Mayor, City of Charlotte, 1987-89 and 1989-91; Member, Charlotte City Council, 1983-85.

***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

March of Dimes; Elks Auxiliary; Foster Parent.

***Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Board of Directors, N.C. Highway Safety Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Member, President Bush's Affordable Housing Commission.

***Honors and Awards***

NBCC Breast Cancer Hall of Fame, 2004; Hero, of the Taxpayer Award (ATR), 2000-2005; National Breast Cancer Coalition Award, 2002-2005; Champion of Small Business Award, 1998-2002; Who's Who in America, 1990-2002; Who's Who in the South and South West, 1984-2002.

***Personal Information***

Married, Ed Myrick. Two children. Three stepchildren. Twelve grandchildren. Four great grandchildren. Member, United Methodist Church.

***Committee Assignments***

Member, Energy and Commerce.

**Patrick McHenry**  
**U.S. Representative**  
**Tenth District, Republican**

***Early Years***

Born in Gastonia, N.C., on October 25, 1975.

***Educational Background***

Ashbrook High School, Gastonia, 1994; N.C. State University; B.A. in History, Belmont Abbey College, 1999.

***Professional Background***

Realtor; Small Business Owner; U.S. Labor Department, Special Assistant to U.S. Secretary of Labor, 2001.

***Political Activities***

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 2005-Present; N.C. House, 2002-2004.

***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Rotary International; National Rifle Association; United Way; Irish Ancestry.

***Honors and Awards***

Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council's (SBE) "Small Business Champion"; The Americans for Tax Reform's (ATR) "Hero of the Taxpayer"; The Property Rights Alliance's (PRA) "Protector of Property Rights"; The U.S. Chamber of Commerce's "Spirit of Enterprise" Award.

***Personal Information***

Member, Saint Michael's Church.

***Committee Assignments***

Member, Budget; Financial Services; Oversight and Government Reform.



**Heath Shuler**  
***U.S. Representative***  
***Eleventh District, Democrat***

***Early Years***

Born in Bryson City, December 31, 1971.

***Educational Background***

Swain County High School; B.A., University of Tennessee, 2001.

***Professional Background***

Successful Entrepreneur and Small Business Owner.

***Political Activities***

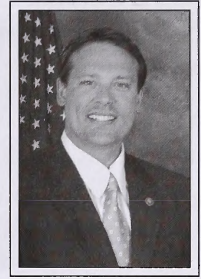
U.S. House of Representatives, 2006-present.

***Personal Information***

Married Nikol Davis of Waynesville. Two children. Member, Biltmore Baptist Church.

***Committee Assignments***

Member, Transportation and Infrastructure; Natural Resources.



**Melvin Watt**  
***U.S. Representative***  
***Twelfth District, Democrat***

***Early Years***

Born in Mecklenburg County on August 26, 1945.

***Educational Background***

York Road High School, Charlotte; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., Yale University School of Law, 1970.

***Professional Background***

Attorney and Businessman, Ferguson, Stein, Watt, Wallas, Adkins and Gresham; Part Owner, East Towne Manor Health Care Facility.

***Political Activities***

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; N.C. Senate, 1985-86.

***Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

President, Mecklenburg County Bar; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Central Piedmont Community College Foundation.

***Personal Information***

Married, Eulada Paysour Watt. Two children. Member, Mt. Olive Presbyterian Church.

***Committee Assignments***

Member, Financial Services; Judiciary.



**Brad Miller**  
***U.S. Representative***  
***Thirteenth District, Democrat***

***Early Years***

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, May 19, 1953.

***Educational Background***

B.A., University of North Carolina; M.A., London School of Economics, 1978; J.D., Columbia University, 1979.

***Professional Background***

Practiced Law for more than 20 years.

***Political Activities***

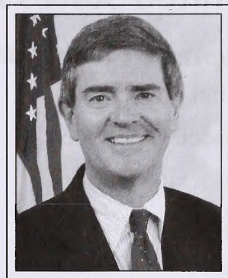
Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 2003-Present; N.C. Senate, 1997-2003; N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-1995

***Personal Information***

Episcopalian.

***Committee Assignments***

Member, Financial Services; Science and Technology; Foreign Affairs.



## United States Judiciary

### *Supreme Court of the United States*

Chief Justice	John G. Roberts, Jr.	Maryland
Associate Justice	John Paul Stevens	Illinois
Associate Justice	Antonin Scalia	Virginia
Associate Justice	Anthony M. Kennedy	California
Associate Justice	David H. Souter	New Hampshire
Associate Justice	Clarence Thomas	District of Columbia
Associate Justice	Ruth Bader Ginsburg	New York
Associate Justice	Stephen G. Breyer	Massachusetts
Associate Justice	Samuel A. Alito, Jr.	New Jersey

### *United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit*

(The Fourth Circuit encompasses North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The court sits at Richmond, Virginia, on the first full week of each month, October through June.)

Circuit Justice	John G. Roberts, Jr.	Maryland
Chief Judge	Karen J. Williams	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	J. Harvie Wilkinson	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Paul V. Niemeyer	Maryland
Circuit Judge	M. Blane Michael	West Virginia
Circuit Judge	Diana G. Motz	Maryland
Circuit Judge	William B. Traxler, Jr.	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	Robert B. King	West Virginia
Circuit Judge	Roger L. Gregory	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Dennis W. Shedd	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	Allyson K. Dunacan	North Carolina
Senior Judge	William W. Wilkins	South Carolina
Senior Judge	Clyde H. Hamilton	South Carolina
Senior Judge	H. Emory Widener, Jr.	Virginia

## United States District Court in North Carolina

### *Eastern District (Terry Sanford Federal Building, Raleigh)*

Chief Judge	Louise W. Flanagan	New Bern
Senior Judge	W. Earl Britt	Raleigh
Senior Judge	James C. Fox	Wilmington
Senior Judge	Malcolm J. Howard	Greenville
Judge	Terrence W. Boyle	Elizabeth City
Judge	James C. Dever, III	Raleigh
Clerk	Dennis P. Ivarone	Raleigh
U.S. Attorney	George Holding	Raleigh

### *Middle District (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building, Greensboro)*

Chief Judge	James A. Beaty, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Senior Judge	Frank W. Bullock, Jr.	Greensboro
Judge	William L. Osteen, Jr.	Greensboro
Judge	Carlton Tilley	Greensboro
Judge	Thomas D. Schroeder	Winston-Salem
Clerk	John S. Brubaker	Greensboro
U.S. Attorney	Anna Mills Wagoner	Greensboro

### *Western District (Charles R. Jonas Federal Building, Charlotte)*

Chief Judge	Robert J. Conrad, Jr.	Charlotte
Senior Judge	Graham C. Mullen	Charlotte
Judge	Richard L. Voorhees	Charlotte
Judge	Lacy H. Thornburg	Asheville
Judge	Martin K. Reidinger	Asheville
Judge	Frank D. Whitney	Charlotte
Clerk	Frank G. Johns	Charlotte
U.S. Attorney	Gretchen Shapport	Charlotte

## **Louise W. Flanagan** **Chief Judge, Eastern District**

### *Early Years*

Born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1962.

### *Educational Background*

Wake Forest University, B.A., 1984; University of Virginia School of Law, J.D., 1988.

### *Professional Background*

Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 2004-Present; U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1982-2003; Law Clerk, Honorable Malcolm J. Howard, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1099-1989; Private practice, Washington, DC, 1989-1990 and Greenville, NC, 1990-1999.

## **W. Earl Britt**

### ***Senior Judge, Eastern District***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in McDonald, Robeson County in 1932, to Dudley H. and Martha Mae Hall Britt.

#### ***Educational Background***

Rowland High School, 1950; Campbell College, 1950-52; B.S., Wake Forest University, 1956; LL.B., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1958.

#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1980-Present; Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1983-1990.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Bar Association; Fourth Circuit Representative, Judicial Conference of the United States, 1996-97; Federal Judges Association (President, 1995-97).

#### ***Military Service***

U.S. Army, 1953-50 (Corporal).

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Tar Heel of the Week, The News and Observer, 1981 and 1994.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married to Judith Moore Britt. Six children. Eleven grandchildren.

## **James Carroll Fox**

### ***Senior Judge, Eastern District***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Atchinson, Kansas, on November 6, 1928, to Jared Copeland and Ethel Carroll Fox.

#### ***Educational Background***

Woodberry Forest School, 1946; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1950; LL.B. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1957.

#### ***Professional Background***

Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1990-1997; Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1982-1990; New Hanover County Attorney, 1967-1981; Attorney, Murchison, Fox & Newton, 1960-1982 (Associate, 1958-1959).

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar.

#### ***Military Service***

U.S. Army Reserves, 1951-59 (Corporal).

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Katharine deRosset Rhett. Three children. Member, St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington.

# Malcolm Jones Howard

## *Senior Judge, Eastern District*

### *Early Years*

Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, on June, 24, 1939, to Clayton and Thelma Lee Jones Howard.

### *Educational Background*

Deep Run School; The Citadel; B.S., U.S. Military Academy (West Point, N.Y.), 1962; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1970.

### *Professional Background*

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1988-Present; Attorney and Senior Partner, Howard, Browning, Sams, and Poole, 1975-88; Counsel, Executive Office of the President (White House, Washington, D.C.), 1974; Assistant U.S. Attorney (Raleigh, N. C.), 1973-74.

### *Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations*

Rotary Club of Greenville; East Carolina Vocational Center (Director).

### *Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions*

Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1988-Present.

### *Military Service*

Lt. Col., U.S. Arm, 1962-72; Reserves, 1972-82; Silver Star, Bronze Star of Valor (2), Meritorious Service Medal, Purple Heart, Air Medal (2), Combat Infantryman's Badge, Parachute Badge.

### *Personal Information*

Married, Eloise K. McGinty Howard. Two children. Member, Memorial Baptist Church, Greenville.

## **Terrence W. Boyle** ***Judge, Eastern District***

### ***Early Years***

Born in Passaic, New Jersey in 1945.

### ***Educational Background***

Brown University, B.A., 1967; American University, Washington College of Law, J.D., 1970.

### ***Professional Background***

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1984-Present; Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1997-2004; Minority Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Banking & Currency, 1970-1973; Legislative Assistant, U.S. Senator Jesse Helms, 1973; Private Practice, Elizabeth City, N.C., 1974-1984.

## **James C. Dever, III** **Judge, Eastern District**

### ***Early Years***

Born in Lake Charles, Louisiana in 1962.

### ***Educational Background***

University of Notre Dame, B.B.A., 1984; Duke University School of Law, J.D., 1987.

### ***Professional Background***

U.S. District Judge, Eastern District, 2005-Present; U.S. Magistrate Judge, N.C. Eastern District, 2004-2005; Law Clerk to the Honorable Clifford Wallace, U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, 1987-1988; Private Practice, North Carolina, 1992-2004; Adjunct Professor, Wiggins School of Law, Campbell University, 1997-2006.

### ***Military Service***

U.S. Air Force Reserve, 1992-2000; U.S. Air Force, General Counsel Office, 1988-1992.

## **James A. Beaty, Jr.** **Chief Judge, Middle District**

### ***Early Years***

Born on June 28, 1949, in Whitmire, S.C.

### ***Educational Background***

Thomasville Senior High, 1967; B.A. in Political Science Cum Laude, Western Carolina University, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1974.

### ***Professional Background***

Chief, Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 2006-Present; Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1994-2006; N.C. Superior Court Judge, 1981-94; Attorney, Beaty & Friende, 1978-81; Partner, Erwin-Beaty Attorneys, 1974-77; N.C. Real Estate Commission, 1979-81; Faculty, National Judicial College, 1990-92.

### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. State Bar; American Bar Association.

### ***Honors and Awards***

1990 Trial Judge of the Year, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 1994 Distinguished Alumnus Award, Western Carolina University; 2002 Honorary Doctor of Laws, Western Carolina University.

### ***Personal Information***

Married, Toyoko C. Townsend Beaty. One child. Member, United Metropolitan Baptist Church.

## **Frank William Bullock, Jr.**

### ***Senior Judge, Middle District***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Oxford on November 3, 1938, to Frank William and Wilma Long Bullock.

#### ***Educational Background***

Oxford High School, 1957; Duke University; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1963.

#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1982-2006; Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1992-99; Private Practice, 1964-68 and 1973-82; Assistant Director, N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts, 1968-73; Law Clerk to Federal Judge, 1963-64.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

Greensboro Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Frances D. Haywood Bullock. One child. Member, Presbyterian Church.

## **William L. Osteen**

### ***Senior Judge, Middle District***

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on July 15, 1930.

#### ***Educational Background***

A.B. in Economics, Guilford College, 1953; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1956.

#### ***Professional Background***

U.S. District Court Judge, 1991-Present; Attorney, Osteen, Adams & Osteen, 1974-91; U.S. Attorney, N.C. Middle District, 1969-74; Attorney, Booth & Osteen, 1959-69; William L. Osteen, 1958-59; W.H. McElwee, Jr., 1956-58.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar, 1989-91; Greensboro Bar Association, 1989-90 (Member, Executive Committee, 1988-Present).

#### ***Elected and Appointed Boards and Commissions***

Member, Committee on Code of Conduct for Federal Judges, 1995-2001 (Chair, 2001-2004).

#### ***Military Service***

Staff Sgt., U.S. Army, 1950-51; U.S. Army Reserves, 1948-51.

#### ***Honors and Awards***

Martindale-Hubbell A Rating.

## **N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.**

### **Judge, Middle District**

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Rock Hill, S.C., on December 16, 1943 to Norwood Carlton and Rebecca Westbrook Tilley.

#### ***Educational Background***

Rock Hill High School, 1962; B.S. in Biology, Wake Forest College, 1966; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1969.

#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1988-Present; Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1999-2006; Law Clerk to the Honorable Eugene A. Gordon, U.S. District Judge, Middle District of N.C., 1969-71; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1971-74; U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1974-77; Partner, Osteen, Adams, Tilley & Walker, 1977-88.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

American Inns of Court, Chief Justice Joseph Branch Chapter.

#### ***Personal Information***

Married Helen (Teenie) Sink Tilley.

## **Robert J. Conrad, Jr.** **Chief Judge, Western District**

### *Early Years*

Born in Chicago, Illinois in 1958.

### *Educational Background*

Clemson University, B.A., 1980; University of Virginia Law School, J.D., 1983.

### *Professional Background*

Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 2006-Present; Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 2005-Present; U.S. Attorney, N.C. Western District, 2001-2005; Assistant U.S. Attorney, N.C. Western District, 1989-2001; Private Practice, 1983-1988.

## **Lacy Thornburg**

### **Judge, Western District**

#### ***Early Years***

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on December 20, 1929, to Jesse L. and Sara Ann Ziegler Thornburg.

#### ***Educational Background***

Mars Hill College, A.A., 1950; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.A., 1952; UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, J.D., 1954.

#### ***Professional Background***

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1995-Present; Consultant, Indian Gaming Commissioner, 1994-1995; Emergency Judge, Superior Court, 30th Judicial District, 1993-1994; N.C. State Attorney General, 1985-1992; Resident Judge, Superior Court, 30th Judicial District, 1971-1983; Special Judge, Superior Court, 30th Judicial District, 1967-1971; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1961-1966; Private Practice, 1954-1967.

#### ***Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations***

N.C. Bar Association, 1954-Present

#### ***Military Service***

U.S. Army, PFC, 1947-1948

#### ***Personal Information***

Married, Dorothy Frances Todd Thornburg. Four children.

## **Frank D. Whitney** **Judge, Western District**

### ***Early Years***

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County in 1959.

### ***Educational Background***

Wake Forest University, B.A., 1982, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, J.D., 1987; UNC-Chapel Hill, M.B.A., 1987.

### ***Professional Background***

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 2006-Present; U.S. Attorney, N.C. Eastern District, 2002-2006; Private Practice, Charlotte, 2001-2002; Assistant U.S. Attorney, N.C. Western District, 1990-2001; Law Clerk, Honorable David B. Sentelle, U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, 1988-1989; Private Practice, Washington, D.C., 1987-1988 & 1989-1990.

### ***Military Service***

U.S. Army Reserve, 1982-Present.





## Counties and Their Governments

In pre-Revolutionary North Carolina, the county was the primary political and geographical unit. The colony relied heavily upon the county for the administration of local government. Justices of the peace, as a body or court, administered the affairs of the county. The justices were usually chosen from the ranks of the county's wealthiest leaders. Independence from the British crown brought no major changes in this system. In the early days of statehood, the governor appointed justices. In making his appointments, however, the governor often relied on recommendations from the General Assembly. Members of the legislature had a powerful voice in the selection of justices of the peace for their county, a voice that also gave legislators a good deal of influence in the government at the county level.

Justices of the peace in each county formed a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Any three justices, sitting together, constituted a quorum for the transaction of business. Justices typically met each January to select a chairman and five of their members to hold regular court session for the year. During their early existence, Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions appointed county sheriffs, coroners and constables. These offices later became elective positions with the sheriff and coroner elected from the county at large and constables from captain's militia muster districts. Justices of the peace also appointed clerks of court, registers of deeds, county attorneys, county trustees or treasurer, county surveyors and wardens of the poor.

Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions undertook judicial, as well as administrative, functions. The administrative duties included assessing and levying taxes; establishing and maintaining roads, bridges, and ferries; granting licenses to taverns and controlling food prices; and erecting and controlling mills. Through their power of appointment, justices supervised the work of law enforcement officers, administrative officers of the court, surveyors and the wardens of the poor. Sheriffs typically collected taxes. In their judicial capacity, Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions heard all civil cases except those assigned by law to a single justice or to a higher court. Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions adjudicated probate, dower and guardianship cases and administered estates. They had jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment did not extend to life, limb or member.

The county itself was a single political unit. There were no townships and Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, through their appointive and administrative powers, exerted strong control over county affairs. Voters effectively had no direct control over these courts, which meant they had no direct control over county government. This rather undemocratic arrangement continued until the end of the Civil War.

## THEIR GOVERNMENTS

When the Constitution of North Carolina was rewritten in 1868, the drafters, many of whom were acquainted with local government systems in other parts of the country, devised a new and more democratic plan of organization for the counties. The position of justice of the peace was retained, but their powers were substantially reduced and the old Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were eliminated. Judicial responsibilities were distributed between the justices and the North Carolina Superior Court, while the administrative powers justices had once exercised were assigned to county commissions composed of five members elected at large by each county's voters. County commissions managed public buildings, schools, roads and bridges, and all county financial affairs, including taxation and collection. The wide appointive powers of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were not transferred to the county commissions. Voters in each county now elected the sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, register of deeds, surveyor and treasurer. Sheriffs continued to serve as tax collector.

Each county was divided into townships, a distinct innovation in North Carolina, and the voters of each township elected two justices of the peace and a clerk who served as the governing body of the township. The township board, under the direct supervision of its county commission, managed road and bridge construction, maintenance and repair. The township boards also conducted property assessments for taxation purposes. Each township had a constable and a school committee.

The post-war changes in county government were designed initially to favor the Republican Party. The party's base in North Carolina consisted at first of newly-enfranchised blacks who had been slaves just three years before, as well as of poorer whites who had opposed secession and remained loyal to the Union throughout the Civil War. Ending the ability of justices of the peace to dominate county governments was meant to destroy forever the political power of the landowners, professional people and merchants who had dominated state government before the war and, in many cases, had led the secession movement. Most of the former ruling class had been disenfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States because they had "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof" by actively supporting the Confederacy. These elites formed a new political party called the Conservative Party devoted to restoring as much of the pre-war social and governmental system as was possible under the circumstances. One of their primary targets was the new system of county government contained in the Constitution of 1868.

Seven years after the signing of the Constitution of 1868 established county commissions and townships, political control of state government shifted back to the antebellum ruling class. They wasted little time in re-arranging the system of country government to retain that control permanently. A constitutional convention in 1875 amended the Constitution of North Carolina to allow the General Assembly to modify the plan of county government established in 1868.

The legislature was quick to exercise its newly-won authority. County commissions were not abolished outright, but their members would now be selected by each county's justices of the peace rather than by vote of the people. And, while county commissions retained most of the administrative responsibilities entrusted to them in the 1868 constitution, their decisions on matters of substance required approval of the majority of county justices, all of whom were elected by the legislature. Justices of the peace administered all elections. In many counties, the board of commissioners was appointed by the state legislature.

This troubling arrangement lasted for twenty years. The right of the people to elect county commissioners was restored in most counties in 1895. At the same time, the requirement that county commissions gain the approval of a majority of the county's justices of the peace before their administrative decisions could be implemented was repealed. Townships were stripped of their powers, but they were retained as convenient administrative subdivisions, primarily for road building and maintenance purposes. Finally, in 1905 the people of all 100 counties in North Carolina regained direct control of their respective county commissions through the ballot box.

Counties remain a fundamental unit of local government in North Carolina to this day. They are not, however, completely independent entities. Nearly 50 years ago, a majority of the North Carolina Supreme Court had this to say about the relationship between counties and state government:

*In the exercise of ordinary government functions, [counties] are simply agencies of the State, constituted for the convenience of local administration in certain portions of the State's territory, and in the exercise of such functions they are subject to almost unlimited legislative control, except when the power is restricted by constitutional provisions.*

This statement still adequately sums up the balance of power between counties and the state in North Carolina. If the General Assembly decides to assign counties any given power or responsibility and the state constitution does not specifically prohibit it, county administrations must accept the legislature's decisions. The role counties play in administering policies set by the General Assembly, however, shifts almost constantly as successive generations of legislators adopt different policies and implementation strategies.

Financial emergency and stress have often led state legislators to re-examine of the allocation of governmental responsibilities between state and local governments. Until Governor Angus W. McLean's administration (1925-1929), the state allowed counties, cities and other local units almost unlimited freedom to borrow money and issue bonds for various local purposes. Many counties, their commissions unsophisticated in matters of governmental finance, issued too much debt and saw their credit ratings drop to the point where they had to pay crippling rates of interest.

Some counties even faced bankruptcy because of their fiscal imprudence. Based on this experience and recognizing a statewide concern with excessive local debt, the legislature in 1927 established the County Government Advisory Commission, giving it the statutory authority necessary to correct the situation. This commission worked hard to reform local government financing throughout the state and its successor, the Local Government Commission, remains one of the bulwarks of North Carolina government today.

Experience with various local arrangements for road building and maintenance had a comparable effect on state policy. It is not accidental that North Carolina counties are no longer responsible for this work. Reflecting the concern of the people of the state, the General Assembly recognized that the state's future economic interests dictated a coordinated transportation planning and construction effort on a scale far greater than any single county could undertake on its own. The legislators defined state policy on roads accordingly and the impetus for transportation planning and construction passed to the state.

Comparable re-definitions of the proper balance of responsibilities between state and county governments have become commonplace in the latter part of the 20th century. Responsibility for operating schools, conducting elections, housing the state's system of lower courts and their records, maintaining property ownership and mortgage records, enforcing much of the state's criminal law, administering public health and public welfare programs, and carrying on state programs designed to promote the development of agriculture has shifted, in large measure, between the county and the state level for much of this century. Some of these functions are the responsibility of county commissions, others are assigned to other county government boards that have varying relationships with their respective county commission. It appears clear, however, that North Carolina will continue to depend on its county governments to carry out a large number of essential governmental operations for the foreseeable future.

Each county in the state has a county commission, but no two commissions are exactly alike. North Carolina's county commissions display a sometimes bewildering diversity in size, term of office, method of election, method of selecting the chairman and administrative structure. These variations usually bear no correlation to county population or any other objective criteria. Fifty counties have commissions elected at-large, while another 31 require commissioners to meet district residency requirements, but run for election at large throughout the entire county. Three counties actually require nomination by district residency while conducting county commission races at-large. A growing number of counties have either a combination of at-large and district elected seats (11) or solely district-elected seats (5). In nearly all counties, the commission chair is chosen by commissioners themselves. In Jackson County, however, the chairman is elected separately by the voters. A referendum held in

November, 1988, in Haywood County ended that county's elected chairmanship position as of November, 1990.

All county commissions are elected by vote of the people in partisan elections held in November of even-numbered years, the same time as elections for members of the General Assembly and other state officers. Not every county elects all members of its commission every two years. Due to staggered four-year terms, two-year terms and straight four-year terms, about half of the state's county commissioners are elected at each general election. Newly-elected commissioners take office on the first Monday in December following their election. Candidates for county commissioner do not have to campaign as members of a political party in order to run for office, but this is almost invariably the practice. After the 1988 elections, 364 of the 521 county commissioners were Democrats and 157 were Republicans. This resulted in 68 of the 100 county commissions being Democrat-controlled while 32 were Republican-controlled.

Vacancies on county commissions are filled by appointment of the remaining members. A person appointed to fill a vacancy must be a member of the same political party as the person he or she replaces if the former commissioner was elected as the nominee of a political party. The county executive committee of the party in question has the right to be consulted before the appointment is made, although the commission is not required by law to follow any advice the committee may give. If the vacancy occurs in a two-year term or in the last two years of a four-year term, the appointment is for the remainder of the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs in the first two years of a four-year term, the appointment runs only until the next general election, when an election is held to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Occasionally, a county commission finds itself deadlocked and unable to fill a vacancy. Since nearly all of the county commissions have an odd number of members, one vacancy can leave the remaining commissioners equally divided between two candidates, so that neither candidate can receive a majority vote. Recognizing this problem, state law provides that when a county commission fails to fill a vacancy in its membership within 60 days, the clerk to the commission must report the vacancy to the clerk of superior court, who must then fill the vacancy within 10 days after the vacancy is reported.

State law also provides for another contingency that has not yet occurred among North Carolina county commissions. If the number of vacancies on a commission leaves it without a quorum, the chair must appoint enough members to make up a quorum and the commission then proceeds to fill the vacancies. If the office of the chair is one of those vacancies, the clerk of superior court may act in the chair's place upon the petition of any remaining member of the commission or any five registered voters of the county. Each appointee must be a member of the same political party as the person he or she is to replace and that party's county executive committee must be consulted.

If a newly-elected commissioner, due to illness or some other reason, is unable to take the oath of office in the December following his or her election, the oath may be administered at a later time. The state constitution, however, requires public officers to continue in office until their successors are elected and have qualified by taking the oath of office. A member of a county commission who is defeated for election or chooses not to seek re-election must continue in office until a successor takes the oath of office.

In all counties, the commission itself must choose a vice-chair to act in the absence or disability of the chair. Except in the nine counties mentioned, each commission designates its chairman at its first regular meeting in December for a term of one year. The method of selection varies according to local custom. In most counties, the chair serves as long as he or she is re-elected and retains the confidence of his colleagues. In others, the commissioner who garnered the highest vote in the general election is usually designated the chair. In still others, the chairmanship rotates among the members.

The commission chair presides at all meetings. By law, chairs must vote on all questions pending before a commission unless they are excused by a standing rule of the board or by consent of the remaining members. Chairs may not, however, vote to break a tie vote in which they participated. Chairs are generally recognized by law as the chief executive officer of the county and may acquire considerable prestige and influence by virtue of their position. While chairs have no more legal power than other members of a commission, they do have special authority to declare states of emergency under state laws governing riots and civil disorders. They also have the statutory authority to call special meetings of the commission on their own initiative.

Commissions are required by state law to hold at least one meeting each month, although they may meet as frequently as they deem necessary. Many county commissions in North Carolina now hold two regular meetings each month. Commissions may select any day of the month and any public place within the county for their regular meetings. In the absence of a formal resolution of the commission selecting some other time and place, however, state law requires county commissions to meet on the first Monday of each month at the local county courthouse. State law has never specified a time of day for regularly-scheduled county commission meetings; however, many commissions currently meet at 10 a.m. In recent years, some commissions have begun to hold some of their regular meetings in the evening to allow greater public attendance.

Special commission meetings may be called by the chair or by a majority of the other commissioners. State law provides specific rules for calling special meetings. A special meeting must be called by written notice stating the time and place of the meeting and the subjects to be considered. The notice must be posted on the

courthouse bulletin board and delivered to each member of the commission at least 48 hours before the meeting. Unless all members attend or sign a written waiver, only business related to the subjects stated in the notice may be transacted at a special meeting. The usual rules do not apply to special meetings called to deal with an emergency, which is not defined by state law. Even when calling a session for an emergency, however, the persons who call the meeting must take "reasonable action to inform the other members and the public of the meeting."

County commissions are subject to the Open Meetings Statute of 1971. This law forbids most public bodies, both state and local, to hold meetings that are not open to the public. The General Assembly has revised the law during the last decade to simplify its language and remove many exceptions to the general rule that public bodies must meet in open session. In general, the law prohibits a majority of the members of a county commissioners from gathering together in closed or secret session for a purpose of "conducting hearings, participating in deliberations or voting upon or otherwise transacting public business," except when the subject of discussion falls within one of the exceptions set out in the statute. The exceptions are:

Acquisition, lease or sale of property.

Negotiations with county employees or their representatives or independent contractors as to the terms or conditions of employment.

Matters concerning hospital management, operation and discipline.

Any matter falling under physician-patient or lawyer-client privilege.

Conferences with legal counsel and other deliberations concerning court actions or proceedings.

Matters relating to the location or expansion of industries or other businesses.

Matters relating to contingency plans for riots, civil disorders or other emergencies involving criminal misconduct.

The law leaves most procedural matters to the discretion of the commission, but it does set out a few rules that must be followed. The commission may take no action unless a quorum is present and the law defines a quorum as a majority of the full membership of the commission without regard to vacancies. For example, a quorum of a five-member board is always three members, even though there may be two vacancies. Once a quorum is present at a meeting, a member cannot destroy the quorum by leaving the room without the consent of the remaining members. The law provides that if a member withdraws from the meeting room without being excused by a majority of the members remaining, he or she is counted as present for quorum purposes. The board also has the legal power to command the sheriff to take absent members into custody and bring them to the meeting place. Such action, however, can be taken only when a quorum is already present. State law requires all members

to vote on each question that comes before the commission unless they are excused by their colleagues. Excuses are permitted only when the matter before the commission concerns the financial interest or official conduct of the member requesting the excuse. Although this duty is clearly present in the law, there are no enforcement provisions for it.

Commissions are required to make certain that the clerk to the commission keeps full and accurate minutes of its proceedings. The minute book must be open to public inspection and the results of each vote taken by the commission must be recorded in it. Each member has the right to demand a roll-call vote on any question put to the commission and when such a demand is made, the names of those voting on each side of the question must be recorded.

Commissions have the power to adopt their own written rules of procedure. The only legal restraint on these rules is that they must be "in the spirit of generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure." Except for the few special powers held by the commission chair, the legal powers and duties of county commissioners are vested in the commission acting as a body. An individual commissioner has no power of his or her own. When meeting with fellow commissioners in a validly-called and held meeting, however, a majority of the commission has and may exercise control of those functions of county government entrusted to the care of the county commissioners. Commissions take formal action in one of three ways — through orders, resolutions and ordinances. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, their definitions may be useful to illustrate how a commission acts.

Orders usually direct a county administrative officer to take or refrain from taking a specified action. For example, a commission may enter an order directing the county manager to advertise for bids for a new office building. An order may also formally declare the existence of a given state of fact, such as an order declaring the results of a bond election. Finally, an order may sometimes be used to decide a question before commission, such as an order awarding a construction contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

Resolutions usually express the consensus of a commission on a question before it. For example, a commission may adopt a resolution requesting the county's legislative delegation to introduce a local bill or it may resolve to petition the N.C. Department of Transportation to pave a rural road.

An ordinance is a formal legislative action of the commission. An ordinance is the county-level equivalent of an act of the General Assembly. Commissions adopt ordinances governing such varied matters as zoning, subdivision control, stray dogs and cats, use of county parking lots, street numbers on rural roads, use of the county landfill and other legislative matters.

State law does not regulate the manner in which orders and resolutions are adopted by county commissions, beyond the minimum requirements of a valid meeting at which a quorum is present. There are, however, several laws governing the adoption of ordinances. An ordinance may be adopted at the meeting in which it is introduced only if it receives a unanimous affirmative vote, all members of the commission present and voting. If it passes with a less-than-unanimous vote, it may be finally passed by a majority vote at any time within 100 days after its introduction. This rule does not apply to budget ordinances, which may be passed at any meeting at which quorum is present, or to bond ordinances, which always require a public hearing before passage and, in most cases, approval by the voters as well. The law also doesn't apply to any ordinance, such as a zoning ordinance, that state law requires a public hearing on before adoption.

Once an ordinance is adopted, it must be filed in an ordinance book that is separate from the minute book. The ordinance book must be indexed and made available for public inspection. The budget ordinance, bond ordinances and ordinances of "limited interest or transitory nature" may be omitted from the ordinance book, but the book must contain a section showing the caption of each omitted ordinance and the page in the minute book in which it appears. County commissions have the statutory authority to adopt and issue entire codes of ordinances.

In the course of a normal year, a county commission in North Carolina will hold several public hearings. Some hearings, such as those held for the county budget or bonds or zoning ordinances, are required by state law. Some commissions hold public hearings on their own initiative to give interested citizens an opportunity to make their views known to the commission on controversial issues such as animal control ordinances. Laws requiring public hearings do not set out how the hearing must be conducted; they only require that one be held. The law does, however, allow a commission to adopt reasonable rules governing the conduct of public hearings. These rules may regulate such matters as the time allotted to each speaker, designating spokesmen for groups, selecting delegates from groups when the hearing room is too small to hold everyone who wants to attend and maintaining order and decorum.

State law dictates many, if not most, features of county government organization. Sheriffs and registers of deeds are elected by vote of the people. Each county has a board of education, a board of health, a board of social services and a board of elections. Many North Carolina counties now have a board of alcoholic beverage control. Commissioners directly appoint their county's tax supervisor, tax collector, county attorney, county manager and clerk to the county commission. Every county has a number of county departments, agencies and offices that the county commission

administers without state intervention. Commissions have the authority to organize their county's government in any way they see fit.

Except two counties in which the commission chair is a full-time administrative officer, each county commission in North Carolina has the discretionary authority to adopt the county manager form of government by appointing a manager. The commission must have a clerk, who is responsible for keeping the minute book and the ordinance book. The clerk also has a wide variety of miscellaneous duties, all directly related to official actions of the commission. In the past, registers of deeds usually doubled as clerk to the county commission, but this custom is quickly fading. A few commissions now have a clerk solely dedicated to providing administrative staff support to the commission. Most commissions, however, have designated some county official or employee such as the manager or finance officer to act as clerk. Clerks are appointed directly by commissions and serve at their pleasure.

County commissions must appoint a county attorney, who serves as the commission's legal adviser. The county attorney's duties vary from county to county, as does the amount and method of their compensation. A few counties have established a full-time position of county attorney. In those counties, the county attorney may provide legal services to nearly all county agencies except the board of education, which always employs its own attorney. The county attorney is not appointed to a definite term, instead serving at the pleasure of the county commission.

## Alamance

124 W. Elm St., Graham, 27253

[www.alamance-nc.com](http://www.alamance-nc.com)

county seat: Graham

formed: 1849

clerk of court: (336) 438-1002

population: 143,154

### North Carolina Senate

Anthony Foriest, *democrat*

24th-Alamance

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Alice L. Bordsen, *democrat*

63rd-Rockingham

Cary D. Allred, *republican*

64th-Alamance

Alamance County gets its name from Alamance Creek on the banks of which was fought the battle between the Colonial troops under Governor Tryon and the Regulators on May 17, 1771.

## Alexander

621 Liledoun Rd., Taylorsville, 28681

[www.co.alexander.nc.us](http://www.co.alexander.nc.us)

county seat: Taylorsville

formed: 1847

clerk of court: (828) 632-2215

population: 36,656

### North Carolina Senate

Steve Goss, *democrat*

45th-Watauga

James Forrester, *republican*

41st-Gaston

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Edgar V. Starnes, *republican*

87th-Caldwell

Ray Warren, *democrat*

88th-Alexander

Alexander County was named in honor of William J. Alexander of Mecklenburg County, several times a member of the Legislature and speaker of the House of Commons.

## Alleghany

P.O. Box 366, Sparta, 28675

[www.alleghanycounty-nc.gov](http://www.alleghanycounty-nc.gov)

county seat: Sparta

formed: 1859

clerk of court: (336) 372-8949

population: 11,088

### North Carolina Senate

Don East, *republican*

30th-Surry

### North Carolina House of Representatives

James A. Harrell, III, *democrat*

90th-Yadkin

Alleghany County was named for a Native American Indian tribe. The name is derived from the Delaware tribe's name for the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers and is said to have meant "a fine stream."

## Anson

Courthouse, 114 N. Greene St., Wadesboro, 28170 [www.co.anson.nc.us](http://www.co.anson.nc.us)

county seat: Wadesboro                      formed: 1750  
clerk of court: (704) 694-2314              population: 25,332

### North Carolina Senate

William R. Purcell, *democrat*              25th-Scotland

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Pryor A. Gibson, III, *democrat*              69th-Montgomery

Anson County was named in honor of George, Lord Anson, a celebrated English admiral who circumnavigated the globe.

## Ashe

150 Government Circle, Jefferson, 28640 [www.ashecountygov.com](http://www.ashecountygov.com)

county seat: Jefferson                      formed: 1799  
clerk of court: (336) 246-5641              population: 26,003

### North Carolina Senate

Steve Goss, *democrat*                      45th-Watauga

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Cullie M. Tarleton, *democrat*              93rd-Watauga

Ashe County was named in honor of Samuel Ashe, a Revolutionary patriot, superior court judge and Governor of the state.

## Avery

Admin. Bldg., P.O. Box 640, Newland, 28657 [www.averycountync.gov](http://www.averycountync.gov)

county seat: Newland                      formed: 1911  
clerk of court: (828) 733-2900              population: 18,292

### North Carolina Senate

Joe Sam Queen, *democrat*                      47th-Haywood

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Phillip D. Frye, *republican*                      84th-Mitchell

Avery County was named in honor of Colonel Waightstill Avery, a soldier of the Revolution and Attorney General of North Carolina.

## Beaufort

121 W. 3rd St., Washington, 27889

[www.co.beaufort.nc.us](http://www.co.beaufort.nc.us)

county seat: Washington

formed: 1712

clerk of court: (252) 946-5184

population: 46,070

### North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Arthur J. Williams, *democrat*

6th-Beaufort

Beaufort County is named in honor of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, who, in 1709, became one of the Lords Proprietor.

## Bertie

P.O. Box 530 Windsor, 27983

[www.co.bertie.nc.us](http://www.co.bertie.nc.us)

county seat: Windsor

formed: 1722

clerk of court: (252) 794-3039

population: 19,971

### North Carolina Senate

Ed Jones, *democrat*

4th-Hertford

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Annie W. Mobley, *democrat*

5th-Hertford

Bertie County was named in honor of James Bertie, Lord Proprietor.

## Bladen

P.O. Box 1048, Elizabethtown, 28337

[www.bladeninfo.org](http://www.bladeninfo.org)

county seat: Elizabethtown

formed: 1734

clerk of court: (910) 862-2143

population: 32,500

### North Carolina Senate

Tony Rand, *democrat*

19th-Cumberland

### North Carolina House of Representatives

William D. Brisson, *democrat*

22nd-Bladen

Bladen County was named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the members of the Board of Trade and Plantations, which had charge of colonial affairs.

## Brunswick

Government Ctr., Box 249, Bolivia, 28422

[www.brunsko.net](http://www.brunsko.net)

county seat: Bolivia

formed: 1764

clerk of court: (910) 253-8502

population: 99,440

**North Carolina Senate**

R. C. Soles, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	8th-Columbus
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Bonner L. Stiller, <i>republican</i>	17th-Brunswick
Sandra Spaulding Hughes, <i>democrat</i>	18th-New Hanover
Dewey L. Hill, <i>democrat</i>	20th-Columbus

Brunswick County was named in honor of the town of Brunswick, which in turn was named for King George I, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

**Buncombe**

205 College St., Suite 300, Asheville, 28801      [www.buncombecounty.org](http://www.buncombecounty.org)

county seat: Asheville

formed: 1791

clerk of court: (828) 255-4702

population: 225,609

**North Carolina Senate**

Tom Apodaca, <i>republican</i>	48th-Henderson
Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	49th-Buncombe

**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Susan C. Fisher, <i>democrat</i>	114th-Buncombe
D. Bruce Goforth, <i>democrat</i>	115th-Buncombe
Charles C. Thomas, <i>republican</i>	116th-Buncombe

Buncombe County was named in honor of Colonel Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary soldier who was wounded and captured at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and, in May of 1778, died a paroled prisoner in Philadelphia.

**Burke**

P.O. Box 219, 200 Avery Ave., Morganton, 28680-0219      [www.co.burke.nc.us](http://www.co.burke.nc.us)

county seat: Morganton

formed: 1777

clerk of court: (828) 432-2806

population: 88,439

**North Carolina Senate**

Jim Jacumin, <i>republican</i>	44th-Burke
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Mitch Gillespie, <i>republican</i>	85th-McDowell
Walter G. Church, Sr., <i>democrat</i>	86th-Burke

Burke County was named in honor of Dr. Thomas Burke, a member of the Continental Congress and Governor of North Carolina from 1781-1782.

## Cabarrus

Govt. Center, Box 707, Concord, 28025

[www.cabarruscounty.us](http://www.cabarruscounty.us)

county seat: Concord

formed: 1792

clerk of court: (704) 786-4137

population: 164,384

### North Carolina Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr., *republican*

36th-Cabarrus

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Jeffrey L. Barnhart, *republican*

82nd-Cabarrus

Linda P. Johnson, *republican*

83rd-Cabarrus

Cabarrus County was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus of Edenton, several times a member of the legislature and four times Speaker of the House of Commons.

## Caldwell

905 West Avenue, NW, P.O. Box 2200, Lenoir, 28645 [www.co.caldwell.nc.us](http://www.co.caldwell.nc.us)

county seat: Lenoir

formed: 1841

clerk of court: (828) 757-1375

population: 79,376

### North Carolina Senate

Jim Jacumin, *republican*

44th-Burke

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Phillip D. Frye, *republican*

84th-Mitchell

Mitch Gillespie, *republican*

85th-McDowell

Edgar V. Starnes, *republican*

87th-Caldwell

Caldwell County was named in honor of Joseph Caldwell, the first president of the University of North Carolina. He strongly advocated a public school system and a railroad which would run across the center of the state from Morehead City to Tennessee.

## Camden

Courthouse, 117 N. 343, Camden, 27921

[www.camdencountync.gov](http://www.camdencountync.gov)

county seat: Camden

formed: 1777

clerk of court: (252) 331-4871

population: 9,519

### North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

### North Carolina House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr., *democrat*

1st-Pasquotank

Camden County was named in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, British jurist and Member of Parliament. Camden opposed taxation of the American colonies.

## Carteret

Courthouse Square, Beaufort, 28516

[www.co.carteret.nc.us](http://www.co.carteret.nc.us)

county seat: Beaufort

formed: 1722

clerk of court: (252) 728-8500

population: 63,294

North Carolina Senate

Jean Preston, *republican*

2nd-Carteret

North Carolina House of Representatives

Pat McElraft, *republican*

13th-Carteret

Carteret County is named in honor of Sir John Carteret, Earl of Granville, and one of the Lords Proprietor.

## Caswell

144 Courthouse Square, Yanceyville, 27379

[www.caswellcountync.gov](http://www.caswellcountync.gov)

county seat: Yanceyville

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (336) 694-4171

population: 23,508

North Carolina Senate

Anthony Foriest, *democrat*

24th-Alamance

North Carolina House of Representatives

Bill Faison, *democrat*

50th-Orange

Caswell County was named in honor of Richard Caswell, member of the first Continental Congress, first Governor of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence and Major General in the Revolutionary Army.

## Catawba

P.O. Box 389, Newton, 28658-0389

[www.catawbacountync.gov](http://www.catawbacountync.gov)

county seat: Newton

formed: 1842

clerk of court: (828) 466-6100

population: 153,404

North Carolina Senate

Austin M. Allran, *republican*

42nd-Catawba

North Carolina House of Representatives

Ray Warren, *democrat*

88th-Alexander

Mitchell S. Setzer, <i>republican</i>	89th-Catawba
Karen B. Ray, <i>republican</i>	95th-Iredell
Mark K.Hilton, <i>republican</i>	96th-Catawba

Catawba County was named for a Native American Indian tribe that lived in that part of the state.

## Chatham

P.O. Box 1809, Pittsboro, 27312

[www.co.chatham.nc.us](http://www.co.chatham.nc.us)

county seat: Pittsboro

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (919) 542-3240

population: 59,168

### North Carolina Senate

Bob Atwater, *democrat*

18th-Orange

Eleanor Kinnaird, *democrat*

23rd-Orange

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Joe Hackney, *democrat*

54th-Orange

Chatham County was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, an eloquent defender of the American cause in the English Parliament during the Revolution.

## Cherokee

Courthouse, 75 Peachtree St., Murphy, 28906 [www.cherokeeconomy-nc.gov](http://www.cherokeeconomy-nc.gov)

county seat: Murphy

formed: 1839

clerk of court: (828) 837-2522

population: 27,026

### North Carolina Senate

John Snow, *democrat*

50th-Cherokee

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Roger West, *republican*

120th-Cherokee

Cherokee County was named in honor of the Native American Indian tribe which still inhabits the western part of the state.

## Chowan

P.O. Box 1030, Edenton, 27932

[www.chowancounty-nc.gov](http://www.chowancounty-nc.gov)

county seat: Edenton

formed: 1670

clerk of court: (252) 482-2323

population: 14,660

### North Carolina Senate

Ed Jones, *democrat*

4th-Hertford

**North Carolina House of Representatives**Timothy L. Spear, *democrat* 2nd-Washington

Chowan County was named in honor of the Native American Indian tribe that inhabited the northeastern part of North Carolina at the time of colonial settlement.

**Clay**

Courthouse, P.O. Box 118, Hayesville, 28904 [www.claycounty-nc-chamber.com](http://www.claycounty-nc-chamber.com)

county seat: Hayesville

formed: 1861

clerk of court: (828) 389-8334

population: 10,326

**North Carolina Senate**John Snow, *democrat* 50th-Cherokee**North Carolina House of Representatives**Roger West, *republican* 120th-Cherokee

Clay County was named in honor of Henry Clay, an antebellum U.S. Senator and Presidential candidate.

**Cleveland**

P.O. Box 1210, Shelby, 28151

[www.clevelandcounty.com](http://www.clevelandcounty.com)

county seat: Shelby

formed: 1841

clerk of court: (704) 484-4851

population: 97,144

**North Carolina Senate**Walter H. Dalton, *democrat* 46th-Rutherford**North Carolina House of Representatives**Debbie A. Clary, *republican* 110th-ClevelandTim K. Moore, *republican* 111th-ClevelandBob England, M.D., *democrat* 112th-Cleveland

Cleveland County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, a noted partisan leader of the western Carolina frontier during the Revolutionary War era and one of the commanding officers of the American patriot forces at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

**Columbus**

111 Washington St., Whiteville, 28472

[www.columbusco.org](http://www.columbusco.org)

county seat: Whiteville

formed: 1808

clerk of court: (910) 641-3000

population: 54,460

**North Carolina Senate**

R. C. Soles, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	8th-Columbus
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Sandra Spaulding Hughes, <i>democrat</i>	18th-New Hanover
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Dewey L. Hill, <i>democrat</i>	20th-Columbus
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Columbus County was named in honor of the discoverer of the New World.

**Craven**

Adm. Bldg., 406 Craven St., New Bern, 28560

[www.cravencounty.com](http://www.cravencounty.com)

county seat: New Bern

formed: 1705

clerk of court: (252) 514-4774

population: 96,406

**North Carolina Senate**

Jean Preston, <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Carteret
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Alice Graham Underhill, <i>democrat</i>	3rd-Craven
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William L. Wainwright, <i>democrat</i>	12th-Craven
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Craven was first created as the Archdale Precinct of Bath County in 1705. The name was changed about 1712 to honor William, Lord Craven, one of the Lords Proprietor of Carolina. The county seat was first called Chattawaka (or Chattoocka), then changed to Newbern in 1723. State legislators legalized the current spelling, New Bern, in 1897.

**Cumberland**

Courthouse, 117 Dick St., Fayetteville, 28301

[www.co.cumberland.nc.us](http://www.co.cumberland.nc.us)

county seat: Fayetteville

formed: 1754

clerk of court: (910) 678-2902

population: 313,616

**North Carolina Senate**

Anthony E. Rand, <i>democrat</i>	19th-Cumberland
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Larry Shaw, <i>democrat</i>	21st-Cumberland
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

William D. Brisson, <i>democrat</i>	22nd-Bladen
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Marvin W. Lucas, <i>democrat</i>	42nd-Cumberland
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Mary McAllister, <i>democrat</i>	43rd-Cumberland
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Margaret Highsmith Dickson, <i>democrat</i>	44th-Cumberland
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Rick Glazier, <i>democrat</i>	45th-Cumberland
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Cumberland County was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of King George, III of Great Britain. Cumberland crushed the Jacobite uprising in Scotland at Culloden in 1746. The subsequent clearance of the Scots Highlands launched a wave of emigrants to the North Carolina frontier.

## Currituck

Courthouse, Currituck, 27929

[www.co.currituck.nc.us](http://www.co.currituck.nc.us)

county seat: Currituck

formed: 1668

clerk of court: (252) 232-2010

population: 23,731

### North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

### North Carolina House of Representatives

W. C. "Bill" Owens, Jr., *democrat*

1st-Pasquotank

Currituck County is traditionally said to be named after a Native American Indian word for the region's indigenous wild geese, "Coratank."

## Dare

Administration Bldg., Manteo, 27954

[www.co.dare.nc.us](http://www.co.dare.nc.us)

county seat: Manteo

formed: 1870

clerk of court: (252) 473-2950

population: 34,272

### North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Timothy L. Spear, *democrat*

2nd-Washington

Dare County was named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents in North America.

## Davidson

Governmental Center, 913 Greensboro St., Lexington, 27293 [www.co.davidson.nc.us](http://www.co.davidson.nc.us)

county seat: Lexington

formed: 1822

clerk of court: (336) 249-0351

population: 156,400

### North Carolina Senate

Stan Bingham, *republican*

33rd-Davidson

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Julia C. Howard, *republican*

79th-Davie

Jerry C. Dockham, *republican*

80th-Davidson

L. Hugh Holliman, *democrat*

81st-Davidson

Davidson County was named in honor of General William Lee Davidson, an American patriot commanding officer killed in action at Cowan's Ford.

## Davie

123 S. Main St., Mocksville, 27028

[www.co.davie.nc.us](http://www.co.davie.nc.us)

county seat: Mocksville

formed: 1836

clerk of court: (336) 751-3507

population: 40,447

### North Carolina Senate

Andrew C. Brock, *republican*

34th-Davie

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Julia C. Howard, *republican*

79th-Davie

Davie County was named in honor of William Richardson Davie, Revolutionary soldier, a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, Governor of North Carolina, special envoy extraordinaire and minister plenipotentiary to France and one of the founders of the University of North Carolina.

## Duplin

P.O. Box 910, Kenansville, 28349

[www.duplincountync.com](http://www.duplincountync.com)

county seat: Kenansville

formed: 1750

clerk of court: (910) 296-1686

population: 53,133

### North Carolina Senate

Charles W. Albertson, *democrat*

10th-Duplin

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Russell E. Tucker, *democrat*

4th-Duplin

R. Van Braxton, *democrat*

10th-Lenoir

Larry M. Bell, *democrat*

21st-Sampson

Duplin County was named in honor of Thomas Hay, Lord Duplin, an English nobleman and member of the Board of Trade and Plantations.

## Durham

Gov. Administration Complex, Durham, 27701

[www.co.durham.nc.us](http://www.co.durham.nc.us)

county seat: Durham

formed: 1881

clerk of court: (919) 564-7070

population: 254,740

### North Carolina Senate

Bob Atwater *democrat*

18th-Durham

Floyd B. McKissick, Jr., *democrat*

20th-Durham

North Carolina House of Representatives

Larry D. Hall, <i>democrat</i>	29th-Durham
Paul Luebke, <i>democrat</i>	30th-Durham
Henry M. Michaux, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	31st-Durham
James W. Crawford, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	32nd-Granville
W.A. "Winkie" Wilkins, <i>democrat</i>	55th-Person

Durham County takes its name from the county seat, which in turn was named in honor of Dr. Bartlett Snipes Durham, who donated the land on which the railroad station was located.

Edgecombe

P.O. Box 10, Tarboro, 27886-5100 [www.edgecombecountync.gov](http://www.edgecombecountync.gov)

<i>county seat:</i> Tarboro	<i>formed:</i> 1741
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 823-6161	<i>population:</i> 51,813

North Carolina Senate

Clark Jenkins, <i>democrat</i>	3rd-Edgecombe
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Joe P. Tolson, <i>democrat</i>	23rd-Edgecombe
Jean Farmer-Butterfield, <i>democrat</i>	24th-Wilson

Edgecombe County was named in honor of Richard Edgecombe, an English nobleman, Member of Parliament and a lord of the Treasury who became Baron Edgecombe in 1742.

Forsyth

201 N. Chestnut St., Winston-Salem, 27101 [www.co.forsyth.nc.us](http://www.co.forsyth.nc.us)

<i>county seat:</i> Winston-Salem	<i>formed:</i> 1849
<i>clerk of court:</i> (336) 761-2250	<i>population:</i> 338,679

North Carolina Senate

Peter Samuel Brunstetter, <i>republican</i>	31st-Forsyth
Linda Garrou, <i>democrat</i>	32nd-Forsyth

North Carolina House of Representatives

Larry W. Womble, <i>democrat</i>	71st-Forsyth
Earline W. Parmon, <i>democrat</i>	72nd-Forsyth
Larry R. Brown, <i>republican</i>	73rd-Forsyth
Dale R. Folwell, <i>republican</i>	74th-Forsyth
William C. "Bill" McGee, <i>republican</i>	75th-Forsyth
George M. Holmes, <i>republican</i>	92nd-Yadkin

Forsyth County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, a native of Stokes County who was killed on the Canadian border in the War of 1812.

## Franklin

113 Market St., Louisburg, 27549

[www.co.franklin.nc.us](http://www.co.franklin.nc.us)

county seat: Louisburg

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (919) 496-5104

population: 56,456

### North Carolina Senate

Doug Berger, *democrat*

7th-Franklin

A.B. Swindell, IV, *democrat*

11th-Nash

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Lucy T. Allen, *democrat*

49th-Franklin

Franklin County was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

## Gaston

P.O. Box 1578, Gastonia, 28053-1578

[www.co.gaston.nc.us](http://www.co.gaston.nc.us)

county seat: Gastonia

formed: 1846

clerk of court: (704) 852-3100

population: 200,972

### North Carolina Senate

James Forrester, *republican*

41st-Gaston

Austin M. Allran, *republican*

42nd-Catawba

David Hoyle, *democrat*

43rd-Gaston

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Wil Neumann, *republican*

108th-Gaston

William A. Current, Sr., *republican*

109th-Gaston

Debbie A. Clary, *republican*

110th-Cleveland

Gaston County was named in honor of William Gaston, a member of the U.S. Congress and a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

## Gates

Courthouse, Gatesville, 27938

[www.gatescounty.govoffice2.com](http://www.gatescounty.govoffice2.com)

county seat: Gatesville

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (252) 357-1365

population: 11,819

### North Carolina Senate

Ed Jones, *democrat*

4th-Chowan

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Annie W. Mobley, *democrat*

5th-Hertford

Gates County was named in honor of General Horatio Gates, who commanded the American Army at the Battle of Saratoga during the Revolutionary War.

## Graham

Courthouse, Robbinsville, 28771

[www.grahamcounty.org](http://www.grahamcounty.org)

county seat: Robbinsville

formed: 1872

clerk of court: (828) 479-7986

population: 8,144

North Carolina Senate

John Snow, *democrat*

50th-Cherokee

North Carolina House of Representatives

Roger West, *republican*

120th-Cherokee

Graham County was named in honor of William A. Graham, United States Senator, Governor of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy and a Senator in the Confederate Congress.

## Granville

P.O. Box 906, Oxford, 27565

[www.granvillecounty.org](http://www.granvillecounty.org)

county seat: Oxford

formed: 1746

clerk of court: (919) 693-2649

population: 55,667

North Carolina Senate

Doug Berger, *democrat*

7th-Franklin

North Carolina House of Representatives

Michael H. Wray, *democrat*

27th-Northampton

James W. Crawford, Jr., *democrat*

32nd-Granville

Granville County was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville and Lord Proprietor, who owned the Granville District.

## Greene

229 Kingold Boulevard, Suite D, Snow Hill, 28580

[www.co.greene.nc.us](http://www.co.greene.nc.us)

county seat: Snow Hill

formed: 1799

clerk of court: (252) 747-3505

population: 21,110

North Carolina Senate

John H. Kerr, III, *democrat*

5th-Wayne

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Van Braxton, *democrat*

10th-Lenoir

Edith D. Warren, *democrat*

8th-Pitt

Greene County was originally named in honor of James Glasgow, North Carolina Secretary of State during the Revolutionary War era. When Glasgow became publicly involved in land frauds, however, state legislators changed the county's name to honor Gen. Nathanael Greene, whose leadership of the American patriot army in South Carolina and North Carolina frustrated British attempts to hold onto the two colonies and ultimately led to the surrender of Lord Charles Cornwallis' British army at Yorktown.

## Guilford

301 W. Market St., P.O. Box 3427, Greensboro, 27402 [www.co.guilford.nc.us](http://www.co.guilford.nc.us)

<i>county seat:</i> Greensboro	<i>formed:</i> 1771
<i>clerk of court:</i> (336) 574-4302	<i>population:</i> 460,780

### North Carolina Senate

Philip Berger, <i>republican</i>	26th-Rockingham
Kay R. Hagan, <i>democrat</i>	27th-Guilford
Katie G. Dorsett, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Guilford
Stan Bingham, <i>republican</i>	33rd-Davidson

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Pricey Harrison, <i>democrat</i>	57th-Guilford
Alma S. Adams, <i>democrat</i>	58th-Guilford
Margaret M. Jeffus, <i>democrat</i>	59th-Guilford
Earl D. Jones, <i>democrat</i>	60th-Guilford
Laura I. Wiley, <i>republican</i>	61st-Guilford
John M. Blust, <i>republican</i>	62nd-Guilford

Guilford County was named in honor of Francis North, first Earl of Guilford. He was father of the Lord North who was Prime Minister under George III during the Revolution.

## Halifax

Historic Courthouse, P.O. Box 38, Halifax, 27839 [www.halifaxnc.com](http://www.halifaxnc.com)

<i>county seat:</i> Halifax	<i>formed:</i> 1758
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 583-5061	<i>population:</i> 55,352

### North Carolina Senate

Ed Jones, <i>democrat</i>	4th-Chowan
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### North Carolina House of Representatives

Angela R. Bryant, <i>democrat</i>	7th-Nash
Lucy T. Allen, <i>democrat</i>	49th-Franklin

Halifax County was named in honor of George Montagu, second Earl of Halifax and president of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London during the later colonial era.

## Harnett

County Admin. Bldg., P.O. Box 759, Lillington, 27546

[www.harnett.org](http://www.harnett.org)

county seat: Lillington

formed: 1855

clerk of court: (910) 893-5164

population: 106,506

### North Carolina Senate

Harris Blake, *republican*

22nd-Moore

Charles W. Albertson, *democrat*

10th-Duplin

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Jimmy L. Love, Sr., *democrat*

51st-Lee

David R. Lewis, *republican*

53rd-Harnett

Harnett County was named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, an eminent Revolutionary patriot, president of the Council of Safety, president of the Provincial Council, delegate to the Continental Congress and author of the Halifax Resolves of April 12, 1776.

## Haywood

Courthouse, 215 N. Main St., Waynesville, 28786

[www.haywoodnc.net](http://www.haywoodnc.net)

county seat: Waynesville

formed: 1808

clerk of court: (828) 456-3540

population: 57,031

### North Carolina Senate

Joe Sam Queen, *democrat*

47th-Haywood

John Snow, *republican*

50th-Cherokee

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Ray Rapp, *republican*

118th-Madison

R. Phillip Haire, *democrat*

119th-Jackson

Haywood County is named in honor of John Haywood, Treasurer of North Carolina, 1787-1827.

## Henderson

100 N. King St., Hendersonville, 28792

[www.hendersoncountync.org](http://www.hendersoncountync.org)

county seat: Hendersonville

formed: 1838

clerk of court: (828) 697-4872

population: 102,142

**North Carolina Senate**

Tom Apodaca, *republican* 48th-Henderson

**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Trudi Walend, *republican* 113th-Transylvania

Carolyn K. Justus, *republican* 117th-Henderson

Henderson County was named in honor of Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina during the 1830s.

**Hertford**

P.O. Box 116, Winton, 27986

[www.co.hertford.nc.us](http://www.co.hertford.nc.us)

county seat: Winton

formed: 1759

clerk of court: (252) 358-7845

population: 23,730

**North Carolina Senate**

Ed Jones, *democrat*

4th-Chowan

**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Annie W. Mobley, *democrat*

5th-Hertford

Hertford County was named in honor of Francis Seymour Conway, Earl (later Marquis) of Hertford, Lord of the Bedchamber and Knight of the Garter during the reign of George II.

**Hoke**

227 N. Main St., Box 210, Raeford, 28376

[www.hokecounty.org](http://www.hokecounty.org)

county seat: Raeford

formed: 1911

clerk of court: (910) 875-3728

population: 42,932

**North Carolina Senate**

David F. Weinstein, *democrat*

13th-Robeson

**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Douglas Y. Yongue, *democrat*

46th-Scotland

Ronnie N. Sutton, *democrat*

47th-Robeson

Garland E. Pierce, *democrat*

48th-Scotland

Hoke County was named in honor of Robert F. Hoke, a major-general in the Confederate States Army.

**Hyde**

P.O. Box 188, Swan Quarter, 27885

[www.hydecountry.org](http://www.hydecountry.org)

county seat: Swan Quarter

formed: 1712

clerk of court: (252) 926-4101

population: 5,447

**North Carolina Senate**Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

**North Carolina House of Representatives**Timothy L. Spear, *democrat*

2nd-Washington

Arthur J. Williams, *democrat*

6th-Beaufort

Hyde County was named in honor of Edward Hyde, a colonial Governor of North Carolina and grandson of the Earl of Clarendon, one of the original Lords Proprietor.

**Iredell**

P.O. Box 788, Statesville, 28687

[www.co.iredell.nc.us](http://www.co.iredell.nc.us)*county seat:* Statesville*formed:* 1788*clerk of court:* (704) 878-4204*population:* 150,421**North Carolina Senate**Fletcher Hartsell, *republican*

36th-Cabarrus

James Forrester, *republican*

41st-Gaston

Austin M. Allran, *republican*

42nd-Catawba

**North Carolina House of Representatives**Julia C. Howard, *republican*

79th-Davie

Mitchell S. Setzer, *republican*

89th-Iredell

George M. Holmes, *republican*

92nd-Iredell

Karen B. Ray, *republican*

95th-Iredell

Iredell County was named in honor of James Iredell of Edenton. He was one of the earliest post-colonial leaders in the state and advocated the adoption of the federal Constitution. President George Washington appointed him a judge of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1790.

**Jackson**

401 Grindstaff Cove Road, Sylva, 28779

[www.jacksonnc.org](http://www.jacksonnc.org)*county seat:* Sylva*formed:* 1851*clerk of court:* (828) 586-7511*population:* 36,815**North Carolina Senate**John Snow, *democrat*

50th-Cherokee

**North Carolina House of Representatives**R. Phillip Haire, *democrat*

119th-Jackson

Jackson County was named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who won an overwhelming victory over the British at New Orleans in 1815 and was twice elected President of the United States.

## Johnston

Courthouse, Box 1049, Smithfield, 27577

[www.johnstonnc.com](http://www.johnstonnc.com)

county seat: Smithfield

formed: 1746

clerk of court: (919) 934-3191

population: 157,296

### North Carolina Senate

Fred Smith, *republican*

12th-Johnston

### North Carolina House of Representatives

N. Leo Daughtry, *republican*

26th-Johnston

James H. Langdon, *republican*

28th-Johnston

Johnston County was named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, a colonial Governor of North Carolina.

## Jones

Administration Building, Box 340, Trenton, 28585

[www.johnstonnc.com](http://www.johnstonnc.com)

county seat: Trenton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (252) 448-7351

population: 10,315

### North Carolina Senate

Harry Brown, *republican*

6th-Onslow

### North Carolina House of Representatives

William L. Wainwright, *democrat*

12th-Craven

Pat McElraft, *republican*

13th-Carteret

Jones County was named in honor of Willie Jones of Halifax, who was one of the leaders of the Revolution and president of the Council of Safety. Jones later opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was due chiefly to his influence that the Convention of 1788 refused to ratify a federal Constitution.

## Lee

Box 1968, Sanford, 27331-1968

[www.leecountync.com](http://www.leecountync.com)

county seat: Sanford

formed: 1907

clerk of court: (919) 708-4414

population: 56,376

### North Carolina Senate

Bob Atwater, *democrat*

18th-Chatham

Harris Blåke, *republican*

22nd-Moore

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Jimmy L. Love, Sr., *democrat*

51st-Lee

Lee County was named in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War.

## Lenoir

P.O. Box 3289, Kinston, 28502

[www.co.lenoir.nc.us](http://www.co.lenoir.nc.us)

county seat: Kinston

formed: 1791

clerk of court: (252) 527-6231

population: 57,642

### North Carolina Senate

Charles Albertson, *democrat*

10th-Duplin

### North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Van Braxton, *democrat*

10th-Lenoir

William L. Wainwright, *democrat*

12th-Craven

Lenoir County was named in honor of William Lenoir, one of the commanders of the American patriot army at the Battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War.

## Lincoln

115 W. Main St., Lincolnton, 28092

[www.lincolncounty.org](http://www.lincolncounty.org)

county seat: Lincolnton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (704) 736-8568

population: 72,776

### North Carolina Senate

James Forrester, *republican*

41st-Gaston

Austin M. Allran, *republican*

42nd-Catawba

### N.C. House of Representatives

Joe L. Kiser, *republican*

97th-Lincoln

Lincoln County was named in honor of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished general of the Revolution whom Gen. George Washington appointed to receive the sword of Lord Charles Cornwallis when he surrendered his army at Yorktown.

## Macon

Courthouse, Franklin, 28734

[maconnc.org](http://maconnc.org)

county seat: Franklin

formed: 1828

clerk of court: (828) 349-2042

population: 33,626

### North Carolina Senate

John Snow, *democrat*

50th-Cherokee

### North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, *democrat*

119th-Jackson

Roger West, *republican*

120th-Cherokee

Macon County was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Senator and president of the state's Constitutional Convention of 1835.

## Madison

Courthouse, Box 579, Marshall, 28753 [www.madisoncountync.org](http://www.madisoncountync.org)

county seat: Marshall      *formed:* 1851  
*clerk of court:* (828) 649-2531      *population:* 20,495

### North Carolina Senate

Joe Sam Queen, *democrat*      47th-Buncombe

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Raymond C. Rapp, *democrat*      118th-Madison

Madison County was named in honor of James Madison, fourth President of the United States.

## Martin

P.O. Box 668, Williamston, 27892 [www.martincountyncgov.com](http://www.martincountyncgov.com)

county seat: Williamston      *formed:* 1774  
*clerk of court:* (252) 792-2515      *population:* 23,906

### North Carolina Senate

Clark Jenkins, *democrat*      3rd-Edgecombe

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Edith D. Warren, *democrat*      8th-Pitt

Martin County was named in honor of Josiah Martin, the last Royal Governor of North Carolina. It is probable that this county's name would have been changed like those of Dobbs and Tryon but for the popularity of Alexander Martin, North Carolina governor from 1782-1785 and again from 1789-1792.

## McDowell

60 E. Court St., Marion, 28752 [www.mcdowellgov.com](http://www.mcdowellgov.com)

county seat: Marion      *formed:* 1842  
*clerk of court:* (828) 652-7717      *population:* 44,064

### North Carolina Senate

Joe Sam Queen, *democrat*      47th-Haywood

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Mitch Gillespie, *republican*      85th-McDowell

McDowell County was named in honor of Colonel Joseph McDowell, an officer of the American patriot army who fought at Kings Mountain and later served in the U.S. Congress and as a member of the commission established to settle the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee.

Mecklenburg

600 E. 4th St., P.O. Box 31787, Charlotte, 28231 [www.co.mecklenburg.nc.us](http://www.co.mecklenburg.nc.us)

county seat: Charlotte	formed: 1762
clerk of court: (704) 347-7811	population: 863,147

North Carolina Senate

W. Edward Goodall, <i>republican</i>	35th-Union
Daniel Clodfelter, <i>democrat</i>	37th-Mecklenburg
Charlie S. Dannelly, <i>democrat</i>	38th-Mecklenburg
Robert A. Rucho, <i>republican</i>	39th-Mecklenburg
Malcolm Graham <i>democrat</i>	40th-Mecklenburg

North Carolina House of Representatives

Thom Tillis, <i>republican</i>	98th-Mecklenburg
Drew P. Saunders, <i>democrat</i>	99th-Mecklenburg
Tricia Cotham, <i>democrat</i>	100th-Mecklenburg
Beverly Earle, <i>democrat</i>	101st-Mecklenburg
Rebecca A. Carney, <i>democrat</i>	102nd-Mecklenburg
Jim Gulley, <i>republican</i>	103rd-Mecklenburg
Ruth Samuelson, <i>republican</i>	104th-Mecklenburg
Ric Killian, <i>republican</i>	105th-Mecklenburg
Martha B. Alexander, <i>democrat</i>	106th-Mecklenburg
Kelly M. Alexander, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	107th-Mecklenburg

Mecklenburg County was named in honor of Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg, wife of King George III.

Mitchell

PO Box 409, Bakersville, 28705-0409 [www.mitchellcounty.org](http://www.mitchellcounty.org)

county seat: Bakersville	formed: 1861
clerk of court: (828) 688-2161	population: 15,950

North Carolina Senate

Joe Sam Queen, <i>democrat</i>	47th-Haywood
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Phillip D. Frye, <i>republican</i>	84th-Mitchell
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Mitchell County was named in honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor at the University of North Carolina. While on an exploring expedition of Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi, Dr. Mitchell fell and was killed. He is buried on top of the mountain.

## Montgomery

P.O. Box 425, Troy, 27371

[www.montgomerycountync.com](http://www.montgomerycountync.com)

*county seat:* Troy

*formed:* 1779

*clerk of court:* (910) 576-4211

*population:* 27,588

### North Carolina Senate

Jerry W. Tillman, *republican*

29th-Randolph

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Melody Wade Goodwin, *democrat*

66th-Richmond

Kenneth Furr, *republican*

67th-Stanly

Pryor A. Gibson, *democrat*

69th-Anson

Montgomery County was named in honor of Richard Montgomery who, in 1775, lost his life at the Battle of Quebec during Gen. Benedict Arnold's disastrous attempt to conquer Canada.

## Moore

P.O. Box 905, Carthage, 28327

[www.moorecountync.gov](http://www.moorecountync.gov)

*county seat:* Carthage

*formed:* 1784

*clerk of court:* (910) 947-2396

*population:* 83,932

### North Carolina Senate

Harris Blake, *republican*

22nd-Moore

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Joe Boylan, *republican*

52nd-Moore

Joe Hackney, *democrat*

54th-Orange

Moore County was named in honor of Captain Alfred Moore of Brunswick County, a soldier in the American patriot army and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

## Nash

120 W. Washington St., Nashville, 27856

[www.co.nash.nc.us](http://www.co.nash.nc.us)

*county seat:* Nashville

*formed:* 1777

*clerk of court:* (252) 459-4081

*population:* 92,915

### North Carolina Senate

A.B. Swindell, IV, *democrat*

11th-Nash

**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Angela R. Bryant, <i>democrat</i>	7th-Nash
Bill G. Daughtridge, Jr., <i>republican</i>	25th-Nash
Lucy T. Allen, <i>democrat</i>	49th-Franklin

Nash County was named in honor of General Francis Nash of Hillsborough, who was mortally wounded while fighting under George Washington at the Battle of Germantown.

**New Hanover**

320 Chestnut St., Wilmington, 28401

[www.nhcgov.com](http://www.nhcgov.com)

<i>county seat:</i> Wilmington	<i>formed:</i> 1729
<i>clerk of court:</i> (910) 341-4430	<i>population:</i> 189,922

**North Carolina Senate**

Julia Boseman, <i>democrat</i>	9th-New Hanover
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Carolyn H. Justice, <i>republican</i>	16th-Pender
Bonner Stiller, <i>republican</i>	17th-Brunswick
Sandra Spaulding Hughes, <i>democrat</i>	18th-New Hanover
Daniel F. McComas, <i>republican</i>	19th-New Hanover

New Hanover County was named in honor of the royal family of England during the 18th and early 19th centuries, the House of Hanover.

**Northampton**

P.O. Box 808, Jackson, 27845

[www.northamptonnc.com](http://www.northamptonnc.com)

<i>county seat:</i> Jackson	<i>formed:</i> 1741
<i>clerk of court:</i> (919) 534-1631	<i>population:</i> 21,235

**North Carolina Senate**

Ed Jones, <i>democrat</i>	4th-Chowan
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Annie W. Mobley, <i>democrat</i>	5th-Hertford
Michael H. Wray, <i>democrat</i>	27th-Northampton

Northampton County was named in honor of James Crompton, Earl of Northampton, an English nobleman.

## Onslow

118 Old Bridge St., Jacksonville, 28540-4259

[www.co.onslow.nc.us](http://www.co.onslow.nc.us)

county seat: Jacksonville

formed: 1731

clerk of court: (910) 455-4458

population: 169,302

### North Carolina Senate

Harry Brown, *republican*

6th-Onslow

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Russell E. Tucker, *democrat*

4th-Duplin

Patricia McElraft, *republican*

13th-Carteret

George C. Cleveland, *republican*

14th-Onslow

W. Robert Grady, *republican*

15th-Onslow

Onslow County was named in honor of Sir Arthur Onslow who, for more than thirty years, was Speaker of the House of Commons in the British Parliament during the mid-17th Century.

## Orange

200 S. Cameron, Hillsborough, 27278

[www.co.orange.nc.us](http://www.co.orange.nc.us)

county seat: Hillsborough

formed: 1752

clerk of court: (919) 732-8181

population: 127,344

### North Carolina Senate

Eleanor Kinnaird, *democrat*

23rd-Orange

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Bill Faison, *democrat*

50th-Orange

Joe Hackney, *democrat*

54th-Orange

Verla Insko, *democrat*

56th-Orange

Orange County was named in honor of the infant William V of Orange, grandson of King George II of Great Britain.

## Pamlico

Courthouse, P.O.Box 776, Bayboro, 28515

[www.pamlicocounty.org](http://www.pamlicocounty.org)

county seat: Bayboro

formed: 1872

clerk of court: (252) 745-6000

population: 12,947

### North Carolina Senate

Jean Preston, *republican*

2nd-Carteret

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Alice Graham Underhill, *democrat*

3rd-Craven

Pamlico County was named after the sound of the same name. Pamlico was the name of a Native American Indian tribe settled along the sound.

## Pasquotank

Courthouse, Room E201, Elizabeth City, 27909 [www.co.pasquotank.nc.us](http://www.co.pasquotank.nc.us)

county seat: Elizabeth City

formed: 1668

clerk of court: (252) 331-4751

population: 40,880

### North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

### North Carolina House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr.; *democrat*

1st-Pasquotank

Pasquotank County was derived from an Indian word, "pask-e'tan-ki," which meant "where the current of the stream divides or forks."

## Pender

Administration Building, Box 5, Burgaw, 28425 [www.pender-county.com](http://www.pender-county.com)

county seat: Burgaw

formed: 1875

clerk of court: (910) 259-1229

population: 50,430

### North Carolina Senate

R.C. Soles, Jr., *democrat*

8th-Columbus

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Carolyn H. Justice, *republican*

16th-Pender

Thomas E. Wright, *democrat*

18th-New Hanover

Pender County was named in honor of General William Dorsey Pender of Edgecombe County. Pender, a commanding officer in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.

## Perquimans

P.O. Box 45, Hertford, 27944

[www.co.perquimans.nc.us](http://www.co.perquimans.nc.us)

county seat: Hertford

formed: 1668

clerk of court: (252) 426-5676

population: 12,722

### North Carolina Senate

Ed Jones, *democrat*

4th-Chowan

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Annie W. Mobley, *democrat*

5th-Hertford

Perquimans County was named in honor of a Native American Indian tribe that inhabited the northern shores of the Albemarle sound.

## Person

300 S. Morgan St., Roxboro, 27573

[www.personcounty.net](http://www.personcounty.net)

county seat: Roxboro

formed: 1791

clerk of court: (336) 597-0554

population: 37,640

### North Carolina Senate

Eleanor Kinnaird, *democrat*

23rd-Orange

### North Carolina House of Representatives

W.A. "Winkie" Wilkins, *democrat*

55th-Person

Person County was named in honor of General Thomas Person, an American patriot leader during the Revolution, member of the Council of Safety and benefactor of the University of North Carolina.

## Pitt

1717 West Fifth St., Greenville, 27834-1696

[www.co.pitt.nc.us](http://www.co.pitt.nc.us)

county seat: Greenville

formed: 1760

clerk of court: (252) 695-7100

population: 151,970

### North Carolina Senate

Clark Jenkins, *democrat*

3rd-Edgecombe

John H. Kerr, III, *democrat*

5th-Wayne

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Arthur J. Williams, *democrat*

6th-Beaufort

Edith D. Warren, *democrat*

8th-Pitt

Marian N. McLawhorn, *democrat*

9th-Pitt

Pitt County was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Secretary of State for the British crown and de facto prime minister of Britain in the mid-18th Century.

## Polk

Box 308, Columbus, 28722

[www.polknc.org](http://www.polknc.org)

county seat: Columbus

formed: 1855

clerk of court: (828) 894-8231

population: 19,040

### North Carolina Senate

Tom Apodaca, *republican*

48th-Macon

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Trudy Walend, *republican*

113th-Transylvania

Polk County was named in honor of Colonel William Polk "who rendered distinguished service in the Battles of Germantown, Brandywine, and Eutaw, in all of which he was wounded."

## Randolph

P.O. Box 4728, Asheboro, 27205-7370

[www.co.randolph.nc.us](http://www.co.randolph.nc.us)

county seat: Asheboro

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (336) 318-6701

population: 139,422

### North Carolina Senate

Jerry W. Tillman, *republican*

29th-Randolph

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Pat B. Hurley, *republican*

70th-Randolph

Harold J. Brubaker, *republican*

78th-Randolph

Randolph County was named in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia, who was president of the Continental Congress.

## Richmond

Box 504, Rockingham, 28380

[www.richmondnc.com](http://www.richmondnc.com)

county seat: Rockingham

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (910) 997-9100

population: 46,672

### North Carolina Senate

William R. Purcell, *democrat*

25th-Scotland

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Melanie Wade Goodwin, *democrat*

66th-Rockingham

Richmond County was named in honor of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and a principal secretary in William Pitt's second administration. Richmond was a staunch friend of the American colonies and made a motion in the House of Lords that the colonies be granted their independence.

## Robeson

701 N. Elm St., Lumberton, 28358

[www.co.robeson.nc.us](http://www.co.robeson.nc.us)

county seat: Lumberton

formed: 1787

clerk of court: (910) 671-3377

population: 129,425

### North Carolina Senate

David F. Weinstein, *democrat*

13th-Robeson

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue, *democrat*

46th-Scotland

Ronnie N. Sutton, *democrat*

47th-Robeson

Garland E. Pierce, *democrat*

48th-Scotland

Robeson County was named in honor of Colonel Thomas Robeson, a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the leaders at the Battle of Elizabethtown in September, 1781.

## Rockingham

Courthouse, P.O. Box 206, Wentworth, 27375 [www.co.rockingham.nc.us](http://www.co.rockingham.nc.us)

<i>county seat:</i> Wentworth	<i>formed:</i> 1785
<i>clerk of court:</i> (336) 342-8700	<i>population:</i> 91,646

### North Carolina Senate

Philip E. Berger, <i>republican</i>	26th-Rockingham
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### North Carolina House of Representatives

E. Nelson Cole, <i>democrat</i>	65th-Rockingham
Bryan R. Holloway, <i>republican</i>	91st-Stokes

Rockingham County was named in honor of Charles Watson-Wentworth, Second Marquis of Rockingham, who was a leader of a party in the British Parliament which advocated American independence. Rockingham was Prime Minister when the Stamp Act was repealed.

## Rowan

130 W. Innes St., Salisbury, 28144 [www.co.rowan.nc.us](http://www.co.rowan.nc.us)

<i>county seat:</i> Salisbury	<i>formed:</i> 1753
<i>clerk of court:</i> (704) 639-7505	<i>population:</i> 136,486

### North Carolina Senate

Andrew C. Brock, <i>republican</i>	34th-Davie
Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr., <i>republican</i>	36th-Cabarrus

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Fred F. Steen, II, <i>republican</i>	76th-Rowan
Lorene T. Coates, <i>democrat</i>	77th-Rowan

Rowan County was named in honor of Matthew Rowan, a prominent North Carolina leader before the Revolution and, for a short time after the death of Governor Gabriel Johnston, acting governor of the colony.

## Rutherford

289 N. Main St., Rutherfordton, 28139 [www.rutherfordcountync.gov](http://www.rutherfordcountync.gov)

<i>county seat:</i> Rutherfordton	<i>formed:</i> 1779
<i>clerk of court:</i> (828) 286-9136	<i>population:</i> 62,926

**North Carolina Senate**Walter H. Dalton, *democrat*

46th-Rutherford

**North Carolina House of Representatives**Bob England, M.D., *democrat*

112th-Rutherford

Rutherford County was named in honor of Griffith Rutherford, one of the most prominent of the Revolutionary patriots. Rutherford led the expedition that crushed the Cherokees in 1776 and rendered important services both in the colonial legislature and on the battlefield as a general officer.

**Sampson**

P.O. Box 257, Clinton, 28329

[www.sampsonnc.com](http://www.sampsonnc.com)*county seat:* Clinton*formed:* 1784*clerk of court:* (910) 592-5191*population:* 64,522**North Carolina Senate**Charles W. Albertson, *democrat*

10th-Duplin

**North Carolina House of Representatives**Larry M. Bell, *democrat*

21st-Sampson

William Brisson, *democrat*

22nd-Bladen

James H. Langdon, Jr., *republican*

28th-Johnston

Sampson County was named in honor of Colonel John Sampson. Sampson served in the colonial House of Commons and was a member the governor's council under Govs. Dobbs, Tryon and Martin.

**Scotland**

County Annex, P.O. Box 489, Laurinburg, 28352

[www.scotlandcounty.org](http://www.scotlandcounty.org)*county seat:* Laurinburg*formed:* 1899*clerk of court:* (910) 277-3240*population:* 36,830**North Carolina Senate**William R. Purcell, *democrat*

25th-Scotland

**North Carolina House of Representatives**Douglas Y. Yongue, *democrat*

46th-Scotland

Garland. E. Pierce, *democrat*

48th-Scotland

Scotland County was named for the country of Scotland, the northern portion of the British Isles. Many of the county's earliest settlers were Scots.

**Stanly**

1000 N. First St., Albemarle, 28001

[www.co.stanly.nc.us](http://www.co.stanly.nc.us)*county seat:* Albemarle*formed:* 1841*clerk of court:* (704) 982-2161*population:* 59,158

**North Carolina Senate**

William R. Purcell, <i>democrat</i>	25th-Scotland
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Kenneth Furr, <i>republican</i>	67th-Stanly
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Stanly County was named in honor of John Stanly who, for many years in the early 19th Century, was a member of the General Assembly — several times Speaker of the House of Commons — and a member of the U.S. Congress.

**Stokes**

Government Center, P.O. Box 20, Danbury, 27016	<a href="http://www.co.stokes.nc.us">www.co.stokes.nc.us</a>
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<i>county seat:</i> Danbury	<i>formed:</i> 1789
<i>clerk of court:</i> (336) 593-2811	<i>population:</i> 46,257

**North Carolina Senate**

Don East, <i>republican</i>	30th-Surry
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

Bryan R. Holloway, <i>republican</i>	91st-Stokes
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Stokes County was named in honor of Captain John Stokes, a soldier in the American patriot cause who was seriously wounded at the Waxhaw Massacre during the Revolutionary War. After the war, President George Washington appointed him a judge of the United States District Court of North Carolina. Stokes also served in the colonial legislature and as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1789.

**Surry**

118 Hamby Road, Dobson, 27017	<a href="http://www.co.surry.nc.us">www.co.surry.nc.us</a>
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<i>county seat:</i> Dobson	<i>formed:</i> 1771
<i>clerk of court:</i> (336) 386-8131	<i>population:</i> 73,150

**North Carolina Senate**

Don East, <i>republican</i>	30th-Surry
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**North Carolina House of Representatives**

James A. Harrell, III, <i>democrat</i>	90th-Yadkin
George M. Holmes, <i>republican</i>	92nd-Yadkin

Surry County was named in honor of the county Surrey in England, birthplace of then-Gov. William Tryon.

## Swain

P.O. Box 2321, Bryson City, 28713

[www.swaincounty.org](http://www.swaincounty.org)

county seat: Bryson City

formed: 1871

clerk of court: (828) 488-2288

population: 13,889

### North Carolina Senate

John Snow, *democrat*

50th-Cherokee

### North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, *democrat*

119th-Jackson

Swain County was named in honor of Gov. David L. Swain, who also served as president of the University of North Carolina.

## Transylvania

208 E. Main St., Brevard, 28712

[www.transylvaniacounty.org](http://www.transylvaniacounty.org)

county seat: Brevard

formed: 1861

clerk of court: (828) 884-3120

population: 30,758

### North Carolina Senate

John Snow, *democrat*

50th-Cherokee

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Trudi Walend, *republican*

113th-Transylvania

Carolyn K. Justus, *republican*

117th-Henderson

Transylvania County was derived from the Latin words “trans,” meaning “across,” and “sylva” meaning “woods”.

## Tyrrell

108 S. Water St., Columbia, 27925

[www.visittyrrellcounty.com](http://www.visittyrrellcounty.com)

county seat: Columbia

formed: 1729

clerk of court: (252) 796-6281

population: 4,290

### North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

### North Carolina House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr., *democrat*

1st-Pasquotank

Tyrrell County was named in honor of Sir John Tyrrell, Lord Proprietor.

## Union

Courthouse, 500 N. Main St., Monroe, 28112

[co.union.nc.us](http://co.union.nc.us)

county seat: Monroe

formed: 1842

clerk of court: (704) 283-3681

population: 183,344

### North Carolina Senate

W. Edward Goodall, *republican*

35th-Union

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Kenneth Furr, *republican*

67th-Stanly

J. Curtis Blackwood, *republican*

68th-Union

Pryor A. Gibson, *democrat*

69th-Anson

At the time the county was formed, there was a dispute between local Whigs and Democrats over whether it should be named Clay or Jackson. The name "Union" was suggested and adopted as a compromise.

## Vance

Courthouse, 122 Young St., Henderson, 27536

[www.vancecounty.com](http://www.vancecounty.com)

county seat: Henderson

formed: 1881

clerk of court: (252) 738-9000

population: 43,583

### North Carolina Senate

Doug Berger, *democrat*

7th-Franklin

A.B. Swindell, IV, *democrat*

11th-Nash

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Michael H. Wray *democrat*

27th-Northampton

James W. Crawford, Jr., *democrat*

32nd-Granville

Vance County was named in honor of Zebulon Baird Vance, member of Congress, Governor of North Carolina and a United States Senator.

## Wake

P.O. Box 550, Raleigh, 27602

[www.wakegov.com](http://www.wakegov.com)

county seat: Raleigh

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (919) 755-4112

population: 832,590

### North Carolina Senate

Vernon Malone, *democrat*

14th-Wake

Neal Hunt, <i>republican</i>	15th-Wake
Janet Cowell, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Wake
Richard Stevens, <i>republican</i>	17th-Wake

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Dan Blue, <i>democrat</i>	33rd-Wake
Grier Martin, <i>democrat</i>	34th-Wake
Jennifer Weiss, <i>democrat</i>	35th-Wake
Nelson Dollar, <i>republican</i>	36th-Wake
Paul Stam, <i>republican</i>	37th-Wake
Deborah K. Ross, <i>democrat</i>	38th-Wake
Linda Coleman, <i>democrat</i>	39th-Wake
Marilyn Avila, <i>republican</i>	40th-Wake
Ty Harrell, <i>democrat</i>	41st-Wake

Wake County was named in honor of Margaret Wake, wife of colonial Governor William Tryon.

## Warren

P.O. Box 619, Warrenton, 27589

[www.warrencountync.com](http://www.warrencountync.com)

county seat: Warrenton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (252) 257-3261

population: 19,919

### North Carolina Senate

Doug Berger, <i>democrat</i>	7th-Franklin
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### North Carolina House of Representatives

Michael H. Wray, <i>democrat</i>	27th-Northampton
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Warren County was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, a Massachusetts physician and American patriot leader who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

## Washington

P.O. Box 1007, Plymouth, 27962

[www.washconc.org](http://www.washconc.org)

county seat: Plymouth

formed: 1799

clerk of court: (252) 793-3013

population: 13,214

### North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, <i>democrat</i>	1st-Dare
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### North Carolina House of Representatives

Timothy L. Spear, <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Washington
Arthur J. Williams, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Beaufort

Washington County was named in honor of George Washington.

## Watauga

814 W. King St., Suite 205, Boone, 28607

[www.wataugacounty.org](http://www.wataugacounty.org)

county seat: Boone

formed: 1849

clerk of court: (828) 265-5364

population: 44,696

### North Carolina Senate

Steve Goss, *democrat*

45th-Watauga

### North Carolina House of Representatives

Cullie M. Tarleton, *democrat*

93rd-Watauga

Watauga County was named for the Watauga River whose name came from a Cherokee phrase meaning "beautiful water."

## Wayne

P.O. Box 227, Goldsboro, 27530

[www.waynegov.com](http://www.waynegov.com)

county seat: Goldsboro

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (919) 731-7910

population: 115,225

### North Carolina Senate

John H. Kerr, III, *democrat*

5th-Wayne

Fred Smith, *republican*

12th-Johnston

### North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Van Braxton, *democrat*

10th-Lenoir

Louis M. Pate, Jr., *republican*

11th-Wayne

Larry M. Bell, *democrat*

21st-Sampson

N. Leo Daughtry, *republican*

26th-Johnstone

Wayne County was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary War hero and one of Gen. George Washington's most trusted soldiers.

## Wilkes

110 North St., Wilkesboro, 28697

[www.wilkescounty.net](http://www.wilkescounty.net)

county seat: Wilkesboro

formed: 1777

clerk of court: (336) 667-1201

population: 67,182

### North Carolina Senate

Steve Goss, *democrat*

45th-Watauga

### North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Tracy Walker, *republican*

94th-Wilkes

Wilkes County was named in honor of John Wilkes, an outspoken opponent of the ruling Tory party in England during the American Revolution. Because of his controversial stands in favor of American political rights, Wilkes was not allowed to

take the seat in Parliament to which he had been elected. Many Americans at the time believed Wilkes was suffering in the cause of their liberty and named this county in his honor.

# Wilson

P.O. Box 1728, Wilson, 27893

www.wilson-co.com

county seat: Wilson

formed: 1855

clerk of court: (252) 291-7500

population: 77,970

## North Carolina Senate

A.B. Swindell, IV , *democrat*

11th-Nash

## North Carolina House of Representatives

Joe P. Tolson, *democrat*

23rd-Edgecombe

Jean Farmer-Butterfield, *democrat*

24th-Nash

Wilson County was named in honor of Louis Dicken Wilson, long-time representative from Edgecombe County in the General Assembly. Wilson served as a delegate to the state's Constitutional Convention of 1835. He died of fever near Vera Cruz, Mexico while serving as an officer in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War.

# Yadkin

P.O. Box 146, Yadkinville, 27055

[www.yadkincounty.gov](http://www.yadkincounty.gov)

county seat: Yadkinville

formed: 1850

clerk of court: (336) 679-8838

population: 37,850

## North Carolina Senate

Don East, *democrat*

30th-Watauga

Andrew C. Brock, *republican*

34th-Davie

## North Carolina House of Representatives

George M. Holmes, *republican*

92nd-Yadkin

Yadkin County's name was derived from the Yadkin River which runs through it.

## Yancey

Courthouse, Rm 11, Burnsville, 28714

[www.main.nc.us/yanceycounty](http://www.main.nc.us/yanceycounty)

*county seat:* Burnsville

formed: 1833

clerk of court: (828) 682-2122

population: 18,550

## North Carolina Senate

Joe Sam Queen, *democrat*

47th-Buncombe

## North Carolina House of Representatives

Raymond C. Rapp, *democrat*

118th-Madison

Yancey County was named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, a long-time member of the General Assembly in the early 19th Century, Speaker of the North Carolina Senate and member of the U.S. Congress. Yancey was also one of the earliest advocates of the public school system in North Carolina.

# ELECTIONS

## Elections and Voting Records

In 1966, the State Board of Elections began publishing statistical data on voter registration for the 100 counties in North Carolina. The first report, released in July of that year, showed a total registration of 1,933,763 voters: 1,540,499 Democrats and 344,700 Republicans. The report also indicated that 1,653,796 white voters and 281,134 non-white voters were registered to vote. Subsequent reports have been issued at periodic intervals, usually every two years, following the close of the registration books for each voting period.

During the past 30 years, there has been a steady increase in voter registration in North Carolina. The growth in the voting population can be attributed to the state's increase in population following the post-World War II "baby boom" years. The passage of Amendment XXVI to the Constitution of the United States and organized efforts to encourage non-white, eligible citizens to register to vote may have also played a role in expanding the electorate. The amendment, adopted in June, 1971, extended the right to vote to those citizens 18-20 years old. It did not, however, produce a sudden, dramatic increase in the number of registered voters. Many newly-eligible voters did not immediately exercise their new right by registering. The 1970 census counted nearly 400,000 people between the ages of 18 and 20 living in North Carolina. An October, 1973, report by the State Board of Elections showed that only 130,813 in that age group had actually registered. Voter registration among 18-20 year-olds in North Carolina has improved only slightly since then.

Better results appear to have occurred in the area of minority voter registration. Political parties and leaders in the minority rights movement have spent much time and effort encouraging non-white citizens to register to vote since 1966. In October, 1968, records indicated there were 326,487 non-white registered voters in North Carolina. Ten years later, in 1978, this figure had increased only 20 percent to 393,327. Since then voter registration among minorities has grown. The State Board of Elections counted 1,318,392 non-white registered voters in North Carolina in October, 2006. As of January, 2008, the North Carolina Board of Elections, showed a total registration of 5,604,420 voters statewide: 2,511,446 Democrats (45% of all registered voters), 1,919,575 Republicans (34%) and 1,173,399 unaffiliated registrations (21%).

Voter registration is a function of the county Boards of Elections, which operate under guidelines set out in the General Statutes of North Carolina. Each county has its own board and citizens are registered based on the county in which they reside.

# AND VOTING RECORDS

Periodically, purges of voter registration files are conducted in accordance with law to remove voters who have not exercised their right to vote during a specified period of time. G.S. 163-69 states that "Any voter who neither voted in the first or the second of the two most recent consecutive presidential elections, and who failed to vote in any other election conducted in the period between the two presidential elections shall be purged." Removal is not, however, automatic. Individuals are notified of their impending removal and given an opportunity to keep their names on the books. The purge process ensures accuracy and provides a means of keeping the voter registration books as up to date as possible.

### ***How to register***

In order to register to vote in North Carolina, applicants must sign a voter declaration attesting that:

They are citizens of the United States.

They will have been a resident of North Carolina and the county in which they are registering for 30 days prior to the next election.

They will be at least 18 years old by the time the next general election is held.

They are not currently registered to vote and will not vote in any other county or state.

They have had their rights of citizenship restored if they have been convicted of a felony.

Numerous agencies throughout the state — including the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles drivers license offices — offer voter registration programs. Applicants may register to vote at drivers license offices at the same time they are conducting official business with DMV, such as applying for or renewing their drivers licenses. The following agencies and programs offer voter registration to anyone applying for, receiving benefits from or conducting official business with them:

Work First

Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

Food Stamps

Medicaid

Services for the Blind

Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

Vocational Rehabilitation

North Carolina Protection and Advocacy Agency

Employment Security Commission

Citizens may also register to vote in North Carolina through mail-in forms. The forms are self-explanatory and can be filled out quickly. You must return completed forms to the Board of Elections of the county in which you are registering to vote. All county Boards of Elections provide the mail-in form to citizens who want to register to vote. Most public libraries and high schools throughout the state also have copies of the mail-in form available to the public.

Residents of North Carolina can register to vote until 25 days before the next election. Forms received by a local Board of Elections or postmarked by the deadline are accepted as valid applications for the upcoming election. Each county board notifies applicants of their precinct and polling place assignments.

North Carolina will accept a Federal Voter Registration form as long as it is of card stock quality. Local county Boards of Elections will not process registration forms downloaded from the Internet onto regular bond paper. Instead, residents will receive a mail-in registration form printed on the appropriate card stock. Local boards will not accept a photocopy of a completed registration form because state law requires that all voter registration forms have an original signature on them.

For more information, call your local county Board of Elections. You can also call the N.C. Board of Elections at (919) 733-7173. You can visit the board's Web site at [www.sboe.state.nc.us](http://www.sboe.state.nc.us).

## 2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. President

county	Hillary Clinton	Mike Gravel	Barack Obama	No Preference
ALAMANCE	8,435	215	11,826	376
ALEXANDER	3,368	55	1,098	95
ALLEGHANY	1,709	34	474	57
ANSON	2,408	46	3,297	97
ASHE	3,485	51	1,011	82
AVERY	742	7	428	14
BEAUFORT	4,097	151	4,610	205
BERTIE	1,842	50	3,645	91
BLADEN	4,277	151	4,155	284
BRUNSWICK	9,134	168	7,244	226
BUNCOMBE	22,427	322	28,132	523
BURKE	8,376	104	3,744	143
CABARRUS	9,966	146	10,865	274
CALDWELL	6,139	139	2,521	218
CAMDEN	857	28	650	53
CARTERET	6,154	133	3,791	251
CASWELL	1,877	84	3,167	143
CATAWBA	9,806	108	7,319	189
CHATHAM	6,228	151	8,784	280
CHEROKEE	2,392	37	798	46
CHOWAN	1,323	23	1,580	65
CLAY	1,170	17	404	19
CLEVELAND	8,448	155	7,285	276
COLUMBUS	8,107	219	5,385	292
CRAVEN	6,330	180	8,815	368
CUMBERLAND	16,268	373	33,770	716
CURRITUCK	2,194	77	1,245	180
DARE	3,212	65	2,634	179
DAVIDSON	9,659	152	7,128	231
DAVIE	2,560	47	1,817	77

*2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. President (continued)*

	Hillary	Mike	Barack	No
county	Clinton	Gravel	Obama	Preference
<b>DUPLIN</b>	4,405	105	4,257	222
<b>DURHAM</b>	16,813	254	54,682	714
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	4,085	110	9,335	173
<b>FORSYTH</b>	19,358	252	41,663	410
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	5,036	120	5,799	174
<b>GASTON</b>	12,041	1754	10,073	279
<b>GATES</b>	1,210	38	1,341	96
<b>GRAHAM</b>	960	21	220	40
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	4,325	106	6,634	236
<b>GREENE</b>	2,185	47	1,963	123
<b>GUILFORD</b>	28,155	558	64,180	1,203
<b>HALIFAX</b>	4,959	155	8,142	215
<b>HARNETT</b>	7,156	165	6,185	215
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	8,601	160	3,771	416
<b>HENDERSON</b>	8,402	77	5,921	125
<b>HERTFORD</b>	1,472	40	3,968	103
<b>HOKE</b>	2,066	56	4,210	99
<b>HYDE</b>	721	31	682	60
<b>IREDELL</b>	10,104	219	8,419	342
<b>JACKSON</b>	4,360	76	2,456	165
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	11,818	236	9,818	468
<b>JONES</b>	1,155	31	1,431	63
<b>LEE</b>	5,335	137	4,272	327
<b>LENOIR</b>	5,193	131	6,999	260
<b>LINCOLN</b>	6,739	113	2,785	144
<b>MACON</b>	3,535	61	1,620	96
<b>MADISON</b>	2,793	34	1,470	66
<b>MARTIN</b>	2,943	87	3,757	171
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	4,192	98	1,502	128
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	43,028	355	106,183	691

*2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. President (continued)*

county	Hillary Clinton	Mike Gravel	Barack Obama	No Preference
MITCHELL	790	9	425	15
MONTGOMERY	2,691	95	2,112	152
MOORE	5,491	99	6,547	174
NASH	7,338	180	11,347	323
NEW HANOVER	13,470	200	18,506	363
NORTHAMPTON	2,124	61	3,909	104
ONSLOW	6,289	234	7,253	429
ORANGE	11,586	249	28,010	364
PAMLICO	1,197	51	1,344	82
PASQUOTANK	2,477	60	4,564	144
PENDER	3,731	96	4,120	136
PERQUIMANS	1,342	35	1,253	108
PERSON	4,069	85	4,066	235
PITT	10,326	204	16,722	416
POLK	1,874	26	1,550	30
RANDOLPH	7,458	158	4,366	206
RICHMOND	5,085	229	4,331	441
ROBESON	13,156	366	10,139	863
ROCKINGHAM	7,666	224	7,102	448
ROWAN	7,844	177	8,203	298
RUTHERFORD	5,791	110	3,166	304
SAMPSON	4,002	44	5,102	89
SCOTLAND	2,871	73	3,892	184
STANLY	4,757	112	2,780	179
STOKES	3,930	65	1,722	96
SURRY	7,196	104	2,650	134
SWAIN	1,719	33	630	77
TRANSYLVANIA	3,164	54	2,688	96
TYRRELL	643	29	460	64
UNION	10,143	118	9,698	209

**2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. President (continued)**

	Hillary	Mike	Barack	No
county	Clinton	Gravel	Obama	Preference
<b>VANCE</b>	4,027	91	6,937	243
<b>WAKE</b>	57,637	611	105,337	1,158
<b>WARREN</b>	1,733	69	3,945	91
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	1,479	670	2,225	87
<b>WATAUGA</b>	3,655	32	4,588	62
<b>WAYNE</b>	6,802	190	10,486	451
<b>WILKES</b>	5,560	81	2,001	118
<b>WILSON</b>	5,530	126	9,839	222
<b>YADKIN</b>	2,281	38	970	49
<b>YANCEY</b>	2,610	38	1,036	96
<i>total</i>	657,669	12,452	887,391	23,214

**2008 Republican Primary for U.S. President**

	Mike	Alan	John	Ron	No
county	Huckabee	Keyes	McCain	Paul	Preference
<b>ALAMANCE</b>	983	145	5,730	634	261
<b>ALEXANDER</b>	446	45	2,158	130	95
<b>ALLEGHANY</b>	94	12	588	41	31
<b>ANSON</b>	61	18	278	29	16
<b>ASHE</b>	379	29	2,148	145	120
<b>AVERY</b>	513	36	2,434	201	195
<b>BEAUFORT</b>	313	52	2,055	130	73
<b>BERTIE</b>	22	1	197	2	11
<b>BLADEN</b>	82	14	450	53	26
<b>BRUNSWICK</b>	691	81	5,141	422	227
<b>BUNCOMBE</b>	1,628	349	7,190	1,561	486
<b>BURKE</b>	778	104	3,403	222	189
<b>CABARRUS</b>	1,233	443	6,808	928	407
<b>CALDWELL</b>	978	100	4,885	329	306
<b>CAMDEN</b>	37	9	278	25	15

*2008 Republican Primary for U.S. President (continued)*

county	Mike Huckabee	Alan Keyes	John McCain	Ron Paul	No Preference
CARTERET	563	152	4,929	250	209
CASWELL	96	15	451	48	20
CATAWBA	1,847	288	10,409	774	525
CHATHAM	323	75	2,337	263	116
CHEROKEE	258	33	1,082	81	42
CHOWAN	79	15	681	32	30
CLAY	105	4	673	43	12
CLEVELAND	573	148	2,680	311	140
COLUMBUS	114	21	935	65	61
CRAVEN	579	114	4,766	305	243
CUMBERLAND	1,114	236	8,297	495	527
CURRITUCK	175	25	1,104	71	58
DARE	167	30	1,290	114	76
DAVIDSON	1,603	170	7,794	531	400
DAVIE	715	91	4,908	247	237
DUPLIN	181	25	1,321	84	55
DURHAM	741	229	5,171	696	343
EDGECOMBE	125	14	920	40	71
FORSYTH	2,347	538	14,108	1,097	795
FRANKLIN	400	74	2,208	331	145
GASTON	1,182	447	6,393	839	389
GATES	31	2	243	7	13
GRAHAM	189	14	742	26	33
GRANVILLE	221	55	1,234	151	82
GREENE	52	13	296	24	15
GUILFORD	4,194	908	25,445	1,854	1,272
HALIFAX	105	15	754	25	43
HARNETT	552	89	3,449	299	166
HAYWOOD	521	71	2,349	372	167
HENDERSON	1,467	251	8,362	833	469

*2008 Republican Primary for U.S. President (continued)*

county	Mike Huckabee	Alan Keyes	John McCain	Ron Paul	No Preference
HERTFORD	35	6	244	11	18
HOKE	63	17	552	32	40
HYDE	11	3	101	10	9
IREDELL	1,425	346	9,365	625	550
JACKSON	184	25	906	117	50
JOHNSTON	1,294	245	8,397	775	425
JONES	37	16	289	16	16
LEE	357	63	2,511	205	131
LENOIR	226	32	1,774	82	79
LINCOLN	978	202	5,442	538	319
MACON	399	40	1,943	234	87
MADISON	173	25	638	124	51
MARTIN	88	12	495	18	33
MCDOWELL	375	35	1,428	111	118
MECKLENBURG	3,777	2,135	30,816	3,863	1,657
MITCHELL	443	29	1,845	280	198
MONTGOMERY	223	27	1,383	69	62
MOORE	1,045	108	8,881	549	370
NASH	674	92	4,204	329	199
NEW HANOVER	1,320	213	9,339	1,238	423
NORTHAMPTON	48	2	257	7	7
ONSLOW	613	229	5,665	404	257
ORANGE	554	122	3,950	725	271
PAMLICO	88	23	632	41	35
PASQUOTANK	138	16	706	47	59
PENDER	328	43	2,091	268	93
PERQUIMANS	63	20	448	25	19
PERSON	181	28	971	87	48
PITT	592	74	4,435	221	250
POLK	181	46	1,255	130	63

*2008 Republican Primary for U.S. President (continued)*

county	Mike Huckabee	Alan Keyes	John McCain	Ron Paul	No Preference
RANDOLPH	1,923	138	8,328	723	434
RICHMOND	125	18	955	94	50
ROBESON	183	19	1,088	75	97
ROCKINGHAM	747	61	3,540	218	234
ROWAN	1,219	254	7,366	553	435
RUTHERFORD	545	92	1,999	201	87
SAMPSON	333	30	2,916	113	102
SCOTLAND	66	10	546	57	27
STANLY	656	125	3,857	231	203
STOKES	515	85	2,669	191	138
SURRY	531	55	2,978	164	142
SWAIN	90	9	377	37	13
TRANSYLVANIA	429	64	2,118	244	83
TYRRELL	11	4	106	2	5
UNION	1,915	796	10,341	1,329	621
VANCE	91	23	743	43	61
WAKE	5,312	1,551	32,129	5,191	1,621
WARREN	49	11	310	13	10
WASHINGTON	31	9	211	7	9
WATAUGA	421	66	2,213	372	90
WAYNE	577	80	4,628	207	198
WILKES	1,142	81	5,794	340	340
WILSON	359	41	2,630	140	131
YADKIN	679	72	4,233	249	261
YANCEY	299	30	973	125	83
total	63,018	13,596	383,085	37,260	20,624

## 2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senator

county	Kay Hagan	Duskin C. Lassiter	Jim Neal	Howard Staley	Marcus W. Williams
ALAMANCE	12,136	616	3,067	803	1,690
ALEXANDER	2,655	200	748	212	271
ALLEGHANY	1,230	61	508	95	83
ANSON	2,270	293	579	232	1,828
ASHE	2,261	143	886	288	190
AVERY	600	47	148	49	56
BEAUFORT	4,074	556	1,123	537	1,346
BERTIE	1,578	204	469	357	1,802
BLADEN	3,347	565	970	425	2,221
BRUNSWICK	7,820	872	1,862	917	2,595
BUNCOMBE	18,105	1,956	13,908	2,141	3,005
BURKE	7,058	595	1,497	532	982
CABARRUS	10,917	801	2,757	989	2,319
CALDWELL	5,046	402	1,261	387	627
CAMDEN	413	89	237	84	396
CARTERET	5,915	619	1,056	485	530
CASWELL	2,859	217	644	202	631
CATAWBA	9,463	761	2,317	711	1,577
CHATHAM	7,888	454	2,927	741	1,171
CHEROKEE	1,219	208	621	173	240
CHOWAN	937	175	440	129	551
CLAY	666	87	336	97	96
CLEVELAND	9,523	464	1,931	555	1,509
COLUMBUS	6,840	665	1,651	952	1,727
CRAVEN	7,905	1,103	1,340	600	2,339
CUMBERLAND	23,483	2,962	4,719	2,641	9,348
CURRITUCK	1,268	190	760	223	394
DARE	2,581	368	918	204	422
DAVIDSON	10,559	540	2,467	668	1,049
DAVIE	2,630	135	577	202	350

*2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senator (continued)*

county	Kay Hagan	Duskin C. Lassiter	Jim Neal	Howard Staley	Marcus W. Williams
DUPLIN	5,118	537	710	343	940
DURHAM	42,066	1,423	14,019	1,402	5,057
EDGECOMBE	8,293	510	1,257	513	1,714
FORSYTH	36,267	1,543	9,286	1,658	4,989
FRANKLIN	6,217	533	1,287	522	1,290
GASTON	12,444	896	2,654	826	2,133
GATES	692	122	445	160	690
GRAHAM	368	73	259	74	129
GRANVILLE	6,201	450	1,309	576	1,349
GREENE	1,986	273	637	199	532
GUILFORD	65,509	1,623	8,379	2,432	7,300
HALIFAX	7,766	544	1,740	523	1,591
HARNETT	7,711	748	1,585	736	1,316
HAYWOOD	4,531	698	3,259	599	1,224
HENDERSON	5,662	705	3,121	573	1,095
HERTFORD	1,537	213	512	320	1,774
HOKE	2,896	366	625	352	1,086
HYDE	642	88	162	81	212
IREDELL	9,341	1,000	2,656	1,058	2,176
JACKSON	2,682	393	1,466	319	534
JOHNSTON	12,860	1,131	2,434	727	1,912
JONES	1,609	184	244	113	223
LEE	5,231	430	924	876	1,124
LENOIR	5,570	808	1,229	612	1,930
LINCOLN	5,847	459	1,050	378	684
MACON	1,827	302	1,372	233	404
MADISON	2,066	208	818	162	209
MARTIN	4,143	383	545	199	753
MCDOWELL	1,758	254	2,343	260	434
MECKLENBURG	61,370	6,634	24,955	4,527	23,944

*2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senator (continued)*

county	Kay Hagan	Duskin C. Lassiter	Jim Neal	Howard Staley	Marcus W. Williams
MITCHELL	511	50	276	55	76
MONTGOMERY	3,020	215	564	253	379
MOORE	7,245	487	1,285	545	791
NASH	11,198	898	2,098	848	2,064
NEW HANOVER	15,103	1,361	3,888	1,103	4,609
NORTHAMPTON	3,616	270	516	259	594
ONSLOW	6,994	866	1,240	637	1,796
ORANGE	17,290	959	13,149	797	1,846
PAMLICO	1,331	197	248	102	303
PASQUOTANK	2,006	397	1,000	344	1,756
PENDER	4,325	421	770	327	848
PERQUIMANS	777	201	429	181	609
PERSON	4,421	266	1,046	339	917
PITT	12,854	1,492	3,268	1,134	4,406
POLK	1,360	181	669	185	267
RANDOLPH	8,182	321	1,446	599	445
RICHMOND	4,217	454	1,766	406	1,353
ROBESON	6,183	1,264	3,928	1,895	7,390
ROCKINGHAM	9,152	304	2,489	653	1,086
ROWAN	8,293	505	3,111	634	1,877
RUTHERFORD	3,495	512	1,925	656	907
SAMPSON	4,659	544	715	416	1,383
SCOTLAND	2,235	364	1,343	335	1,170
STANLY	4,148	400	1,119	308	666
STOKES	3,654	132	1,054	221	196
SURRY	5,721	274	2,017	291	416
SWAIN	834	175	505	120	232
TRANSYLVANIA	2,273	324	1,374	230	513
TYRRELL	541	96	127	76	130
UNION	10,070	861	2,365	781	2,115

***2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senator (continued)***

county	Kay Hagan	Duskin C. Lassiter	Jim Neal	Howard Staley	Marcus W. Williams
<b>VANCE</b>	6,992	405	978	382	1,054
<b>WAKE</b>	92,488	4,462	27,285	4,553	12,822
<b>WARREN</b>	3,908	212	423	192	605
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	2,302	227	353	149	306
<b>WATAUGA</b>	3,307	252	2,300	266	304
<b>WAYNE</b>	8,467	794	3,095	824	2,277
<b>WILKES</b>	4,235	219	1,471	422	384
<b>WILSON</b>	7,696	655	2,017	608	1,710
<b>YADKIN</b>	2,076	91	542	132	158
<b>YANCEY</b>	1,285	149	1,424	161	117
<b>total</b>	<b>801,920</b>	<b>62,136</b>	<b>239,623</b>	<b>60,403</b>	<b>170,970</b>

## 2008 Republican Primary for U.S. Senator

county	Elizabeth Dole	Pete Di Lauro
ALAMANCE	6,726	853
ALEXANDER	2,649	211
ALLEGHANY	686	82
ANSON	370	30
ASHE	2,620	203
AVERY	3,028	304
BEAUFORT	2,244	344
BERTIE	218	14
BLADEN	562	52
BRUNSWICK	5,420	1,032
BUNCOMBE	9,876	1,205
BURKE	4,280	352
CABARRUS	8,727	1,027
CALDWELL	5,855	760
CAMDEN	324	41
CARTERET	5,522	575
CASWELL	562	62
CATAWBA	12,613	1,202
CHATHAM	2,827	257
CHEROKEE	1,276	190
CHOWAN	734	86
CLAY	774	53
CLEVELAND	3,492	330
COLUMBUS	1,081	103
CRAVEN	5,411	557
CUMBERLAND	9,514	1,068
CURRITUCK	1,266	146
DARE	1,494	171
DAVIDSON	9,090	1,169
DAVIE	5,363	674

*2008 Republican Primary for U.S. Senator (continued)*

county	Elizabeth Dole	Pete Di Lauro
DUPLIN	1,511	137
DURHAM	6,499	623
EDGECOMBE	1,087	75
FORSYTH	16,807	1,930
FRANKLIN	2,846	272
GASTON	8,409	820
GATES	253	28
GRAHAM	847	126
GRANVILLE	1,552	166
GREENE	375	20
GUILFORD	28,896	3,892
HALIFAX	882	53
HARNETT	4,167	362
HAYWOOD	3,103	300
HENDERSON	9,876	1,327
HERTFORD	289	20
HOKE	614	78
HYDE	121	13
IREDELL	11,141	1,148
JACKSON	1,107	136
JOHNSTON	10,365	711
JONES	336	35
LEE	2,949	299
LENOIR	2,038	127
LINCOLN	6,757	695
MACON	2,384	278
MADISON	902	87
MARTIN	603	27
MCDOWELL	1,840	221
MECKLENBURG	37,268	4,446

*2008 Republican Primary for U.S. Senator (continued)*

county	Elizabeth	Pete
	Dole	Di Lauro
MITCHELL	2,467	308
MONTGOMERY	1,594	154
MOORE	9,497	1,376
NASH	5,073	393
NEW HANOVER	10,696	1,679
NORTHAMPTON	288	35
ONSLOW	6,166	902
ORANGE	4,904	635
PAMLICO	747	65
PASQUOTANK	943	107
PENDER	2,284	474
PERQUIMANS	504	54
PERSON	1,206	100
PITT	5,247	300
POLK	1,441	186
RANDOLPH	10,078	1,406
RICHMOND	1,133	101
ROBESON	1,311	140
ROCKINGHAM	4,188	531
ROWAN	8,837	1,000
RUTHERFORD	2,642	250
SAMPSON	3,289	187
SCOTLAND	637	61
STANLY	4,703	338
STOKES	3,200	387
SURRY	3,392	388
SWAIN	398	113
TRANSYLVANIA	2,573	325
TYRRELL	123	6
UNION	13,387	1,459

***2008 Republican Primary for U.S. Senator (continued)***

county	Elizabeth Dole	Pete Di Lauro
<b>VANCE</b>	895	60
<b>WAKE</b>	41,561	3,877
<b>WARREN</b>	365	24
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	227	36
<b>WATAUGA</b>	2,890	220
<b>WAYNE</b>	5,362	325
<b>WILKES</b>	6,825	863
<b>WILSON</b>	3,028	214
<b>YADKIN</b>	4,899	575
<b>YANCEY</b>	1,344	137
<b>total</b>	<b>460,665</b>	<b>51,406</b>

## 2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. House District 3

county	Marshall Adame	Craig Weber
BEAUFORT	1,129	3,129
CAMDEN	256	861
CARTERET	2,224	6,069
CRAVEN	2,377	5,245
CURRITUCK	881	1,793
DARE	1,396	2,567
DUPLIN	406	1,153
HYDE	299	808
JONES	164	467
LENOIR	1,038	3,272
NASH	1,147	3,166
ONSLOW	3,996	7,069
PAMLICO	669	1,338
PITT	3,961	8,442
TYRRELL	254	621
WAYNE	1,957	4,440
WILSON	2,027	3,926
<i>total</i>	<b>24,181</b>	<b>54,366</b>

## 2008 Republican Primary for U.S. House District 3

county	Walter B. Jones	Joe McLaughlin
BEAUFORT	1,299	726
CAMDEN	254	110
CARTERET	2,842	3,316
CRAVEN	2,208	2,496
CURRITUCK	789	599
DARE	1,058	587
DUPLIN	450	169
HYDE	97	40

**2008 Republican Primary for U.S. House District 3 (continued)**

county	Walter B. Jones	Joe McLaughlin
JONES	101	45
LENOIR	1,181	386
NASH	1,541	1,034
ONslow	3,668	3,395
PAMLICO	398	420
PITT	3,382	1,045
TYRRELL	101	27
WAYNE	2,778	1,108
WILSON	1,552	988
<i>total</i>	23,699	16,491

**2008 Republican Primary for U.S. House District 4**

county	William "B.J." Lawson	Augustus Cho
CHATHAM	998	392
DURHAM	4,531	1,520
ORANGE	3,158	1,467
WAKE	14,686	6,377
<i>total</i>	23,373	9,756

**2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. House District 5**

county	Roy Carter	Diane Hamby
ALEXANDER	2,105	1,893
ALLEGHANY	988	803
ASHE	2,965	1,077
DAVIE	1,748	1,850
FORSYTH	12,758	13,840
IREDELL	3,104	6,261
ROCKINGHAM	572	600

**2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. House District 5 (continued)**

county	Roy Carter	Diane Hamby
STOKES	2,594	2,332
SURRY	4,338	3,813
WATAUGA	3,926	2,689
WILKES	3,670	2,951
YADKIN	1,333	1,515
<i>total</i>	<i>40,101</i>	<i>39,624</i>

**2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. House District 6**

county	Johnny J. Carter	Jay Ovittore	Teresa Sue Bratton
ALAMANCE	3,633	1,278	6,222
DAVIDSON	2,126	563	3,605
GUILFORD	6,475	2,799	18,562
MOORE	2,715	1,297	5,203
RANDOLPH	3,160	921	5,493
ROWAN	1,708	436	3,602
<i>total</i>	<i>19,817</i>	<i>7,294</i>	<i>42,687</i>

**2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. House District 9**

county	Ross Overby	Harry Taylor
GASTON	6,631	8,195
MECKLENBURG	20,467	31,444
UNION	5,099	5,690
<i>total</i>	<i>32,197</i>	<i>45,329</i>

**2008 Republican Primary for U.S. House District 9**

county	Sue Myrick	Jack Stratton
GASTON	7,620	463

***2008 Republican Primary for U.S. House District 9 (continued)***

county	Sue Myrick	Jack Stratton
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	31,544	2,827
<b>UNION</b>	12,238	1,080
<i>total</i>	51,402	4,370

**2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. House District 10**

county	Daniel Johnson	Steve Ivestor
<b>AVERY</b>	594	210
<b>BURKE</b>	5,553	4,747
<b>CALDWELL</b>	5,251	2,159
<b>CATAWBA</b>	10,766	4,246
<b>CLEVELAND</b>	5,644	7,581
<b>GASTON</b>	1,380	998
<b>IREDELL</b>	3,788	2,495
<b>LINCOLN</b>	5,276	2,665
<b>MITCHELL</b>	633	278
<b>RUTHERFORD</b>	2,191	1,837
<i>total</i>	41,076	27,216

**2008 Republican Primary for U.S. House District 10**

county	Patrick McHenry	Lance Sigmon
<b>AVERY</b>	2,387	875
<b>BURKE</b>	3,284	1,317
<b>CALDWELL</b>	4,654	1,973
<b>CATAWBA</b>	7,060	6,798
<b>CLEVELAND</b>	3,226	562
<b>GASTON</b>	1,069	144
<b>IREDELL</b>	4,882	1,377
<b>LINCOLN</b>	4,369	2,913
<b>MITCHELL</b>	2,106	710

**2008 Republican Primary for U.S. House District 10 (continued)**

county	Patrick McHenry	Lance Sigmon
<b>RUTHERFORD</b>	1,420	223
<b>total</b>	<b>34,457</b>	<b>16,892</b>

**2008 Republican Primary for U.S. House District 11**

county	Carl Mumpower	Spence Campbell	John C. Armor
<b>BUNCOMBE</b>	7,868	2,348	612
<b>CHEROKEE</b>	276	816	199
<b>CLAY</b>	94	563	92
<b>GRAHAM</b>	403	356	83
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	1,650	1,072	316
<b>HENDERSON</b>	3,370	6,336	1,016
<b>JACKSON</b>	462	493	185
<b>MACON</b>	1,038	924	436
<b>MADISON</b>	635	263	52
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	971	731	169
<b>POLK</b>	314	895q	219
<b>RUTHERFORD</b>	266	693	114
<b>SWAIN</b>	214	213	44
<b>TRANSYLVANIA</b>	1,212	1,210	267
<b>YANCEY</b>	905	353	107
<b>total</b>	<b>19,678</b>	<b>17,266</b>	<b>3,911</b>

## 2008 Democratic Primary for U.S. House District 13

county	Brad Miller	Derald Hafner
ALAMANCE	594	210
CASWELL	4,104	551
GRANVILLE	5,993	887
GUILFORD	19,171	2,899
PERSON	6,894	745
ROCKINGHAM	11,409	1,339
WAKE	61,037	7,699
<i>total</i>	<i>113,254</i>	<i>14,744</i>

## 2008 Republican Primary for U.S. House District 13

county	Vernon Robinson	Charlie Sutherland	John Ross Hendrix
ALAMANCE	141	89	18
CASWELL	196	45	25
GRANVILLE	98	37	16
GUILFORD	746	270	153
PERSON	451	373	151
ROCKINGHAM	797	552	139
WAKE	3,636	1,051	685
<i>total</i>	<i>6,065</i>	<i>2,417</i>	<i>1,187</i>

# 2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Governor

county	Richard H. Moore	Dennis Nielsen	Bev Perdue
ALAMANCE	8,260	793	10,899
ALEXANDER	1,938	190	2,298
ALLEGHANY	1,004	91	1,070
ANSON	2,967	193	2,501
ASHE	1,830	146	2,369
AVERY	422	65	587
BEAUFORT	3,600	336	4,884
BERTIE	1,765	149	3,485
BLADEN	3,447	435	4,699
BRUNSWICK	6,395	1,018	8,420
BUNCOMBE	17,528	2,827	24,828
BURKE	5,281	427	5,980
CABARRUS	8,222	922	10,849
CALDWELL	4,119	443	4,021
CAMDEN	346	83	1,028
CARTERET	3,291	313	6,464
CASWELL	1,965	187	2,904
CATAWBA	6,583	758	8,985
CHATHAM	6,964	484	7,368
CHEROKEE	968	249	1,601
CHOWAN	658	143	1,933
CLAY	477	166	745
CLEVELAND	6,438	720	8,188
COLUMBUS	4,812	679	8,043
CRAVEN	3,856	333	11,345
CUMBERLAND	17,503	2,164	29,461
CURRITUCK	906	343	2,026
DARE	1,353	281	3,772
DAVIDSON	7,059	632	8,758
DAVIE	1,826	181	2,252

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Governor (continued)*

county	Richard H. Moore	Dennis Nielsen	Bev Perdue
<b>DUPLIN</b>	3,136	307	5,296
<b>DURHAM</b>	26,077	1,724	41,600
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	5,105	407	7,924
<b>FORSYTH</b>	21,124	2,108	35,470
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	5,198	405	5,303
<b>GASTON</b>	8,425	962	11,778
<b>GATES</b>	707	188	1,525
<b>GRAHAM</b>	416	69	651
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	7,300	302	3,546
<b>GREENE</b>	1,777	181	2,268
<b>GUILFORD</b>	32,596	3,240	53,344
<b>HALIFAX</b>	4,712	487	8,085
<b>HARNETT</b>	5,783	573	7,060
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	5,421	678	6,052
<b>HENDERSON</b>	5,379	781	6,809
<b>HERTFORD</b>	1,516	247	3,360
<b>HOKE</b>	2,342	228	3,649
<b>HYDE</b>	509	41	892
<b>IREDELL</b>	7,056	980	9,821
<b>JACKSON</b>	2,812	330	3,268
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	9,664	832	11,173
<b>JONES</b>	709	76	1,862
<b>LEE</b>	4,465	369	5,015
<b>LENOIR</b>	4,444	432	7,270
<b>LINCOLN</b>	3,864	449	4,990
<b>MACON</b>	2,280	243	2,329
<b>MADISON</b>	1,700	207	2,102
<b>MARTIN</b>	2,962	149	3,773
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	2,491	323	2,747
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	45,366	5,415	85,944

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Governor (continued)*

county	Richard H. Moore	Dennis Nielsen	Bev Perdue
MITCHELL	439	53	618
MONTGOMERY	2,105	214	2,572
MOORE	5,940	401	5,444
NASH	7,836	726	10,228
NEW HANOVER	11,824	1,606	16,851
NORTHAMPTON	1,801	215	3,968
ONSLOW	4,595	580	8,498
ORANGE	16,844	1,073	19,373
PAMLICO	649	78	1,874
PASQUOTANK	1,878	408	4,254
PENDER	2,844	487	4,331
PERQUIMANS	664	182	1,657
PERSON	3,708	306	4,180
PITT	10,586	845	15,247
POLK	1,210	190	1,610
RANDOLPH	4,951	493	6,344
RICHMOND	4,260	493	4,815
ROBESON	9,901	1,040	12,479
ROCKINGHAM	6,583	668	7,690
ROWAN	6,263	830	8,596
RUTHERFORD	3,693	569	4,227
SAMPSON	3,225	299	5,332
SCOTLAND	2,310	396	3,740
STANLY	3,098	342	4,021
STOKES	2,665	230	2,733
SURRY	4,622	363	4,677
SWAIN	1,091	138	1,064
TRANSYLVANIA	2,624	340	2,509
TYRRELL	456	44	657
UNION	6,885	914	10,616

**2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Governor (continued)**

county	Richard H. Moore	Dennis Nielsen	Bev Perdue
<b>VANCE</b>	7,013	273	3,793
<b>WAKE</b>	66,968	4,802	86,273
<b>WARREN</b>	3,428	193	2,113
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	961	128	2,641
<b>WATAUGA</b>	2,552	348	4,345
<b>WAYNE</b>	7,507	684	9,292
<b>WILKES</b>	3,123	353	3,981
<b>WILSON</b>	6,912	539	7,443
<b>YADKIN</b>	1,391	130	1,735
<b>YANCEY</b>	1,504	171	1,852
<b>total</b>	<b>594,028</b>	<b>60,628</b>	<b>840,342</b>

## 2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Governor

county	Bill Graham	Pat McCrorry	Robert F. Orr	E. Powers	Fred Smith
ALAMANCE	702	3,312	399	48	3,062
ALEXANDER	157	1,812	35	11	875
ALLEGHANY	73	305	37	9	341
ANSON	31	270	8	3	90
ASHE	350	1,451	133	38	754
AVERY	401	1,503	144	18	1,150
BEAUFORT	2241	438	123	18	1,725
BERTIE	38	36	15	6	125
BLADEN	73	153	48	19	301
BRUNSWICK	819	2,130	451	79	2,879
BUNCOMBE	1,681	2,097	2,365	182	4,327
BURKE	268	2,664	106	30	1,602
CABARRUS	749	7,073	274	47	1,711
CALDWELL	326	4,066	182	27	2,005
CAMDEN	53	29	42	5	210
CARTERET	436	1,616	280	52	3,498
CASWELL	69	236	44	6	261
CATAWBA	799	8,809	341	51	3,823
CHATHAM	288	1,274	282	23	1,148
CHEROKEE	341	175	219	32	621
CHOWAN	93	102	67	9	512
CLAY	196	84	153	21	324
CLEVELAND	195	2,411	98	15	1,128
COLUMBUS	170	271	57	20	634
CRAVEN	529	1,136	477	68	3,476
CUMBERLAND	1,393	3,569	1,274	203	3,623
CURRITUCK	327	181	203	29	592
DARE	246	169	180	42	905
DAVIDSON	1,119	4,679	402	88	4,064
DAVIE	501	2,435	295	66	2,751

*2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Governor (continued)*

county	Bill Graham	Pat McCrary	Robert F. Orr	E. Powers	Fred Smith
<b>DUPLIN</b>	177	350	116	32	943
<b>DURHAM</b>	767	2,849	707	62	2,441
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	150	379	106	18	488
<b>FORSYTH</b>	1,659	8,174	1,300	128	7,260
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	384	1,085	233	26	1,331
<b>GASTON</b>	541	6,884	193	29	1,601
<b>GATES</b>	69	33	36	9	117
<b>GRAHAM</b>	163	123	146	7	497
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	230	673	143	21	617
<b>GREENE</b>	45	88	33	4	215
<b>GUILFORD</b>	2,164	16,977	1,705	270	11,235
<b>HALIFAX</b>	178	324	77	16	301
<b>HARNETT</b>	679	1,379	252	46	2,131
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	688	711	490	56	1,258
<b>HENDERSON</b>	1,067	1,960	2,428	107	5,407
<b>HERTFORD</b>	69	59	31	1	136
<b>HOKE</b>	93	227	75	18	258
<b>HYDE</b>	18	20	8	4	85
<b>IREDELL</b>	818	8,882	306	46	2,229
<b>JACKSON</b>	219	233	167	19	570
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	737	2,815	472	49	7,049
<b>JONES</b>	50	52	28	2	226
<b>LEE</b>	402	1,222	270	50	1,172
<b>LENOIR</b>	228	496	175	24	1,193
<b>LINCOLN</b>	348	5,363	170	38	1,562
<b>MACON</b>	474	373	298	83	1,272
<b>MADISON</b>	144	196	168	13	444
<b>MARTIN</b>	109	125	64	8	308
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	231	536	202	28	995
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	1,397	33,800	1,176	131	5,966

*2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Governor (continued)*

county	Bill Graham	Pat McCrory	Robert F. Orr	E. Powers	Fred Smith
MITCHELL	376	634	244	32	1,393
MONTGOMERY	99	1,044	58	19	519
MOORE	834	5,426	590	85	3,586
NASH	506	2,162	375	35	2,256
NEW HANOVER	1,530	4,068	950	133	5,320
NORTHAMPTON	71	79	27	4	134
ONSLOW	791	1,559	572	104	3,613
ORANGE	603	2,023	661	62	1,804
PAMLICO	78	133	60	8	500
PASQUOTANK	162	85	118	17	527
PENDER	350	733	238	43	1,338
PERQUIMANS	90	61	53	11	330
PERSON	156	510	99	12	499
PITT	540	2,174	358	49	2,214
POLK	253	238	164	21	880
RANDOLPH	873	4,593	379	84	5,592
RICHMOND	134	724	53	9	298
ROBESON	352	360	148	63	452
ROCKINGHAM	389	1,889	218	48	2,103
ROWAN	2,218	5,824	159	52	1,628
RUTHERFORD	371	885	210	46	1,306
SAMPSON	310	936	131	61	2,021
SCOTLAND	118	161	66	13	310
STANLY	225	3,815	112	18	898
STOKES	267	1,318	159	39	1,795
SURRY	392	1,495	185	26	1,694
SWAIN	81	73	89	13	235
TRANSYLVANIA	397	486	432	39	1,419
TYRRELL	8	12	6	1	99
UNION	595	11,117	349	61	2,816

*2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Governor (continued)*

county	Bill Graham	Pat McCrory	Robert F. Orr	E. Powers	Fred Smith
<b>VANCE</b>	133	334	102	15	334
<b>WAKE</b>	4,208	17,317	4,369	369	18,476
<b>WARREN</b>	55	132	43	8	147
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	24	35	10	8	192
<b>WATAUGA</b>	303	1,436	192	31	1,081
<b>WAYNE</b>	372	1,200	241	41	3,729
<b>WILKES</b>	694	3,260	280	55	3,224
<b>WILSON</b>	328	1,162	260	32	1,412
<b>YADKIN</b>	479	2,271	222	47	2,415
<b>YANCEY</b>	134	180	716	20	430
<i>total</i>	<i>46,861</i>	<i>232,818</i>	<i>34,007</i>	<i>4,444</i>	<i>186,843</i>

## 2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Lieutenant Governor

county	Walter H. Dalton	Hampton Dellinger	Pat Smathers	Dan Besse
ALAMANCE	9,015	5,294	2,429	939
ALEXANDER	2,505	886	525	206
ALLEGHANY	1,015	543	233	139
ANSON	2,752	1,194	532	875
ASHE	2,081	741	623	330
AVERY	326	292	185	80
BEAUFORT	4,144	2,445	819	457
BERTIE	2,437	1,720	368	151
BLADEN	3,597	1,599	2,307	330
BRUNSWICK	6,551	5,292	1,850	673
BUNCOMBE	13,626	8,652	11,835	4,473
BURKE	5,973	2,992	1,277	496
CABARRUS	8,166	5,448	2,989	1,194
CALDWELL	3,517	2,240	1,441	493
CAMDEN	517	425	224	89
CARTERET	4,645	2,306	1,224	519
CASWELL	2,184	1,666	515	176
CATAWBA	6,209	4,914	2,362	1,316
CHATHAM	4,795	5,129	1,503	1,228
CHEROKEE	991	424	878	202
CHOWAN	1,059	724	317	149
CLAY	511	213	474	87
CLEVELAND	11,611	1,903	1,066	405
COLUMBUS	8,015	2,619	1,159	617
CRAVEN	7,767	3,791	1,356	707
CUMBERLAND	22,211	13,158	6,360	2,405
CURRITUCK	1,235	485	780	271
DARE	1,904	786	1,108	408
DAVIDSON	7,505	4,398	2,142	948
DAVIE	1,703	1,064	558	462

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Lieutenant Governor (continued)*

county	Walter H. Dalton	Hampton Dellinger	Pat Smathers	Dan Besse
<b>DUPLIN</b>	4,514	2,731	559	247
<b>DURHAM</b>	13,791	43,783	3,754	2,640
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	7,861	2,535	967	1,119
<b>FORSYTH</b>	17,853	15,869	5,535	14,171
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	5,646	2,847	1,034	471
<b>GASTON</b>	9,777	5,406	2,784	990
<b>GATES</b>	894	753	338	146
<b>GRAHAM</b>	498	199	242	55
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	5,936	2,686	1,037	376
<b>GREENE</b>	2,185	1,129	348	137
<b>GUILFORD</b>	39,732	20,937	10,803	6,541
<b>HALIFAX</b>	7,706	3,405	874	453
<b>HARNETT</b>	6,537	3,779	1,436	577
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	2,833	1,646	7,003	317
<b>HENDERSON</b>	4,594	2,530	3,355	704
<b>HERTFORD</b>	1,932	1,629	578	199
<b>HOKE</b>	3,052	1,496	738	296
<b>HYDE</b>	671	424	112	55
<b>IREDELL</b>	7,501	4,805	2,628	960
<b>JACKSON</b>	2,102	1,250	1,994	289
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	10,203	6,074	2,108	916
<b>JONES</b>	1,493	553	323	71
<b>LEE</b>	4,838	2,406	979	427
<b>LENOIR</b>	6,496	2,914	964	301
<b>LINCOLN</b>	3,959	2,906	1,063	480
<b>MACON</b>	1,788	856	1,457	221
<b>MADISON</b>	1,602	777	962	194
<b>MARTIN</b>	2,682	3,085	361	154
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	2,643	1,136	1,132	219
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	48,336	48,697	15,965	6,241

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Lieutenant Governor (continued)*

county	Walter H. Dalton	Hampton Dellinger	Pat Smathers	Dan Besse
MITCHELL	344	276	259	79
MONTGOMERY	2,358	1,410	543	193
MOORE	5,035	3,052	1,561	531
NASH	10,407	4,272	1,700	778
NEW HANOVER	10,322	12,203	3,040	1,235
NORTHAMPTON	2,166	2,740	351	159
ONslow	6,036	3,970	1,411	563
ORANGE	8,016	16,953	3,222	3,868
PAMLICO	1,259	613	225	135
PASQUOTANK	2,758	1,318	1,108	346
PENDER	2,991	2,790	793	285
PERQUIMANS	1,045	613	390	147
PERSON	3,665	2,379	803	284
PITT	12,189	7,632	2,635	1,092
POLK	1,380	489	707	146
RANDOLPH	4,595	3,354	1,919	586
RICHMOND	3,932	2,815	1,346	425
ROBESON	11,077	5,242	3,070	1,430
ROCKINGHAM	6,940	3,844	1,845	675
ROWAN	6,882	4,294	2,258	798
RUTHERFORD	7,466	657	561	196
SAMPSON	4,546	2,166	957	334
SCOTLAND	2,924	1,438	930	318
STANLY	4,213	1,571	794	260
STOKES	2,337	1,581	676	560
SURRY	4,401	2,492	1,219	487
SWAIN	747	440	721	79
TRANSYLVANIA	2,001	1,013	1,296	456
TYRRELL	572	289	109	58
UNION	7,581	4,753	2,582	1,004

2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Lieutenant Governor (continued)

county	Walter H. Dalton	Hampton Dellinger	Pat Smathers	Dan Besse
VANCE	6,084	2,946	731	262
WAKE	55,288	57,471	14,874	10,315
WARREN	3,913	969	348	169
WASHINGTON	1,430	1,776	194	92
WATAUGA	1,980	1,333	1,235	1,429
WAYNE	8,200	5,148	1,851	581
WILKES	13,127	1,871	1,148	515
WILSON	6,870	4,389	1,250	462
YADKIN	1,374	874	411	285
YANCEY	1,617	656	663	207
total	608,290	446,678	182,607	92,616

# 2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Lieutenant Governor

county	Timothy Cook	Greg Dority	Robert Pittenger	Jim Snyder
ALAMANCE	860	565	3,938	1,311
ALEXANDER	376	420	1,341	401
ALLEGHANY	96	57	344	177
ANSON	46	24	251	54
ASHE	478	233	972	573
AVERY	375	282	1,295	493
BEAUFORT	176	1,144	816	265
BERTIE	38	61	71	32
BLADEN	93	66	249	132
BRUNSWICK	873	553	3,433	955
BUNCOMBE	1,087	721	5,909	1,662
BURKE	714	426	2,155	821
CABARRUS	813	479	6,359	1,069
CALDWELL	962	649	2,759	1,176
CAMDEN	63	70	77	70
CARTERET	612	778	2,607	1,079
CASWELL	94	59	296	114
CATAWBA	1,562	1,326	7,114	1,943
CHATHAM	324	279	1,598	482
CHEROKEE	324	127	495	331
CHOWAN	128	201	203	115
CLAY	178	85	214	219
CLEVELAND	438	267	2,306	432
COLUMBUS	145	106	502	290
CRAVEN	570	1,022	2,608	974
CUMBERLAND	1,660	1,202	4,081	2,163
CURRITUCK	275	163	348	385
DARE	290	138	461	378
DAVIDSON	831	567	4,117	4,270
DAVIE	695	444	2,849	1,345

*2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Lieutenant Governor (continued)*

county	Timothy Cook	Greg Dority	Robert Pittenger	Jim Snyder
<b>DUPLIN</b>	214	183	655	371
<b>DURHAM</b>	632	587	3,579	1,087
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	124	274	470	171
<b>FORSYTH</b>	1,472	1,069	9,515	4,687
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	378	354	1,541	505
<b>GASTON</b>	634	706	5,992	862
<b>GATES</b>	79	51	46	64
<b>GRAHAM</b>	110	45	415	194
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	204	220	842	264
<b>GREENE</b>	53	99	149	55
<b>GUILFORD</b>	3,374	2,025	15,894	6,184
<b>HALIFAX</b>	121	191	391	131
<b>HARNETT</b>	617	491	2,062	878
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	467	220	1,563	613
<b>HENDERSON</b>	1,195	835	5,313	2,024
<b>HERTFORD</b>	57	47	103	53
<b>HOKE</b>	124	75	301	114
<b>HYDE</b>	12	35	51	26
<b>IREDELL</b>	1,213	885	6,321	1,984
<b>JACKSON</b>	197	89	538	245
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	1,351	1,493	5,287	1,556
<b>JONES</b>	1,493	553	323	71
<b>LEE</b>	399	381	1,460	515
<b>LENOIR</b>	269	380	835	401
<b>LINCOLN</b>	671	621	4,250	813
<b>MACON</b>	365	167	1,176	546
<b>MADISON</b>	101	75	536	160
<b>MARTIN</b>	74	232	178	91
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	260	161	942	437
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	2,165	1,474	31,931	2,653

*2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Lieutenant Governor (continued)*

county	Timothy Cook	Greg Dority	Robert Pittenger	Jim Snyder
MITCHELL	310	182	1,141	558
MONTGOMERY	214	160	930	294
MOORE	1,456	1,037	4,569	1,912
NASH	536	785	2,432	875
NEW HANOVER	1,131	826	6,715	1,949
NORTHAMPTON	36	47	146	61
ONSLOW	913	739	2,767	1,405
ORANGE	591	461	2,342	922
PAMLICO	71	116	405	130
PASQUOTANK	165	182	250	212
PENDER	376	257	1,301	495
PERQUIMANS	98	161	151	79
PERSON	184	143	615	217
PITT	554	1,242	2,045	819
POLK	280	124	637	303
RANDOLPH	1,125	804	5,940	2,537
RICHMOND	147	86	606	212
ROBESON	365	123	445	310
ROCKINGHAM	602	325	2,287	922
ROWAN	963	640	5,317	1,683
RUTHERFORD	372	206	1,443	561
SAMPSON	462	363	1,542	620
SCOTLAND	155	59	197	180
STANLY	477	298	2,867	745
STOKES	412	318	1,716	896
SURRY	544	277	1,782	835
SWAIN	68	29	240	117
TRANSYLVANIA	301	205	1,382	578
TYRRELL	15	13	52	17
UNION	985	614	9,555	1,606

*2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Lieutenant Governor (continued)*

county	Timothy Cook	Greg Dority	Robert Pittenger	Jim Snyder
<b>VANCE</b>	129	146	403	140
<b>WAKE</b>	3,753	4,214	25,902	5,745
<b>WARREN</b>	53	69	182	55
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	44	76	88	33
<b>WATAUGA</b>	449	210	1,371	556
<b>WAYNE</b>	574	1,448	2,057	795
<b>WILKES</b>	1,149	557	3,157	1,579
<b>WILSON</b>	348	598	1,387	475
<b>YADKIN</b>	617	394	2,543	1,231
<b>YANCEY</b>	176	101	668	288
<i>total</i>	53,353	44,668	261,834	84,403

# 2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Auditor

county	Beth Wood	Fred Aikens
ALAMANCE	11,194	5,312
ALEXANDER	2,766	1,114
ALLEGHANY	1,292	485
ANSON	2,491	2,651
ASHE	2,520	963
AVERY	572	223
BEAUFORT	4,813	2,555
BERTIE	1,858	2,428
BLADEN	3,693	3,547
BRUNSWICK	9,031	4,207
BUNCOMBE	27,361	8,862
BURKE	7,057	3,017
CABARRUS	12,120	4,695
CALDWELL	5,130	2,097
CAMDEN	650	560
CARTERET	5,679	2,401
CASWELL	2,321	1,906
CATAWBA	9,956	4,031
CHATHAM	8,074	3,749
CHEROKEE	1,777	659
CHOWAN	1,206	969
CLAY	889	375
CLEVELAND	8,770	4,096
COLUMBUS	8,018	3,640
CRAVEN	9,200	3,743
CUMBERLAND	27,360	14,643
CURRITUCK	1,916	816
DARE	3,010	1,046
DAVIDSON	9,890	4,296
DAVIE	2,702	859

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Auditor (continued)*

county	Beth Wood	Fred Aikens
DUPLIN	3,805	3,680
DURHAM	29,152	30,177
EDGECOMBE	5,849	6,185
FORSYTH	30,959	17,848
FRANKLIN	6,414	3,119
GASTON	12,888	4,867
GATES	1,116	998
GRAHAM	599	310
GRANVILLE	5,508	3,918
GREENE	2,490	1,135
GUILFORD	44,198	27,314
HALIFAX	5,405	6,527
HARNETT	7,776	3,949
HAYWOOD	7,032	3,155
HENDERSON	7,700	2,993
HERTFORD	1,973	2,235
HOKE	3,518	1,713
HYDE	723	421
IREDELL	11,292	3,954
JACKSON	3,591	1,567
JOHNSTON	12,111	6,230
JONES	1,664	686
LEE	5,465	2,657
LENOIR	6,641	3,018
LINCOLN	5,537	2,341
MACON	2,832	1,240
MADISON	2,302	964
MARTIN	2,690	3,152
MCDOWELL	3,305	1,472
MECKLENBURG	73,230	37,339

**2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Auditor (continued)**

county	Beth Wood	Fred Aikens
MITCHELL	671	225
MONTGOMERY	2,871	1,385
MOORE	6,618	2,736
NASH	9,119	7,214
NEW HANOVER	15,422	8,585
NORTHAMPTON	3,800	1,358
ONSLOW	7,766	3,228
ORANGE	20,227	8,644
PAMLICO	1,404	612
PASQUOTANK	3,005	2,568
PENDER	3,731	2,581
PERQUIMANS	1,245	919
PERSON	3,989	2,495
PITT	15,449	6,850
POLK	1,873	719
RANDOLPH	7,142	2,659
RICHMOND	5,701	2,279
ROBESON	12,553	7,936
ROCKINGHAM	8,339	3,960
ROWAN	9,386	4,225
RUTHERFORD	5,055	2,220
SAMPSON	4,741	2,782
SCOTLAND	3,346	2,052
STANLY	4,470	1,899
STOKES	3,540	1,257
SURRY	5,652	2,313
SWAIN	1,300	540
TRANSYLVANIA	3,141	1,449
TYRRELL	616	305
UNION	10,681	4,293

***2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Auditor (continued)***

county	Beth Wood	Fred Aikens
<b>VANCE</b>	4,401	5,025
<b>WAKE</b>	78,723	52,372
<b>WARREN</b>	3,795	1,382
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	1,479	1,821
<b>WATAUGA</b>	4,403	1,304
<b>WAYNE</b>	8,993	5,918
<b>WILKES</b>	4,484	1,711
<b>WILSON</b>	7,146	4,732
<b>YADKIN</b>	2,024	715
<b>YANCEY</b>	1,926	1,034
<b>total</b>	<b>801,308</b>	<b>441,411</b>

# 2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Commissioner of Insurance

county	Wayne Goodwin	David C. Smith
ALAMANCE	8,150	8,460
ALEXANDER	2,203	1,639
ALLEGHANY	939	836
ANSON	3,563	1,627
ASHE	1,849	1,546
AVERY	296	493
BEAUFORT	3,520	3,617
BERTIE	2,679	1,590
BLADEN	2,669	4,613
BRUNSWICK	6,590	6,540
BUNCOMBE	18,098	15,811
BURKE	4,761	5,332
CABARRUS	8,448	7,934
CALDWELL	3,234	3,865
CAMDEN	819	377
CARTERET	4,392	3,438
CASWELL	2,137	2,168
CATAWBA	6,580	7,083
CHATHAM	6,917	4,445
CHEROKEE	1,348	1,074
CHOWAN	1,843	535
CLAY	658	567
CLEVELAND	6,053	6,539
COLUMBUS	6,566	4,932
CRAVEN	7,237	5,131
CUMBERLAND	21,017	20,385
CURRITUCK	1,583	1,074
DARE	2,113	1,749
DAVIDSON	6,351	7,827
DAVIE	1,808	1,689

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Commissioner of Insurance (continued)*

county	Wayne Goodwin	David C. Smith
<b>DUPLIN</b>	4,124	3,279
<b>DURHAM</b>	38,947	19,194
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	8,524	3,419
<b>FORSYTH</b>	28,313	18,758
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	5,096	4,192
<b>GASTON</b>	8,094	9,177
<b>GATES</b>	1,410	723
<b>GRAHAM</b>	362	516
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	3,960	5,539
<b>GREENE</b>	1,839	1,715
<b>GUILFORD</b>	35,226	34,786
<b>HALIFAX</b>	7,181	4,531
<b>HARNETT</b>	5,989	5,554
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	4,954	5,129
<b>HENDERSON</b>	5,582	4,786
<b>HERTFORD</b>	2,451	1,663
<b>HOKE</b>	2,316	2,712
<b>HYDE</b>	593	528
<b>IREDELL</b>	7,379	7,336
<b>JACKSON</b>	2,651	2,369
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	9,383	8,338
<b>JONES</b>	1,441	845
<b>LEE</b>	4,234	3,627
<b>LENOIR</b>	5,448	4,268
<b>LINCOLN</b>	3,800	3,892
<b>MACON</b>	2,091	1,821
<b>MADISON</b>	1,712	1,492
<b>MARTIN</b>	3,734	2,050
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	2,169	2,564
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	67,119	40,756

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Commissioner of Insurance (continued)*

county	Wayne Goodwin	David C. Smith
MITCHELL	396	471
MONTGOMERY	3,094	1,214
MOORE	5,079	3,958
NASH	9,193	6,943
NEW HANOVER	12,381	10,413
NORTHAMPTON	3,652	1,395
ONSLOW	5,498	5,139
ORANGE	17,847	9,489
PAMLICO	1,224	781
PASQUOTANK	3,352	1,959
PENDER	3,538	2,815
PERQUIMANS	1,560	678
PERSON	3,498	2,835
PITT	10,588	10,682
POLK	1,357	1,137
RANDOLPH	4,473	5,134
RICHMOND	8,055	1,594
ROBESON	8,760	11,630
ROCKINGHAM	5,713	6,357
ROWAN	6,562	6,730
RUTHERFORD	3,465	3,834
SAMPSON	3,591	3,730
SCOTLAND	3,977	1,517
STANLY	3,417	3,001
STOKES	2,180	2,520
SURRY	4,129	3,794
SWAIN	894	899
TRANSYLVANIA	2,292	2,118
TYRRELL	474	448
UNION	8,232	6,297

***2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Commissioner of Insurance (continued)***

	Wayne	David C.
county	Goodwin	Smith
<b>VANCE</b>	4,925	4,419
<b>WAKE</b>	78,658	46,663
<b>WARREN</b>	1,934	3,236
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	2,226	1,029
<b>WATAUGA</b>	3,156	2,258
<b>WAYNE</b>	8,284	6,438
<b>WILKES</b>	3,078	2,932
<b>WILSON</b>	6,369	5,353
<b>YADKIN</b>	1,293	1,370
<b>YANCEY</b>	1,575	1,342
<b>total</b>	<b>680,512</b>	<b>533,027</b>

# 2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Commissioner of Labor

county	Mary Fant Donnan	Ty Richardson	Robin Anderson	John C. Brooks
ALAMANCE	4,232	3,783	4,322	3,962
ALEXANDER	1,052	727	837	1,205
ALLEGHANY	391	354	279	728
ANSON	885	2,076	901	1,225
ASHE	987	600	702	1,095
AVERY	277	134	161	171
BEAUFORT	1,601	1,748	1,307	2,478
BERTIE	568	1,569	1,045	1,042
BLADEN	1,247	1,276	1,153	3,404
BRUNSWICK	4,155	2,408	2,394	3,836
BUNCOMBE	11,755	5,158	9,777	7,346
BURKE	2,881	2,175	2,191	2,733
CABARRUS	4,416	4,038	4,352	3,580
CALDWELL	1,971	1,432	1,628	2,022
CAMDEN	286	445	218	212
CARTERET	2,473	1,477	1,462	2,368
CASWELL	1,347	996	836	1,034
CATAWBA	3,972	2,939	3,155	3,591
CHATHAM	3,995	2,065	2,498	2,784
CHEROKEE	812	322	491	769
CHOWAN	380	719	388	573
CLAY	430	184	283	338
CLEVELAND	3,221	2,624	2,704	4,030
COLUMBUS	2,375	2,051	3,407	3,492
CRAVEN	3,194	3,401	2,678	2,924
CUMBERLAND	10,365	12,684	9,275	8,615
CURRITUCK	842	573	632	571
DARE	1,334	699	946	836
DAVIDSON	4,222	3,165	2,860	3,632
DAVIE	989	638	897	905

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Commissioner of Labor (continued)*

county	Mary Fant Donnan	Ty Richardson	Robin Anderson	John C. Brooks
<b>DUPLIN</b>	2,119	1,281	1,122	2,762
<b>DURHAM</b>	18,085	15,066	11,087	9,162
<b>EDGEcombe</b>	3,774	2,636	2,429	3,159
<b>FORSYTH</b>	12,607	15,863	9,611	8,999
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	2,093	2,073	2,321	2,760
<b>GASTON</b>	4,805	4,207	4,080	4,161
<b>GATES</b>	338	869	369	454
<b>GRAHAM</b>	218	143	196	322
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	2,672	2,212	1,797	2,556
<b>GREENE</b>	765	919	567	1,260
<b>GUILFORD</b>	17,078	16,457	21,247	14,543
<b>HALIFAX</b>	3,136	3,098	1,837	3,596
<b>HARNETT</b>	2,898	2,904	2,343	3,268
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	2,579	1,728	2,002	3,444
<b>HENDERSON</b>	3,838	1,613	2,061	2,558
<b>HERTFORD</b>	583	1,763	695	1,055
<b>HOKE</b>	1,129	1,514	1,140	1,143
<b>HYDE</b>	295	336	216	264
<b>IREDELL</b>	4,154	3,513	3,580	3,450
<b>JACKSON</b>	1,534	781	914	1,742
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	4,253	3,943	3,873	5,552
<b>JONES</b>	383	377	884	609
<b>LEE</b>	1,986	1,702	1,521	2,511
<b>LENOIR</b>	2,041	2,347	1,846	3,341
<b>LINCOLN</b>	1,974	1,479	1,990	2,187
<b>MACON</b>	1,112	679	837	1,233
<b>MADISON</b>	1,143	463	741	770
<b>MARTIN</b>	807	2,590	1,012	1,307
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	1,142	865	1,048	1,610
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	27,523	31,181	34,071	15,880

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Commissioner of Labor (continued)*

county	Mary Fant Donnan	Ty Richardson	Robin Anderson	John C. Brooks
MITCHELL	305	131	218	216
MONTGOMERY	1,031	822	1,065	1,187
MOORE	2,982	1,857	1,910	2,147
NASH	4,823	4,143	2,818	4,247
NEW HANOVER	7,181	5,101	5,341	5,034
NORTHAMPTON	2,576	710	606	1,059
ONSLOW	3,109	2,340	2,258	2,845
ORANGE	11,125	4,107	8,576	4,257
PAMLICO	549	461	367	586
PASQUOTANK	1,113	1,579	1,093	1,376
PENDER	1,648	1,124	1,114	2,284
PERQUIMANS	472	775	413	442
PERSON	1,351	1,789	1,307	1,887
PITT	4,768	6,816	4,152	5,925
POLK	1,041	414	473	538
RANDOLPH	2,768	1,866	2,036	2,857
RICHMOND	1,973	1,659	1,841	2,260
ROBESON	3,365	6,254	2,770	7,965
ROCKINGHAM	3,463	2,944	3,295	3,488
ROWAN	963	640	5,317	1,683
RUTHERFORD	1,896	1,423	1,492	2,370
SAMPSON	1,793	2,123	1,482	1,842
SCOTLAND	1,065	1,479	1,043	1,651
STANLY	1,693	1,097	1,444	1,997
STOKES	1,244	1,272	967	1,170
SURRY	2,121	1,918	1,706	2,010
SWAIN	586	294	338	553
TRANSYLVANIA	1,505	662	922	1,264
TYRRELL	225	239	176	253
UNION	3,943	3,643	3,679	3,229

***2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Commissioner of Labor (continued)***

county	Mary Fant Donnan	Ty Richardson	Robin Anderson	John C. Brooks
<b>VANCE</b>	3,975	1,462	1,423	2,374
<b>WAKE</b>	36,159	26,387	36,722	26,874
<b>WARREN</b>	775	816	693	2,842
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	470	1,788	338	659
<b>WATAUGA</b>	1,700	934	1,835	979
<b>WAYNE</b>	3,038	4,523	2,926	3,948
<b>WILKES</b>	1,613	1,138	1,212	2,055
<b>WILSON</b>	2,688	3,368	2,055	3,463
<b>YADKIN</b>	732	581	537	773
<b>YANCEY</b>	816	465	516	1,046
<b>total</b>	<b>330,581</b>	<b>290,299</b>	<b>287,136</b>	<b>292,391</b>

## 2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction

county	Eddie Davis	June St. Clair Atkinson
ALAMANCE	7,957	8,802
ALEXANDER	1,796	2,115
ALLEGHANY	908	868
ANSON	2,193	2,969
ASHE	1,718	1,775
AVERY	287	518
BEAUFORT	3,560	3,838
BERTIE	2,633	1,738
BLADEN	4,724	2,483
BRUNSWICK	5,990	7,052
BUNCOMBE	11,652	24,965
BURKE	4,519	5,583
CABARRUS	7,634	9,166
CALDWELL	3,214	3,995
CAMDEN	711	549
CARTERET	3,222	4,859
CASWELL	2,625	1,618
CATAWBA	5,951	8,049
CHATHAM	5,579	8,436
CHEROKEE	1,061	1,362
CHOWAN	1,311	907
CLAY	488	789
CLEVELAND	6,659	6,361
COLUMBUS	6,926	5,634
CRAVEN	5,295	7,396
CUMBERLAND	21,107	20,973
CURRITUCK	1,188	1,617
DARE	1,341	2,741
DAVIDSON	6,881	7,150

***2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction  
(continued)***

county	Eddie Davis	June St. Clair Atkinson
DAVIE	1,515	2,001
DUPLIN	3,108	4,367
DURHAM	40,657	19,855
EDGECOMBE	8,466	3,675
FORSYTH	24,286	24,335
FRANKLIN	4,553	4,893
GASTON	8,515	9,264
GATES	1,452	735
GRAHAM	497	408
GRANVILLE	5,284	4,233
GREENE	2,133	1,444
GUILFORD	31,234	40,466
HALIFAX	7,537	4,486
HARNETT	5,472	6,245
HAYWOOD	4,745	5,407
HENDERSON	3,464	7,193
HERTFORD	2,811	1,559
HOKE	2,643	2,501
HYDE	610	538
IREDELL	6,795	8,362
JACKSON	2,244	2,951
JOHNSTON	8,228	10,139
JONES	1,005	1,302
LEE	3,519	4,761
LENOIR	5,035	4,768
LINCOLN	3,723	4,136
MACON	1,732	2,338
MADISON	1,367	1,865
MARTIN	3,512	2,505

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction**(continued)*

county	Eddie Davis	June St. Clair Atkinson
MCDOWELL	2,217	2,627
MECKLENBURG	45,234	65,144
MITCHELL	333	582
MONTGOMERY	2,320	1,893
MOORE	3,485	5,976
NASH	9,511	6,979
NEW HANOVER	9,948	13,772
NORTHAMPTON	3,627	1,508
ONSLOW	5,097	5,930
ORANGE	12,143	17,471
PAMLICO	865	1,136
PASQUOTANK	3,717	2,204
PENDER	2,462	3,820
PERQUIMANS	1,212	974
PERSON	3,216	3,379
PITT	11,566	10,762
POLK	785	1,800
RANDOLPH	4,682	5,016
RICHMOND	4,402	3,558
ROBESON	13,194	7,402
ROCKINGHAM	6,411	5,858
ROWAN	6,343	7,283
RUTHERFORD	3,705	3,599
SAMPSON	3,762	3,674
SCOTLAND	2,870	2,458
STANLY	3,033	3,395
STOKES	2,396	2,384
SURRY	3,672	4,304
SWAIN	833	1,041
TRANSYLVANIA	1,563	3,060
TYRRELL	535	390
UNION	8,023	7,532

**2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction**  
*(continued)*

county	Eddie Davis	June St. Clair Atkinson
<b>TRANSYLVANIA</b>	1,563	3,060
<b>TYRRELL</b>	535	390
<b>UNION</b>	8,023	7,532
<b>VANCE</b>	5,509	4,172
<b>WAKE</b>	50,207	82,556
<b>WARREN</b>	1,808	3,354
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	2,236	1,068
<b>WATAUGA</b>	1,759	4,100
<b>WAYNE</b>	7,916	7,061
<b>WILKES</b>	3,173	2,918
<b>WILSON</b>	5,462	6,324
<b>YADKIN</b>	1,391	1,344
<b>YANCEY</b>	1,230	1,708
<b>total</b>	<b>589,126</b>	<b>660,556</b>

## 2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction

county	Joe Johnson	Richard Morgan	Eric H. Smith
ALAMANCE	1,507	3,011	1,570
ALEXANDER	569	1,022	766
ALLEGHANY	126	331	147
ANSON	62	195	68
ASHE	536	1,032	482
AVERY	804	727	491
BEAUFORT	451	1,249	455
BERTIE	41	92	46
BLADEN	107	302	112
BRUNSWICK	1,137	2,917	1,249
BUNCOMBE	1,967	4,208	2,060
BURKE	833	2,025	982
CABARRUS	1,578	3,385	2,306
CALDWELL	1,051	2,537	1,436
CAMDEN	73	117	77
CARTERET	1,347	2,238	1,024
CASWELL	105	265	145
CATAWBA	3,238	4,672	2,824
CHATHAM	592	1,271	546
CHEROKEE	341	490	370
CHOWAN	137	267	190
CLAY	184	318	180
CLEVELAND	487	1,798	723
COLUMBUS	184	571	173
CRAVEN	1,153	2,481	1,044
CUMBERLAND	1,728	5,470	1,508
CURRITUCK	287	545	276
DARE	371	532	269
DAVIDSON	1,650	5,087	2,100

***2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction***  
***(continued)***

county	Joe Johnson	Richard Morgan	Eric H. Smith
DAVIE	1,062	2,736	1,120
DUPLIN	320	715	266
DURHAM	1,152	3,093	1,113
EDGECOMBE	231	538	152
FORSYTH	2,759	8,943	2,870
FRANKLIN	530	1,357	518
GASTON	1,296	3,734	1,850
GATES	48	116	58
GRAHAM	172	292	196
GRANVILLE	278	835	256
GREENE	83	174	45
GUILFORD	6,569	13,000	4,738
HALIFAX	147	486	127
HARNETT	1,064	2,112	721
HAYWOOD	661	1,300	632
HENDERSON	3,193	3,844	1,750
HERTFORD	63	123	44
HOKE	115	352	120
HYDE	35	55	22
IREDELL	2,177	4,104	2,943
JACKSON	271	478	237
JOHNSTON	2,428	4,682	1,902
JONES	49	188	67
LEE	705	1,291	510
LENOIR	351	1,079	378
LINCOLN	1,172	2,597	1,744
MACON	564	972	518
MADISON	195	478	136
MARTIN	147	278	94

**2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction**  
**(continued)**

county	Joe Johnson	Richard Morgan	Eric H. Smith
MCDOWELL	411	840	383
MECKLENBURG	5,919	13,138	10,851
MITCHELL	445	923	430
MONTGOMERY	234	931	266
MOORE	2,782	4,808	2,316
NASH	1,136	2,468	718
NEW HANOVER	1,847	5,079	1,945
NORTHAMPTON	71	129	54
ONslow	1,192	2,821	1,179
ORANGE	850	2,089	960
PAMLICO	186	295	162
PASQUOTANK	183	387	189
PENDER	515	1,225	502
PERQUIMANS	88	184	205
PERSON	257	624	177
PITT	1,243	2,294	744
POLK	469	523	269
RANDOLPH	2,105	5,300	1,848
RICHMOND	196	569	181
ROBESON	215	706	240
ROCKINGHAM	590	2,040	1,085
ROWAN	1,369	4,051	2,112
RUTHERFORD	492	1,351	537
SAMPSON	583	1,616	499
SCOTLAND	103	365	109
STANLY	577	2,015	1,269
STOKES	703	1,556	754
SURRY	857	1,555	709
SWAIN	156	179	110

***2008 Republican Primary for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction***  
***(continued)***

county	Joe Johnson	Richard Morgan	Eric H. Smith
<b>TRANSYLVANIA</b>	810	1,004	514
<b>TYRRELL</b>	20	47	29
<b>UNION</b>	1,891	4,703	3,729
<b>VANCE</b>	118	483	129
<b>WAKE</b>	9,723	17,408	8,582
<b>WARREN</b>	69	209	74
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	31	130	53
<b>WATAUGA</b>	448	1,080	758
<b>WAYNE</b>	1,170	2,530	840
<b>WILKES</b>	2,513	2,166	1,315
<b>WILSON</b>	746	1,471	453
<b>YADKIN</b>	1,238	2,164	818
<b>YANCEY</b>	348	521	257
<b>total</b>	<b>95,382</b>	<b>203,090</b>	<b>97,098</b>

# 2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Treasurer

county	Janet Cowell	Michael Weisel	David Young
ALAMANCE	7,399	4,138	5,544
ALEXANDER	1,654	608	1,603
ALLEGHANY	724	378	723
ANSON	1,562	1,008	2,563
ASHE	1,508	520	1,451
AVERY	394	123	284
BEAUFORT	3,517	1,512	2,431
BERTIE	1,366	691	2,317
BLADEN	2,072	969	4,146
BRUNSWICK	5,356	1,938	5,835
BUNCOMBE	13,269	3,038	23,562
BURKE	4,123	1,473	4,489
CABARRUS	8,011	3,341	5,284
CALDWELL	3,310	1,033	2,841
CAMDEN	568	133	522
CARTERET	4,426	1,610	2,290
CASWELL	1,641	928	1,867
CATAWBA	6,001	2,328	5,557
CHATHAM	6,761	1,964	3,210
CHEROKEE	1,178	279	1,004
CHOWAN	881	329	935
CLAY	664	160	441
CLEVELAND	5,289	1,697	5,903
COLUMBUS	6,154	1,402	4,060
CRAVEN	5,766	2,704	4,558
CUMBERLAND	19,060	8,412	14,902
CURRITUCK	1,596	403	725
DARE	2,456	667	922
DAVIDSON	6,229	3,165	5,008
DAVIE	1,691	791	1,094

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Treasurer (continued)*

county	Janet Cowell	Michael Weisel	David Young
<b>DUPLIN</b>	3,348	1,324	2,919
<b>DURHAM</b>	23,740	7,520	28,933
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	6,116	1,797	4,159
<b>FORSYTH</b>	21,834	9,517	17,799
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	4,419	1,672	3,535
<b>GASTON</b>	7,930	2,495	7,312
<b>GATES</b>	669	320	1,103
<b>GRAHAM</b>	331	85	495
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	4,541	1,504	3,653
<b>GREENE</b>	1,464	801	1,359
<b>GUILFORD</b>	31,049	13,818	28,093
<b>HALIFAX</b>	5,156	2,195	4,601
<b>HARNETT</b>	5,280	2,299	4,281
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	2,870	949	6,818
<b>HENDERSON</b>	4,527	1,069	5,238
<b>HERTFORD</b>	1,236	632	2,294
<b>HOKE</b>	2,138	1,041	1,975
<b>HYDE</b>	558	286	384
<b>IREDELL</b>	7,132	2,695	5,218
<b>JACKSON</b>	1,889	773	2,648
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	8,569	3,996	5,963
<b>JONES</b>	1,320	440	609
<b>LEE</b>	3,911	1,406	2,844
<b>LENOIR</b>	4,016	2,154	3,770
<b>LINCOLN</b>	3,353	1,245	3,186
<b>MACON</b>	1,773	431	1,922
<b>MADISON</b>	999	290	2,154
<b>MARTIN</b>	1,792	1,045	3,145
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	1,565	482	2,883
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	57,416	20,248	32,522

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Treasurer (continued)*

county	Janet Cowell	Michael Weisel	David Young
MITCHELL	428	81	403
MONTGOMERY	1,766	962	1,528
MOORE	4,973	1,843	2,759
NASH	8,324	3,109	5,121
NEW HANOVER	10,125	4,625	8,584
NORTHAMPTON	1,197	798	3,195
ONslow	5,825	2,277	3,186
ORANGE	17,207	6,345	5,980
PAMLICO	1,144	364	626
PASQUOTANK	2,901	740	1,780
PENDER	2,438	1,725	2,163
PERQUIMANS	889	338	902
PERSON	3,102	1,198	2,402
PITT	9,568	4,361	8,484
POLK	1,214	289	1,068
RANDOLPH	4,884	1,935	3,160
RICHMOND	3,499	1,278	3,201
ROBESON	5,937	5,470	9,196
ROCKINGHAM	5,956	2,621	4,099
ROWAN	6,296	2,332	4,829
RUTHERFORD	2,749	937	3,592
SAMPSON	3,495	1,342	2,702
SCOTLAND	1,943	791	2,691
STANLY	2,904	993	2,466
STOKES	2,171	1,067	1,691
SURRY	3,550	1,872	2,714
SWAIN	666	325	865
TRANSYLVANIA	1,990	502	2,175
TYRRELL	485	199	286
UNION	7,562	2,214	5,139

2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Treasurer (continued)

county	Janet Cowell	Michael Weisel	David Young
VANCE	4,859	2,122	2,682
WAKE	86,616	20,362	29,242
WARREN	2,933	847	1,421
WASHINGTON	957	545	1,863
WATAUGA	3,318	758	1,589
WAYNE	6,027	3,125	5,952
WILKES	2,906	1,577	1,839
WILSON	4,473	3,245	4,064
YADKIN	1,333	694	751
YANCEY	845	234	1,996
total	585,012	218,713	456,272

## 2008 General Election for U.S. President

county	Barack Obama (D)	John McCain (R)	Bob Barr (L)	Write-In
ALAMANCE	28,918	34,859	436	140
ALEXANDER	5,167	11,790	187	110
ALLEGHANY	2,021	3,124	79	39
ANSON	6,456	4,207	43	27
ASHE	4,872	7,916	194	87
AVERY	2,178	5,681	40	44
BEAUFORT	9,454	13,460	96	0
BERTIE	6,365	3,376	22	0
BLADEN	7,853	7,532	65	30
BRUNSWICK	21,331	30,753	333	191
BUNCOMBE	69,716	52,494	879	706
BURKE	14,901	22,102	274	166
CABARRUS	31,546	45,924	493	31
CALDWELL	12,081	22,526	331	217
CAMDEN	1,597	3,140	55	29
CARTERET	11,130	23,131	203	133
CASWELL	5,545	5,208	83	26
CATAWBA	25,656	42,993	490	312
CHATHAM	17,862	14,668	237	113
CHEROKEE	3,785	8,643	100	58
CHOWAN	3,688	3,773	33	18
CLAY	1,734	3,707	60	42
CLEVELAND	17,363	26,078	224	170
COLUMBUS	11,076	12,994	137	75
CRAVEN	19,352	24,901	225	120
CUMBERLAND	74,693	52,151	444	287
CURRITUCK	3,737	7,234	79	52
DARE	8,074	9,745	132	97
DAVIDSON	22,433	45,419	536	193
DAVIE	6,178	13,981	150	59

*2008 General Election for U.S. President (continued)*

county	Barack Obama (D)	John McCain (R)	Bob Barr (L)	Write-In
<b>DUPLIN</b>	8,958	10,834	78	3
<b>DURHAM</b>	103,456	32,353	660	111
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	17,403	8,445	56	1
<b>FORSYTH</b>	91,085	73,674	925	115
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	13,085	13,273	196	0
<b>GASTON</b>	31,384	52,507	474	37
<b>GATES</b>	12,830	2,547	21	0
<b>GRAHAM</b>	1,265	2,824	39	0
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	13,074	11,447	128	13
<b>GREENE</b>	3,796	4,272	26	3
<b>GUILFORD</b>	142,101	97,718	104	3
<b>HALIFAX</b>	16,047	8,961	47	3
<b>HARNETT</b>	16,785	23,579	218	12
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	12,730	14,910	235	23
<b>HENDERSON</b>	20,082	30,930	384	29
<b>HERTFORD</b>	7,513	3,089	24	0
<b>HOKE</b>	9,227	6,293	72	2
<b>HYDE</b>	1,241	1,212	11	0
<b>IREDELL</b>	27,318	45,148	445	7
<b>JACKSON</b>	8,766	7,854	129	1
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	26,795	43,622	394	21
<b>JONES</b>	2,378	2,817	26	0
<b>LEE</b>	10,784	12,775	159	0
<b>LENOIR</b>	13,378	13,401	93	0
<b>LINCOLN</b>	11,713	23,631	273	4
<b>MACON</b>	5,026	5,192	104	7
<b>MADISON</b>	6,539	5,957	31	0
<b>MARTIN</b>	6,539	5,957	31	0
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	6,571	11,534	169	0
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	253,958	153,848	1,908	147

**2008 General Election for U.S. President (continued)**

county	Barack	John	Bob	Write-In
	Obama (D)	McCain (R)	Barr (L)	
MITCHELL	2,238	5,499	53	5
MONTGOMERY	4,926	6,155	82	5
MOORE	17,624	27,314	269	17
NASH	23,099	23,728	185	10
NEW HANOVER	49,145	50,544	571	43
NORTHAMPTON	6,903	3,671	34	0
ONSLOW	19,499	30,278	289	14
ORANGE	53,806	20,266	522	78
PAMLICO	2,838	3,823	37	1
PASQUOTANK	10,272	7,778	75	5
PENDER	9,907	13,618	149	2
PERQUIMANS	2,772	3,678	30	4
PERSON	8,446	10,030	109	8
PITT	40,501	33,927	259	27
POLK	4,396	5,990	122	5
RANDOLPH	16,414	40,998	496	23
RICHMOND	9,713	9,424	116	4
ROBESON	23,058	17,433	211	0
ROCKINGHAM	17,255	23,899	330	5
ROWAN	23,391	37,451	478	22
RUTHERFORD	9,641	18,769	196	4
SAMPSON	11,836	14,038	104	0
SCOTLAND	8,151	6,005	33	2
STANLY	8,878	19,329	188	9
STOKES	6,875	14,488	258	14
SURRY	10,475	18,730	226	7
SWAIN	2,806	2,900	49	0
TRANSYLVANIA	7,275	9,401	148	7
TYRRELL	933	960	14	0
UNION	31,189	54,123	529	14

***2008 General Election for U.S. President (continued)***

county	Barack Obama (D)	John McCain (R)	Bob Barr (L)	Write-In
<b>VANCE</b>	13,166	7,606	66	4
<b>WAKE</b>	250,891	187,001	2,931	211
<b>WARREN</b>	7,086	3,063	32	0
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	3,748	2,670	19	6
<b>WATAUGA</b>	14,558	13,344	5	6
<b>WAYNE</b>	22,671	26,952	168	9
<b>WILKES</b>	8,934	20,288	301	22
<b>WILSON</b>	19,652	17,375	123	3
<b>YADKIN</b>	4,527	12,409	140	12
<b>YANCEY</b>	4,486	5,045	111	0
<i>total</i>	2,142,651	2,128,474	25,722	1,692

## 2008 General Election for U.S. Senator

county	Kay Hagan (D)	Elizabeth Dole (R)	Christopher Cole (L)	Walter Fry Rucker (W-I)
ALAMANCE	31,101	30,644	2,026	2
ALEXANDER	6,519	9,956	711	0
ALLEGHANY	2,456	2,580	242	0
ANSON	7,110	3,353	243	0
ASHE	5,805	6,710	586	0
AVERY	2,481	5,020	341	0
BEAUFORT	10,523	11,625	705	0
BERTIE	6,516	3,023	128	0
BLADEN	8,920	5,873	366	0
BRUNSWICK	25,554	24,302	2,246	0
BUNCOMBE	70,777	46,855	4,751	0
BURKE	17,283	18,618	1,432	0
CABARRUS	34,441	40,026	3,078	0
CALDWELL	14,310	18,925	1,882	0
CAMDEN	1,645	2,995	105	0
CARTERET	12,926	20,356	1,091	0
CASWELL	6,033	4,371	261	0
CATAWBA	27,927	38,473	2,787	0
CHATHAM	18,316	13,398	960	0
CHEROKEE	4,144	8,020	289	0
CHOWAN	3,707	3,478	158	0
CLAY	1,901	3,493	132	0
CLEVELAND	20,847	21,136	1,471	0
COLUMBUS	14,043	9,184	740	0
CRAVEN	20,214	22,768	1,253	0
CUMBERLAND	76,509	46,279	2,947	0
CURRITUCK	3,513	7,092	267	0
DARE	7,538	9,871	443	0
DAVIDSON	26,706	39,221	2,712	0
DAVIE	7,048	12,502	667	0

*2008 General Election for U.S. Senator (continued)*

county	Kay Hagan (D)	Elizabeth Dole (R)	Christopher Cole (L)	Walter Fry Rucker (W-I)
DUPLIN	10,451	8,852	432	0
DURHAM	100,476	31,808	2,991	0
EDGECOMBE	18,177	7,372	346	0
FORSYTH	93,836	66,618	4,526	0
FRANKLIN	14,044	11,609	855	0
GASTON	34,934	45,893	3,095	0
GATES	2,850	2,424	78	0
GRAHAM	1,599	2,339	179	0
GRANVILLE	13,985	9,853	694	0
GREENE	4,281	3,638	146	0
GUILFORD	147,969	85,152	5,966	1
HALIFAX	7,756	16,929	367	0
HARNETT	18,692	20,636	1,221	0
HAYWOOD	14,330	12,622	1,026	0
HENDERSON	21,214	28,022	1,726	2
HERTFORD	7,590	2,850	84	0
HOKE	9,498	5,539	381	0
HYDE	1,387	1,006	65	0
IREDELL	29,420	39,934	3,106	0
JACKSON	9,298	6,375	658	0
JOHNSTON	29,516	38,955	2,087	0
JONES	2,601	2,461	149	0
LEE	11,648	11,173	773	0
LENOIR	14,005	11,885	491	0
LINCOLN	13,597	20,333	1,580	0
MACON	7,496	8,864	699	0
MADISON	5,436	4,566	385	0
MARTIN	7,342	4,880	216	0
MCDOWELL	7,879	9,534	942	0
MECKLENBURG	249,742	143,860	11,742	1

*2008 General Election for U.S. Senator (continued)*

county	Kay Hagan (D)	Elizabeth Dole (R)	Christopher Cole (L)	Walter Fry Rucker (W-I)
MITCHELL	2,508	4,898	350	0
MONTGOMERY	5,850	5,027	347	0
MOORE	19,511	24,014	1,480	0
NASH	24,964	21,234	822	0
NEW HANOVER	52,958	42,006	3,914	3
NORTHAMPTON	7,300	3,111	149	0
ONSLOW	21,340	25,671	2,227	0
ORANGE	52,037	19,882	2,045	0
PAMLICO	3,058	3,420	166	0
PASQUOTANK	9,899	7,602	352	0
PENDER	11,186	11,163	1,152	0
PERQUIMANS	2,771	3,464	128	0
PERSON	9,222	8,599	501	0
PITT	41,294	31,350	1,558	0
POLK	4,971	5,051	444	0
RANDOLPH	20,031	35,247	2,663	0
RICHMOND	11,199	7,088	699	0
ROBESON	23,799	16,161	618	0
ROCKINGHAM	19,835	19,729	1,682	0
ROWAN	25,790	32,964	2,452	0
RUTHERFORD	12,633	14,639	1,086	0
SAMPSON	13,223	12,239	472	0
SCOTLAND	8,496	5,242	214	0
STANLY	10,802	16,402	1,138	0
STOKES	8,335	12,455	1,037	0
SURRY	12,615	15,808	987	0
SWAIN	3,265	2,248	267	0
TRANSYLVANIA	7,919	8,219	674	1
TYRRELL	983	832	62	0
UNION	32,716	49,185	2,906	0

**2008 General Election for U.S. Senator (continued)**

county	Kay Hagan (D)	Elizabeth Dole (R)	Christopher Cole (L)	Walter Fry Rucker (W-I)
<b>VANCE</b>	13,900	6,519	358	0
<b>WAKE</b>	245,774	179,428	12,952	0
<b>WARREN</b>	7,098	2,748	139	0
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,123	2,180	138	0
<b>WATAUGA</b>	14,253	12,462	1,197	2
<b>WAYNE</b>	23,967	24,377	1,059	0
<b>WILKES</b>	11,029	17,206	1,373	0
<b>WILSON</b>	20,776	15,384	541	0
<b>YADKIN</b>	5,720	10,557	724	0
<b>YANCEY</b>	5,126	4,383	331	0
<b>total</b>	<b>2,249,311</b>	<b>1,887,510</b>	<b>133,430</b>	<b>12</b>

# 2008 General Election for U.S. House

## 1<sup>st</sup> Congressional District

County	G.K. Butterfield (D)	Dean Stephens (R)
BEAUFORT	4,641	2,696
BERTIE	7,013	2,403
CHOWAN	4,255	2,751
CRAVEN	8,221	5,496
EDGECOMBE	18,931	6,553
GATES	3,190	2,037
GRANVILLE	4,438	1,620
GREENE	4,631	3,244
HALIFAX	17,719	6,931
HERTFORD	8,091	2,224
JONES	2,040	1,267
LENOIR	9,293	3,311
MARTIN	8,180	3,876
NASH	5,111	1,225
NORTHAMPTON	7,658	2,668
PASQUOTANK	11,183	6,316
PERQUIMANS	3,258	2,890
PITT	18,192	6,668
VANCE	9,969	3,680
WARREN	7,305	2,428
WASHINGTON	4,719	1,572
WAYNE	13,947	6,574
WILSON	10,780	3,076
<i>total</i>	<i>192,765</i>	<i>81,506</i>

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District

county	Bob Etheridge (D)	Dan Mansell (R)	Wil Adkins (L)
<b>CHATHAM</b>	10,903	5,701	388
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	26,238	6,166	534
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	16,736	8,914	584
<b>HARNETT</b>	24,883	14,781	708
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	39,667	29,022	1,217
<b>LEE</b>	14,894	8,019	449
<b>NASH</b>	16,438	6,858	271
<b>SAMPSON</b>	10,201	3,359	117
<b>VANCE</b>	4,986	1,547	93
<b>WAKE</b>	34,784	8,956	1,016
<i>total</i>	<i>199,730</i>	<i>93,323</i>	<i>5,377</i>

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 3<sup>rd</sup> Congressional District

county	Craig Weber( D)	Walter B. Jones (R)
BEAUFORT	4,460	10,761
CAMDEN	1,541	3,150
CARTERET	10,001	23,997
CRAVEN	9,746	19,890
CURRITUCK	3,332	7,342
DARE	7,029	10,502
DUPLIN	1,309	3,916
HYDE	1,034	1,408
JONES	500	1,242
LENOIR	3,855	9,575
NASH	5,468	11,081
ONSLOW	17,494	30,888
PAMLICO	2,526	4,063
PITT	18,751	29,500
TYRRELL	768	1,093
WAYNE	8,056	6,574
WILSON	8,494	13,694
<i>total</i>	<i>104,364</i>	<i>201,686</i>

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 4<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

county	David Price (D)	William (B.J.) Lawson (R)
<b>CHATHAM</b>	9,374	5,748
<b>DURHAM</b>	102,191	31,055
<b>ORANGE</b>	51,918	20,624
<b>WAKE</b>	102,268	96,520
<i>total</i>	265,751	153,947

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 5<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

county	Roy Carter (D)	Virginia Foxx (R)
<b>ALEXANDER</b>	5,951	11,080
<b>ALLEGHANY</b>	2,265	3,024
<b>ASHE</b>	5,959	7,207
<b>DAVIE</b>	6,467	13,638
<b>FORSYTH</b>	48,314	58,880
<b>IREDELL</b>	14,678	18,948
<b>ROCKINGHAM</b>	1,668	3,699
<b>STOKES</b>	7,870	13,891
<b>SURRY</b>	11,562	17,731
<b>WATAUGA</b>	14,765	12,746
<b>WILKES</b>	11,248	18,347
<b>YADKIN</b>	5,356	11,629
<i>total</i>	136,103	190,820

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

county	Teresa Sue Bratton D)	Howard Coble (R)
<b>ALAMANCE</b>	16,458	32,615
<b>DAVIDSON</b>	8,680	24,436
<b>GUILFORD</b>	41,677	72,723
<b>MOORE</b>	17,020	26,952
<b>RANDOLPH</b>	14,890	42,574
<b>ROWAN</b>	10,148	21,718
<i>total</i>	<b>108,873</b>	<b>221,018</b>

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 7<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

county	Mike McIntyre (D)	Will Breazeale(R)
<b>BLADEN</b>	12,318	2,784
<b>BRUNSWICK</b>	31,382	20,207
<b>COLUMBUS</b>	19,086	4,905
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	22,652	12,165
<b>DUPLIN</b>	10,340	3,822
<b>NEW HANOVER</b>	64,430	33,141
<b>PENDER</b>	14,328	8,706
<b>ROBESON</b>	34,837	5,825
<b>SAMPSON</b>	5,939	5,893
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	71	24
<i>total</i>	<b>215,383</b>	<b>97,472</b>

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 8<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

county	Larry Kissell (D)	Robert C. (Robin) Hayes (R)
<b>ANSON</b>	6,948	3,725
<b>CABARRUS</b>	29,734	39,448
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	32,959	23,341
<b>HOKE</b>	9,036	6,217
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	34,676	11,693
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	6,693	4,552
<b>RICHMOND</b>	10,932	8,060
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	8,082	5,739
<b>STANLY</b>	10,798	17,425
<b>UNION</b>	7,327	6,434
<i>total</i>	<i>157,185</i>	<i>126,634</i>

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 9<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

county	Harry Taylor (D)	Sue Myrick (R)	Andy Grum (L)
<b>GASTON</b>	22,142	50,022	987
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	98,460	139,783	4,509
<b>UNION</b>	18,117	51,248	1,215
<i>total</i>	<i>138,719</i>	<i>241,053</i>	<i>6,711</i>

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 10<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

county	Daniel Johnson (D)	Patrick McHenry (R)
AVERY	2,371	5,358
BURKE	17,495	19,467
CALDWELL	14,664	20,297
CATAWBA	32,356	36,376
CLEVELAND	19,938	23,115
GASTON	3,907	6,850
IREDELL	13,498	23,928
LINCOLN	14,242	20,759
MITCHELL	2,228	5,425
RUTHERFORD	6,000	10,199
<i>total</i>	<i>126,699</i>	<i>174,774</i>

## 2008 General Election for U.S. House 11<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

county	Heath Shuler (D)	Carl Mumpower (R)	Keith Smith (L)
BUNCOMBE	78,740	40,602	3,073
CHEROKEE	6,980	5,209	263
CLAY	3,032	2,371	121
GRAHAM	2,692	1,463	65
HAYWOOD	19,878	7,770	453
HENDERSON	27,535	22,278	1,017
JACKSON	11,472	4,856	403
MACON	10,447	6,374	311
MADISON	6,732	3,473	215
MCDOWELL	10,785	7,188	376
POLK	6,075	3,994	314

**2008 General Election for U.S. House****11<sup>th</sup> Congressional District (continued)**

county	Heath Shuler (D)	Cark Mumpower (R)	Keith Smith (L)
<b>RUTHERFORD</b>	6,765	4,523	294
<b>SWAIN</b>	3,916	1,816	122
<b>TRANSYLVANIA</b>	9,918	6,571	356
<b>YANCEY</b>	6,145	3,599	134
<i>total</i>	<i>211,112</i>	<i>122,087</i>	<i>7,517</i>

**2008 General Election for U.S. House****12<sup>th</sup> Congressional District**

county	Mel Watt (D)	Ty Cobb, Jr. (R)
<b>CABARRUS</b>	3,259	4,541
<b>DAVIDSON</b>	13,989	20,465
<b>FORSYTH</b>	43,168	12,797
<b>GUILFORD</b>	50,240	14,353
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	90,115	20,901
<b>ROWAN</b>	15,137	12,757
<i>total</i>	<i>215,379</i>	<i>85,814</i>

**2008 General Election for U.S. House****13<sup>th</sup> Congressional District**

county	Brad Miller (D)	Hugh Webster (R)
<b>ALAMANCE</b>	9,993	3,908
<b>CASWELL</b>	6,364	4,226
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	11,025	6,771
<b>GUILFORD</b>	42,413	13,724
<b>PERSON</b>	11,346	6,479
<b>ROCKINGHAM</b>	20,326	14,797
<b>WAKE</b>	119,912	64,478
<i>total</i>	<i>221,379</i>	<i>114,383</i>

# 2008 General Election for N.C. Governor

county	Bev Perdue (D)	Pat McCrory (R)	Michael C. Munger (L)
ALAMANCE	30,456	31,081	2,205
ALEXANDER	5,673	11,274	316
ALLEGHANY	2,603	2,461	213
ANSON	6,792	3,832	118
ASHE	5,633	7,105	373
AVERY	2,179	5,486	193
BEAUFORT	12,458	9,856	554
BERTIE	7,411	2,171	120
BLADEN	9,804	5,005	324
BRUNSWICK	23,394	26,360	2,212
BUNCOMBE	69,783	47,823	4,870
BURKE	15,614	20,969	847
CABARRUS	27,098	49,093	1,700
CALDWELL	12,187	22,096	971
CAMDEN	2,193	2,354	138
CARTERET	15,997	17,534	907
CASWELL	6,310	4,038	278
CATAWBA	22,987	44,933	1,489
CHATHAM	17,325	14,098	1,236
CHEROKEE	5,092	6,858	327
CHOWAN	4,415	2,714	169
CLAY	2,171	3,124	167
CLEVELAND	18,263	24,570	721
COLUMBUS	15,572	7,812	599
CRAVEN	25,174	18,131	998
CUMBERLAND	77,668	45,065	2,708
CURRITUCK	4,600	5,748	357
DARE	9,222	7,915	490
DAVIDSON	26,401	39,622	2,521
DAVIE	7,078	12,422	696

*2008 General Election for N.C. Governor (continued)*

county	Bev Perdue (D)	Pat McCrory (R)	Michael C. Munger (L)
<b>DUPLIN</b>	11,695	7,638	378
<b>DURHAM</b>	95,338	34,311	5,341
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	18,858	6,749	280
<b>FORSYTH</b>	90,429	69,408	4,769
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	13,897	11,849	788
<b>GASTON</b>	29,294	53,439	1,548
<b>GATES</b>	3,206	2,035	78
<b>GRAHAM</b>	1,835	2,145	133
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	13,681	10,210	652
<b>GREENE</b>	4,993	2,965	116
<b>GUILFORD</b>	136,995	94,409	7,326
<b>HALIFAX</b>	17,789	6,902	336
<b>HARNETT</b>	18,970	20,560	1,037
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	15,081	11,744	1,049
<b>HENDERSON</b>	21,028	28,006	1,770
<b>HERTFORD</b>	8,108	2,305	85
<b>HOKE</b>	9,873	5,184	315
<b>HYDE</b>	1,620	777	52
<b>IREDELL</b>	23,863	47,281	1,521
<b>JACKSON</b>	9,549	6,554	659
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	29,429	39,479	1,711
<b>JONES</b>	3,246	1,851	117
<b>LEE</b>	11,745	11,169	666
<b>LENOIR</b>	17,039	8,975	406
<b>LINCOLN</b>	10,691	24,193	773
<b>MACON</b>	7,824	8,444	693
<b>MADISON</b>	5,652	4,334	369
<b>MARTIN</b>	8,644	3,613	180
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	8,219	9,289	769
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	199,677	193,340	8,234

*2008 General Election for N.C. Governor (continued)*

county	Bev Perdue (D)	Pat McCrory (R)	Michael C. Munger (L)
MITCHELL	2,450	4,995	271
MONTGOMERY	5,647	5,364	242
MOORE	17,585	26,168	1,242
NASH	25,837	20,531	666
NEW HANOVER	48,737	45,625	4,145
NORTHAMPTON	7,697	2,727	134
ONSLOW	24,552	22,608	1,965
ORANGE	47,888	22,288	3,433
PAMLICO	3,962	2,538	155
PASQUOTANK	11,443	5,940	376
PENDER	11,009	11,263	1,181
PERQUIMANS	3,437	2,761	123
PERSON	9,589	8,243	495
PITT	44,066	28,611	1,505
POLK	4,917	5,069	407
RANDOLPH	19,328	36,433	2,241
RICHMOND	10,800	7,862	378
ROBESON	28,480	11,269	589
ROCKINGHAM	20,428	19,245	1,552
ROWAN	22,469	37,309	1,474
RUTHERFORD	11,945	15,259	931
SAMPSON	13,673	11,906	357
SCOTLAND	8,770	4,842	239
STANLY	9,008	18,872	570
STOKES	8,839	12,014	927
SURRY	13,148	15,358	916
SWAIN	3,427	2,147	204
TRANSYLVANIA	7,844	8,230	661
TYRRELL	1,283	546	50
UNION	25,145	58,474	1,658

**2008 General Election for N.C. Governor (continued)**

county	Bev Perdue (D)	Pat McCrory (R)	Michael C. Munger (L)
<b>VANCE</b>	14,066	6,400	308
<b>WAKE</b>	224,032	197,244	16,486
<b>WARREN</b>	7,112	2,693	152
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,731	1,641	83
<b>WATAUGA</b>	13,371	13,276	1,117
<b>WAYNE</b>	25,704	22,621	909
<b>WILKES</b>	11,685	16,779	1,081
<b>WILSON</b>	21,087	15,109	504
<b>YADKIN</b>	6,060	10,361	582
<b>YANCEY</b>	5,207	4,379	237
<b>total</b>	<b>2,146,189</b>	<b>2,001,168</b>	<b>121,584</b>

## 2008 General Election for N.C. Lieutenant Governor

county	Walter H. Dalton (D)	Robert Pittenger (R)	Phillip Rhodes (L)
ALAMANCE	29,054	31,336	1,896
ALEXANDER	6,054	10,357	514
ALLEGHANY	2,378	2,532	204
ANSON	7,067	3,371	139
ASHE	5,416	6,752	501
AVERY	2,090	5,153	269
BEAUFORT	10,787	11,108	573
BERTIE	6,984	2,338	112
BLADEN	9,561	4,869	348
BRUNSWICK	21,414	27,106	2,433
BUNCOMBE	65,510	49,102	4,742
BURKE	16,654	18,960	1,088
CABARRUS	29,723	43,938	2,348
CALDWELL	13,246	19,795	1,365
CAMDEN	1,977	2,331	152
CARTERET	12,863	19,754	1,027
CASWELL	5,988	4,125	273
CATAWBA	25,188	40,623	2,194
CHATHAM	17,362	13,418	1,116
CHEROKEE	4,377	7,183	421
CHOWAN	4,040	2,761	158
CLAY	2,009	3,149	202
CLEVELAND	23,040	19,089	878
COLUMBUS	14,641	8,091	629
CRAVEN	20,472	21,866	1,123
CUMBERLAND	75,699	44,709	2,935
CURRITUCK	4,176	5,748	444
DARE	8,528	7,878	648
DAVIDSON	24,232	40,740	2,414
DAVIE	6,214	12,893	624

*2008 General Election for N.C. Lieutenant Governor (continued)*

county	Walter H. Dalton (D)	Robert Pittenger (R)	Phillip Rhodes (L)
<b>DUPLIN</b>	10,793	8,101	431
<b>DURHAM</b>	96,701	31,517	4,169
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	18,598	6,725	280
<b>FORSYTH</b>	87,287	69,396	4,739
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	13,781	11,448	775
<b>GASTON</b>	32,155	48,253	2,196
<b>GATES</b>	3,112	1,959	95
<b>GRAHAM</b>	1,483	2,286	146
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	13,939	9,508	626
<b>GREENE</b>	4,569	3,226	130
<b>GUILFORD</b>	134,350	92,258	6,714
<b>HALIFAX</b>	17,607	6,848	308
<b>HARNETT</b>	18,503	20,208	1,131
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	13,435	12,873	914
<b>HENDERSON</b>	18,756	29,486	1,564
<b>HERTFORD</b>	7,877	2,289	114
<b>HOKE</b>	9,511	5,157	374
<b>HYDE</b>	1,506	817	56
<b>IREDELL</b>	26,268	42,403	2,288
<b>JACKSON</b>	8,763	6,883	657
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	29,024	38,234	1,823
<b>JONES</b>	2,760	2,196	128
<b>LEE</b>	11,552	10,715	684
<b>LENOIR</b>	14,988	10,444	431
<b>LINCOLN</b>	11,963	21,725	1,132
<b>MACON</b>	6,907	9,061	622
<b>MADISON</b>	5,164	4,571	376
<b>MARTIN</b>	7,950	3,989	189
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	7,521	9,766	641
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	223,899	163,774	9,638

*2008 General Election for N.C. Lieutenant Governor (continued)*

county	Walter H. Dalton (D)	Robert Pittenger (R)	Phillip Rhodes (L)
MITCHELL	2,128	5,027	273
MONTGOMERY	5,598	5,212	273
MOORE	17,064	25,624	1,349
NASH	25,269	20,370	708
NEW HANOVER	45,258	46,113	4,548
NORTHAMPTON	7,626	2,605	120
ONSLOW	21,109	24,368	1,983
ORANGE	48,638	19,904	2,958
PAMLICO	3,203	3,115	171
PASQUOTANK	10,762	11,853	491
PENDER	9,977	11,853	1,156
PERQUIMANS	3,112	2,861	148
PERSON	9,294	7,849	488
PITT	41,642	29,456	1,710
POLK	4,815	5,009	368
RANDOLPH	17,736	36,993	2,097
RICHMOND	10,794	7,138	478
ROBESON	27,412	10,858	960
ROCKINGHAM	19,150	19,564	1,473
ROWAN	23,446	34,429	1,972
RUTHERFORD	16,434	11,221	644
SAMPSON	13,415	11,692	381
SCOTLAND	8,645	4,438	357
STANLY	9,828	17,234	772
STOKES	7,864	12,660	845
SURRY	12,095	15,828	811
SWAIN	3,010	2,425	207
TRANSYLVANIA	7,408	8,428	573
TYRRELL	1,167	594	50
UNION	28,163	52,770	2,050

***2008 General Election for N.C. Lieutenant Governor (continued)***

county	Walter H. Dalton (D)	Robert Pittenger (R)	Phillip Rhodes (L)
<b>VANCE</b>	14,195	5,940	295
<b>WAKE</b>	228,835	183,480	15,279
<b>WARREN</b>	7,178	2,547	126
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,328	1,910	112
<b>WATAUGA</b>	13,100	12,261	1,340
<b>WAYNE</b>	24,647	22,411	936
<b>WILKES</b>	10,275	17,274	1,112
<b>WILSON</b>	20,839	14,710	542
<b>YADKIN</b>	5,215	10,833	542
<b>YANCEY</b>	4,918	4,498	235
<b>total</b>	<b>2,133,058</b>	<b>1,915,012</b>	<b>126,074</b>

# 2008 General Election for N.C. Secretary of State

county	Elaine F. Marshall (D)	Jack Sawyer (R)
ALAMANCE	31,414	29,795
ALEXANDER	6,873	9,652
ALLEGHANY	2,746	2,216
ANSON	7,706	2,634
ASHE	6,022	6,261
AVERY	2,340	4,854
BEAUFORT	11,619	10,241
BERTIE	7,063	2,071
BLADEN	10,202	4,312
BRUNSWICK	24,268	25,298
BUNCOMBE	69,787	45,994
BURKE	18,221	17,832
CABARRUS	34,065	39,452
CALDWELL	14,845	18,678
CAMDEN	2,042	2,335
CARTERET	14,113	18,732
CASWELL	6,322	3,883
CATAWBA	28,954	37,716
CHATHAM	19,374	11,821
CHEROKEE	4,810	6,997
CHOWAN	4,140	2,669
CLAY	2,102	3,152
CLEVELAND	21,595	19,694
COLUMBUS	15,346	7,381
CRAVEN	21,688	20,778
CUMBERLAND	80,791	41,191
CURRITUCK	4,333	5,849
DARE	8,730	7,962
DAVIDSON	26,858	39,253
DAVIE	7,085	12,218

*2008 General Election for N.C. Secretary of State (continued)*

county	Elaine F.	Jack
	Marshall (D)	Sawyer (R)
<b>DUPLIN</b>	11,484	7,392
<b>DURHAM</b>	101,949	28,221
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	19,413	5,943
<b>FORSYTH</b>	93,025	65,137
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	15,706	9,896
<b>GASTON</b>	35,800	44,347
<b>GATES</b>	3,132	1,970
<b>GRAHAM</b>	1,613	2,140
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	15,611	8,063
<b>GREENE</b>	4,898	2,880
<b>GUILFORD</b>	141,986	86,752
<b>HALIFAX</b>	18,318	6,142
<b>HARNETT</b>	23,064	16,698
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	14,604	11,813
<b>HENDERSON</b>	20,523	28,002
<b>HERTFORD</b>	8,052	2,140
<b>HOKE</b>	9,989	4,768
<b>HYDE</b>	1,577	732
<b>IREDELL</b>	29,845	39,192
<b>JACKSON</b>	9,379	6,570
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	35,358	32,883
<b>JONES</b>	2,890	2,066
<b>LEE</b>	14,139	8,567
<b>LENOIR</b>	15,777	9,699
<b>LINCOLN</b>	14,337	19,439
<b>MACON</b>	7,492	8,612
<b>MADISON</b>	5,562	4,261
<b>MARTIN</b>	8,303	3,511
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	7,948	9,352
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	241,501	144,358

*2008 General Election for N.C. Secretary of State (continued)*

county	Elaine F. Marshall (D)	Jack Sawyer (R)
MITCHELL	2,359	4,766
MONTGOMERY	6,078	4,777
MOORE	19,458	23,485
NASH	27,661	18,001
NEW HANOVER	49,513	43,147
NORTHAMPTON	7,806	2,365
ONSLOW	22,157	23,970
ORANGE	51,509	18,473
PAMLICO	3,402	2,930
PASQUOTANK	11,069	6,052
PENDER	10,828	11,364
PERQUIMANS	3,217	2,858
PERSON	10,497	6,554
PITT	43,914	27,535
POLK	4,847	5,089
RANDOLPH	19,902	35,547
RICHMOND	12,117	5,832
ROBESON	28,817	9,991
ROCKINGHAM	20,941	18,265
ROWAN	27,445	30,959
RUTHERFORD	12,661	14,171
SAMPSON	14,896	10,315
SCOTLAND	9,036	4,152
STANLY	11,427	15,563
STOKES	8,818	12,070
SURRY	13,480	14,646
SWAIN	3,145	2,283
TRANSYLVANIA	7,823	8,212
TYRRELL	1,218	523
UNION	32,201	48,224

***2008 General Election for N.C. Secretary of State (continued)***

county	Elaine F.	Jack
	Marshall (D)	Sawyer (R)
<b>VANCE</b>	15,349	4,810
<b>WAKE</b>	256,478	163,662
<b>WARREN</b>	7,630	2,133
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,475	1,745
<b>WATAUGA</b>	13,991	11,829
<b>WAYNE</b>	27,081	20,210
<b>WILKES</b>	11,359	16,347
<b>WILSON</b>	22,669	13,055
<b>YADKIN</b>	5,850	10,208
<b>YANCEY</b>	5,050	4,343
<b>total</b>	<b>2,316,903</b>	<b>1,762,928</b>

## 2008 General Election for N.C. Attorney General

county	Roy	Bob
	Cooper (D)	Crumley (R)
ALAMANCE	36,625	25,815
ALEXANDER	7,968	8,904
ALLEGHANY	2,957	2,162
ANSON	7,952	2,569
ASHE	6,910	5,729
AVERY	2,661	4,747
BEAUFORT	13,318	8,972
BERTIE	7,580	1,788
BLADEN	10,631	3,998
BRUNSWICK	26,586	23,718
BUNCOMBE	74,948	43,016
BURKE	19,989	16,532
CABARRUS	37,937	37,330
CALDWELL	16,831	17,421
CAMDEN	2,052	2,360
CARTERET	16,571	16,783
CASWELL	6,768	3,633
CATAWBA	32,006	35,703
CHATHAM	21,639	10,242
CHEROKEE	4,721	7,142
CHOWAN	4,275	2,624
CLAY	2,147	3,156
CLEVELAND	23,461	18,748
COLUMBUS	16,395	6,786
CRAVEN	23,785	19,256
CUMBERLAND	85,128	38,010
CURRITUCK	4,279	5,980
DARE	9,131	7,748
DAVIDSON	31,350	36,044
DAVIE	8,302	11,411

*2008 General Election for N.C. Attorney General (continued)*

county	Roy	Bob
	Cooper (D)	Crumley (R)
<b>DUPLIN</b>	12,439	6,704
<b>DURHAM</b>	108,923	23,166
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	21,254	4,443
<b>FORSYTH</b>	99,833	61,644
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	17,675	8,336
<b>GASTON</b>	40,353	41,597
<b>GATES</b>	3,129	1,992
<b>GRAHAM</b>	1,678	2,171
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	17,247	6,827
<b>GREENE</b>	5,552	2,346
<b>GUILFORD</b>	152,684	81,013
<b>HALIFAX</b>	20,154	4,659
<b>HARNETT</b>	24,116	15,720
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	16,112	10,773
<b>HENDERSON</b>	22,340	26,852
<b>HERTFORD</b>	8,147	2,114
<b>HOKE</b>	10,593	4,392
<b>HYDE</b>	1,734	620
<b>IREDELL</b>	33,197	37,179
<b>JACKSON</b>	9,697	6,457
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	40,747	28,405
<b>JONES</b>	3,254	1,783
<b>LEE</b>	15,364	7,617
<b>LENOIR</b>	17,702	8,076
<b>LINCOLN</b>	15,625	18,887
<b>MACON</b>	7,727	8,629
<b>MADISON</b>	5,836	4,138
<b>MARTIN</b>	9,440	2,710
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	8,758	8,898
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	255,897	136,589

*2008 General Election for N.C. Attorney General (continued)*

county	Roy	Bob
	Cooper (D)	Crumley (R)
MITCHELL	2,696	4,620
MONTGOMERY	6,587	4,480
MOORE	22,650	21,158
NASH	35,333	11,511
NEW HANOVER	55,771	39,054
NORTHAMPTON	8,248	2,074
ONSLOW	24,548	22,503
ORANGE	55,300	16,000
PAMLICO	3,729	2,669
PASQUOTANK	11,116	6,107
PENDER	12,036	10,482
PERQUIMANS	3,241	2,853
PERSON	12,417	5,309
PITT	49,069	23,546
POLK	4,989	5,053
RANDOLPH	25,076	32,084
RICHMOND	12,609	5,738
ROBESON	29,652	9,468
ROCKINGHAM	22,594	17,581
ROWAN	30,302	29,242
RUTHERFORD	13,131	14,031
SAMPSON	16,020	9,428
SCOTLAND	9,405	3,954
STANLY	12,889	14,733
STOKES	9,482	11,970
SURRY	14,551	14,230
SWAIN	3,319	2,210
TRANSYLVANIA	8,568	7,652
TYRRELL	1,370	442
UNION	36,048	46,118

***2008 General Election for N.C. Attorney General (continued)***

county	Roy	Bob
	Cooper (D)	Crumley (R)
<b>VANCE</b>	16,422	3,998
<b>WAKE</b>	288,379	139,321
<b>WARREN</b>	8,066	1,743
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,906	1,413
<b>WATAUGA</b>	15,227	11,319
<b>WAYNE</b>	30,185	17,744
<b>WILKES</b>	12,853	15,820
<b>WILSON</b>	25,034	11,151
<b>YADKIN</b>	6,850	9,771
<b>YANCEY</b>	5,400	4,118
<b>total</b>	<b>2,538,178</b>	<b>1,615,762</b>

# 2008 General Election for N.C. Auditor

county	Beth	Leslie
	Wood (D)	Merritt (R)
ALAMANCE	30,416	30,339
ALEXANDER	6,664	9,828
ALLEGHANY	2,593	2,131
ANSON	7,472	2,846
ASHE	5,692	6,440
AVERY	2,117	4,997
BEAUFORT	10,733	11,000
BERTIE	6,808	2,257
BLADEN	9,502	4,834
BRUNSWICK	22,685	26,582
BUNCOMBE	67,684	47,828
BURKE	17,182	18,655
CABARRUS	32,882	40,493
CALDWELL	14,367	19,021
CAMDEN	1,898	2,476
CARTERET	12,699	19,886
CASWELL	6,124	4,028
CATAWBA	27,377	38,971
CHATHAM	17,658	13,321
CHEROKEE	4,687	7,059
CHOWAN	3,992	2,783
CLAY	2,114	3,159
CLEVELAND	20,415	20,161
COLUMBUS	14,768	7,757
CRAVEN	21,658	20,867
CUMBERLAND	76,165	45,255
CURRITUCK	4,186	5,938
DARE	8,344	8,264
DAVIDSON	26,321	39,570
DAVIE	6,861	12,384

*2008 General Election for N.C. Auditor (continued)*

county	Beth Wood (D)	Leslie Merritt (R)
<b>DUPLIN</b>	10,560	8,166
<b>DURHAM</b>	96,673	32,852
<b>EDGEcombe</b>	18,622	6,614
<b>FORSYTH</b>	89,466	68,248
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	13,706	11,770
<b>GASTON</b>	34,176	45,800
<b>GATES</b>	3,093	2,017
<b>GRAHAM</b>	1,537	2,186
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	14,006	9,450
<b>GREENE</b>	4,656	3,079
<b>GUILFORD</b>	136,619	90,572
<b>HALIFAX</b>	17,213	7,169
<b>HARNETT</b>	18,874	20,232
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	14,176	12,213
<b>HENDERSON</b>	19,862	28,639
<b>HERTFORD</b>	7,835	2,295
<b>HOKE</b>	9,702	5,044
<b>HYDE</b>	1,487	790
<b>IREDELL</b>	29,042	39,690
<b>JACKSON</b>	9,111	6,778
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	29,154	38,529
<b>JONES</b>	2,948	2,012
<b>LEE</b>	11,818	10,374
<b>LENOIR</b>	14,995	10,264
<b>LINCOLN</b>	13,304	20,246
<b>MACON</b>	7,183	8,919
<b>MADISON</b>	5,421	4,373
<b>MARTIN</b>	7,821	3,874
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	7,760	9,507
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	234,352	150,404

*2008 General Election for N.C. Auditor (continued)*

county	Beth	Leslie
	Wood (D)	Merritt (R)
MITCHELL	2,240	4,857
MONTGOMERY	5,906	4,874
MOORE	17,602	25,159
NASH	24,922	20,565
NEW HANOVER	45,491	46,474
NORTHAMPTON	7,520	2,630
ONSLOW	21,073	24,840
ORANGE	48,350	21,154
PAMLICO	3,283	2,992
PASQUOTANK	10,656	6,470
PENDER	10,303	11,660
PERQUIMANS	3,113	2,839
PERSON	9,406	7,484
PITT	42,196	29,171
POLK	4,751	5,166
RANDOLPH	18,765	36,499
RICHMOND	11,737	6,052
ROBESON	28,051	10,611
ROCKINGHAM	19,638	19,245
ROWAN	25,722	32,403
RUTHERFORD	12,169	14,530
SAMPSON	13,009	11,909
SCOTLAND	8,667	4,243
STANLY	10,635	16,222
STOKES	8,394	12,442
SURRY	12,879	15,148
SWAIN	3,156	2,269
TRANSYLVANIA	7,676	8,297
TYRRELL	1,121	598
UNION	30,753	49,424

**2008 General Election for N.C. Auditor (continued)**

county	Beth	Leslie
	Wood (D)	Merritt (R)
<b>VANCE</b>	14,232	5,714
<b>WAKE</b>	223,289	195,538
<b>WARREN</b>	7,224	2,482
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,356	1,821
<b>WATAUGA</b>	13,352	12,370
<b>WAYNE</b>	23,916	22,923
<b>WILKES</b>	10,969	16,554
<b>WILSON</b>	20,714	14,791
<b>YADKIN</b>	5,511	10,460
<b>YANCEY</b>	4,969	4,373
<b>total</b>	<b>2,175,242</b>	<b>1,885,229</b>

## 2008 General Election for N.C. Treasurer

county	Janet Cowell (D)	Bill Daughtridge (R)
ALAMANCE	29,952	31,018
ALEXANDER	6,649	9,849
ALLEGHANY	2,504	2,406
ANSON	7,417	2,948
ASHE	5,740	6,384
AVERY	2,190	4,963
BEAUFORT	10,533	11,308
BERTIE	6,723	2,406
BLADEN	9,300	5,050
BRUNSWICK	22,543	26,753
BUNCOMBE	67,763	47,603
BURKE	17,140	18,769
CABARRUS	32,963	40,382
CALDWELL	13,984	19,549
CAMDEN	1,961	2,378
CARTERET	13,049	19,607
CASWELL	6,145	4,052
CATAWBA	27,131	39,326
CHATHAM	17,904	13,120
CHEROKEE	4,688	6,969
CHOWAN	3,917	2,801
CLAY	2,143	3,074
CLEVELAND	20,903	20,315
COLUMBUS	14,515	8,088
CRAVEN	20,877	21,490
CUMBERLAND	76,514	45,021
CURRITUCK	4,254	5,850
DARE	8,309	8,177
DAVIDSON	25,784	40,281
DAVIE	6,636	12,611

*2008 Democratic Primary for N.C. Treasurer (continued)*

county	Janet	Bill
	Cowell (D)	Daughtridge (R)
<b>DUPLIN</b>	10,780	7,930
<b>DURHAM</b>	97,560	32,116
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	18,108	7,382
<b>FORSYTH</b>	88,839	69,059
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	13,894	11,632
<b>GASTON</b>	34,197	45,761
<b>GATES</b>	3,079	1,970
<b>GRAHAM</b>	1,615	2,092
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	14,046	9,572
<b>GREENE</b>	4,452	3,294
<b>GUILFORD</b>	136,175	91,471
<b>HALIFAX</b>	17,048	7,488
<b>HARNETT</b>	19,142	20,029
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	14,159	12,115
<b>HENDERSON</b>	19,907	28,390
<b>HERTFORD</b>	7,678	2,447
<b>HOKE</b>	9,544	5,210
<b>HYDE</b>	1,470	830
<b>IREDELL</b>	28,911	39,931
<b>JACKSON</b>	9,142	6,673
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	29,171	38,601
<b>JONES</b>	2,832	2,124
<b>LEE</b>	11,930	10,321
<b>LENOIR</b>	14,653	10,615
<b>LINCOLN</b>	13,324	20,331
<b>MACON</b>	7,366	8,613
<b>MADISON</b>	5,399	4,356
<b>MARTIN</b>	7,698	4,111
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	7,787	9,488
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	228,664	156,073

*2008 General Election for N.C. Treasurer (continued)*

county	Janet	Bill
	Cowell (D)	Daughtridge (R)
MITCHELL	2,301	4,782
MONTGOMERY	5,862	4,973
MOORE	17,467	25,435
NASH	23,864	22,512
NEW HANOVER	46,031	45,989
NORTHAMPTON	7,358	2,801
ONSLOW	21,863	23,989
ORANGE	48,987	20,524
PAMLICO	3,372	2,959
PASQUOTANK	10,719	6,276
PENDER	10,238	11,785
PERQUIMANS	3,139	2,870
PERSON	9,494	7,518
PITT	40,244	31,165
POLK	4,738	5,120
RANDOLPH	19,176	36,343
RICHMOND	11,411	6,417
ROBESON	27,448	11,136
ROCKINGHAM	20,144	18,967
ROWAN	25,981	32,222
RUTHERFORD	12,034	14,601
SAMPSON	13,289	11,745
SCOTLAND	8,646	4,424
STANLY	10,707	16,179
STOKES	8,453	12,467
SURRY	12,510	15,483
SWAIN	3,158	2,257
TRANSYLVANIA	7,631	8,287
TYRRELL	1,142	579
UNION	30,703	49,560

*2008 General Election for N.C. Treasurer (continued)*

county	Janet Cowell (D)	Bill Daughtridge (R)
<b>VANCE</b>	14,261	5,849
<b>WAKE</b>	238,266	180,959
<b>WARREN</b>	7,137	2,633
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,303	1,924
<b>WATAUGA</b>	13,362	12,185
<b>WAYNE</b>	23,974	22,927
<b>WILKES</b>	10,984	16,662
<b>WILSON</b>	19,924	15,811
<b>YADKIN</b>	5,615	10,502
<b>YANCEY</b>	5,028	4,334
<b>total</b>	<b>2,179,665</b>	<b>1,885,724</b>

# 2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Agriculture

county	Ronnie	Steve
	Ansley (D)	Troxler (R)
ALAMANCE	25,373	36,540
ALEXANDER	5,756	10,814
ALLEGHANY	1,968	3,067
ANSON	6,859	3,530
ASHE	4,892	7,460
AVERY	1,875	5,384
BEAUFORT	9,592	12,320
BERTIE	6,501	2,793
BLADEN	8,685	5,879
BRUNSWICK	21,230	28,189
BUNCOMBE	62,849	53,253
BURKE	15,950	20,037
CABARRUS	28,158	45,520
CALDWELL	12,650	20,695
CAMDEN	1,831	2,607
CARTERET	10,948	21,997
CASWELL	5,215	5,225
CATAWBA	24,109	42,612
CHATHAM	15,305	16,165
CHEROKEE	4,437	7,350
CHOWAN	3,690	3,174
CLAY	2,005	3,259
CLEVELAND	19,599	21,755
COLUMBUS	13,840	8,948
CRAVEN	19,434	22,999
CUMBERLAND	72,691	48,976
CURRITUCK	4,059	6,107
DARE	8,123	8,438
DAVIDSON	19,945	46,852

*2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Agriculture (continued)*

county	Ronnie Ansley (D)	Steve Troxler (R)
DAVIE	5,189	14,335
DUPLIN	9,608	9,378
DURHAM	91,779	38,301
EDGECOMBE	17,477	8,004
FORSYTH	78,798	79,982
FRANKLIN	11,767	14,065
GASTON	32,050	47,889
GATES	2,978	2,169
GRAHAM	1,524	2,221
GRANVILLE	12,220	11,647
GREENE	3,943	3,884
GUILFORD	120,058	111,499
HALIFAX	16,917	7,601
HARNETT	16,274	23,242
HAYWOOD	11,298	15,657
HENDERSON	17,882	30,861
HERTFORD	7,562	2,643
HOKE	8,877	5,969
HYDE	1,324	1,012
IREDELL	25,398	43,643
JACKSON	8,810	7,171
JOHNSTON	23,627	44,988
JONES	2,480	2,527
LEE	9,923	12,688
LENOIR	13,465	11,996
LINCOLN	11,721	21,995
MACON	6,914	9,200
MADISON	4,984	4,960
MARTIN	6,784	5,254
MCDOWELL	6,534	11,018

*2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Agriculture (continued)*

county	Ronnie	Steve
	Ansley (D)	Troxler (R)
MECKLENBURG	220,799	163,090
MITCHELL	2,034	5,164
MONTGOMERY	4,966	5,959
MOORE	14,984	28,089
NASH	22,431	23,602
NEW HANOVER	42,834	49,440
NORTHAMPTON	7,235	3,079
ONSLOW	19,656	26,531
ORANGE	45,115	24,944
PAMLICO	2,935	3,385
PASQUOTANK	10,424	6,698
PENDER	9,501	12,660
PERQUIMANS	2,894	3,197
PERSON	8,007	9,322
PITT	38,572	32,996
POLK	4,612	5,354
RANDOLPH	14,091	42,284
RICHMOND	10,203	7,834
ROBESON	26,291	12,580
ROCKINGHAM	15,092	25,135
ROWAN	21,571	37,303
RUTHERFORD	11,362	15,512
SAMPSON	11,980	13,304
SCOTLAND	8,079	5,133
STANLY	9,215	17,816
STOKES	6,383	14,797
SURRY	10,045	18,353
SWAIN	2,951	2,489
TRANSYLVANIA	7,030	9,014
TYRRELL	1,010	769

*2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Agriculture (continued)*

county	Ronnie Ansley (D)	Steve Troxler (R)
<b>UNION</b>	28,531	51,883
<b>VANCE</b>	13,107	7,111
<b>WAKE</b>	202,073	219,079
<b>WARREN</b>	6,759	3,016
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,007	2,261
<b>WATAUGA</b>	12,585	13,274
<b>WAYNE</b>	21,671	25,749
<b>WILKES</b>	8,614	19,667
<b>WILSON</b>	18,849	17,046
<b>YADKIN</b>	3,791	12,744
<b>YANCEY</b>	4,718	4,739
<i>total</i>	<i>1,962,741</i>	<i>2,130,146</i>

# 2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Insurance

county	Wayne Goodwin (D)	John Odom (R)	Mark McMains (L)	Write-In
ALAMANCE	29,077	29,850	2,128	25
ALEXANDER	5,923	10,138	605	2
ALLEGHANY	2,328	2,385	234	1
ANSON	7,327	2,888	199	8
ASHE	5,396	6,287	607	7
AVERY	1,967	4,899	351	3
BEAUFORT	10,457	10,856	644	0
BERTIE	6,959	2,088	142	0
BLADEN	9,251	4,899	368	6
BRUNSWICK	21,646	25,415	2,470	15
BUNCOMBE	64,870	45,228	5,888	81
BURKE	16,122	18,483	1,486	25
CABARRUS	30,579	39,862	3,396	2
CALDWELL	13,031	18,834	1,789	15
CAMDEN	1,901	2,229	250	6
CARTERET	12,633	18,947	1,265	24
CASWELL	5,900	4,009	287	5
CATAWBA	25,210	38,767	2,773	37
CHATHAM	17,260	12,558	1,304	16
CHEROKEE	4,345	6,990	488	2
CHOWAN	4,293	2,516	185	4
CLAY	1,975	3,094	243	0
CLEVELAND	19,510	20,513	1,410	24
COLUMBUS	14,312	7,736	741	6
CRAVEN	20,305	20,838	1,432	18
CUMBERLAND	74,506	43,727	3,615	52
CURRITUCK	3,841	5,818	555	9
DARE	8,115	7,787	830	7
DAVIDSON	23,447	40,080	2,690	47
DAVIE	5,891	12,724	703	12

*2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Insurance (continued)*

county	Wayne Goodwin (D)	John Odom (R)	Mark McMains (L)	Write-In
<b>DUPLIN</b>	10,336	8,039	516	10
<b>DURHAM</b>	96,360	29,163	4,522	87
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	18,713	6,357	309	6
<b>FORSYTH</b>	84,676	67,938	5,658	80
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	13,541	11,064	928	12
<b>GASTON</b>	31,549	45,973	3,158	2
<b>GATES</b>	3,175	1,848	116	2
<b>GRAHAM</b>	1,366	2,306	148	4
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	13,627	9,242	767	4
<b>GREENE</b>	4,552	3,093	143	4
<b>GUILFORD</b>	133,419	87,279	7,507	148
<b>HALIFAX</b>	17,378	6,721	359	6
<b>HARNETT</b>	18,194	19,642	1,428	43
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	13,531	11,816	1,101	10
<b>HENDERSON</b>	18,960	27,673	1,901	21
<b>HERTFORD</b>	7,872	2,201	142	2
<b>HOKE</b>	9,287	5,024	527	2
<b>HYDE</b>	1,426	800	83	0
<b>IREDELL</b>	26,852	39,430	3,075	36
<b>JACKSON</b>	8,695	6,529	713	16
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	28,236	37,298	2,199	55
<b>JONES</b>	2,708	2,129	155	3
<b>LEE</b>	11,291	10,159	870	10
<b>LENOIR</b>	14,600	10,339	484	4
<b>LINCOLN</b>	12,095	20,256	1,528	16
<b>MACON</b>	7,015	8,429	737	6
<b>MADISON</b>	5,323	4,133	482	9
<b>MARTIN</b>	7,812	3,767	239	1
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	7,476	9,044	945	9
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	226,453	147,202	12,359	268

*2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Insurance (continued)*

county	Wayne Goodwin (D)	John Odom (R)	Mark McMains (L)	Write-In
MITCHELL	2,036	7,794	346	10
MONTGOMERY	5,870	4,698	353	6
MOORE	16,814	24,488	1,665	15
NASH	24,717	19,960	936	23
NEW HANOVER	44,295	42,942	5,352	93
NORTHAMPTON	7,498	2,525	136	10
ONslow	19,796	23,905	2,527	48
ORANGE	48,132	18,350	3,285	87
PAMLICO	3,117	2,979	213	3
PASQUOTANK	10,651	5,846	651	13
PENDER	9,770	11,306	1,352	8
PERQUIMANS	3,270	2,674	178	1
PERSON	9,158	7,266	617	6
PITT	40,596	28,893	2,030	51
POLK	4,563	4,907	430	4
RANDOLPH	16,841	36,269	2,664	19
RICHMOND	14,052	4,472	429	10
ROBESON	26,829	11,059	1,014	20
ROCKINGHAM	18,678	18,866	1,729	26
ROWAN	23,867	32,026	2,701	42
RUTHERFORD	11,146	14,779	1,049	11
SAMPSON	13,021	11,587	504	10
SCOTLAND	8,701	4,406	312	2
STANLY	9,857	16,208	1,148	19
STOKES	7,487	12,381	1,081	21
SURRY	11,672	15,459	934	13
SWAIN	2,962	2,292	229	2
TRANSYLVANIA	7,359	7,958	701	9
TYRRELL	1,118	573	58	1
UNION	29,492	48,406	2,846	46

**2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Insurance (continued)**

	Wayne	John	Mark	
county	Goodwin (D)	Odom (R)	McMains (L)	Write-In
<b>VANCE</b>	14,020	5,697	346	8
<b>WAKE</b>	226,737	175,091	17,551	270
<b>WARREN</b>	7,223	2,400	142	4
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,335	1,781	135	1
<b>WATAUGA</b>	12,668	11,610	1,557	43
<b>WAYNE</b>	23,817	22,260	1,057	18
<b>WILKES</b>	9,799	16,578	1,455	26
<b>WILSON</b>	20,412	14,597	590	7
<b>YADKIN</b>	4,806	10,600	737	12
<b>YANCEY</b>	4,894	4,225	300	5
<b>total</b>	<b>2,106,870</b>	<b>1,822,452</b>	<b>153,517</b>	<b>2,358</b>

## 2008 General Election for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction

county	June St. Clair Atkinson (D)	Richard Morgan (R)
ALAMANCE	29,756	30,980
ALEXANDER	6,360	10,100
ALLEGHANY	2,366	2,506
ANSON	7,200	3,116
ASHE	5,408	6,703
AVERY	2,158	4,978
BEAUFORT	10,294	11,541
BERTIE	6,824	2,283
BLADEN	9,141	5,261
BRUNSWICK	22,279	26,869
BUNCOMBE	67,732	47,534
BURKE	16,379	19,586
CABARRUS	31,561	41,600
CALDWELL	13,247	20,132
CAMDEN	2,036	2,330
CARTERET	13,039	19,566
CASWELL	5,921	4,242
CATAWBA	26,483	39,803
CHATHAM	17,964	13,037
CHEROKEE	4,656	7,099
CHOWAN	3,999	2,778
CLAY	2,155	3,095
CLEVELAND	19,923	21,288
COLUMBUS	13,862	8,708
CRAVEN	20,778	21,553
CUMBERLAND	75,918	45,579
CURRITUCK	4,287	5,851
DARE	8,456	8,061
DAVIDSON	24,097	41,716

***2008 General Election for N.C. Superintendent  
of Public Instruction (continued)***

county	June St. Clair Atkinson (D)	Richard Morgan (R)
DAVIE	6,384	12,820
DUPLIN	13,365	8,400
DURHAM	98,749	31,070
EDGECOMBE	18,448	6,837
FORSYTH	88,930	68,608
FRANKLIN	13,948	11,516
GASTON	31,015	46,707
GATES	3,053	2,052
GRAHAM	1,494	2,218
GRANVILLE	14,031	9,538
GREENE	4,384	3,356
GUILFORD	137,757	89,520
HALIFAX	17,419	7,016
HARNETT	18,879	20,267
HAYWOOD	14,064	12,187
HENDERSON	20,220	28,208
HERTFORD	7,844	2,273
HOKE	9,355	5,408
HYDE	1,420	871
IREDELL	28,090	40,512
JACKSON	9,137	6,738
JOHNSTON	30,120	37,504
JONES	2,678	2,274
LEE	12,107	10,268
LENOIR	14,750	10,581
LINCOLN	12,457	20,968
MACON	7,071	8,932
MADISON	5,341	4,448
MARTIN	7,796	4,012

*2008 General Election for N.C. Superintendent  
of Public Instruction (continued)*

county	June St. Clair Atkinson (D)	Richard Morgan (R)
MCDOWELL	7,723	9,522
MECKLENBURG	232,016	150,916
MITCHELL	2,263	4,838
MONTGOMERY	5,424	5,380
MOORE	21,009	22,426
NASH	25,209	20,322
NEW HANOVER	47,220	44,987
NORTHAMPTON	7,520	2,634
ONSLOW	20,875	25,129
ORANGE	50,019	19,646
PAMLICO	3,166	3,122
PASQUOTANK	10,960	6,142
PENDER	10,228	11,794
PERQUIMANS	3,162	2,875
PERSON	9,217	7,737
PITT	41,450	29,899
POLK	4,850	5,042
RANDOLPH	17,389	37,876
RICHMOND	10,942	6,959
ROBESON	26,321	12,466
ROCKINGHAM	18,818	20,104
ROWAN	24,651	33,423
RUTHERFORD	11,807	14,928
SAMPSON	13,247	11,775
SCOTLAND	8,476	4,746
STANLY	10,147	16,686
STOKES	7,683	13,105
SURRY	12,129	15,825
SWAIN	3,140	2,273

**2008 General Election for N.C. Superintendent  
of Public Instruction (continued)**

county	June St. Clair Atkinson (D)	Richard Morgan (R)
<b>TRANSYLVANIA</b>	7,739	8,237
<b>TYRRELL</b>	1,070	640
<b>UNION</b>	30,030	49,910
<b>VANCE</b>	14,266	5,813
<b>WAKE</b>	244,107	174,089
<b>WARREN</b>	7,315	2,421
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,196	1,987
<b>WATAUGA</b>	13,695	12,012
<b>WAYNE</b>	24,119	22,815
<b>WILKES</b>	9,929	17,515
<b>WILSON</b>	20,865	14,674
<b>YADKIN</b>	5,009	11,005
<b>YANCEY</b>	4,948	4,376
<i>total</i>	<b>2,177,934</b>	<b>1,881,075</b>

## 2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Labor

county	Mary Fant Donnan (D)	Cherie Berry (R)
ALAMANCE	26,529	34,835
ALEXANDER	5,680	10,935
ALLEGHANY	2,202	2,659
ANSON	6,869	3,542
ASHE	4,924	7,364
AVERY	1,925	5,246
BEAUFORT	9,644	12,141
BERTIE	6,675	2,386
BLADEN	8,788	5,660
BRUNSWICK	21,217	27,954
BUNCOMBE	63,520	52,098
BURKE	15,214	20,895
CABARRUS	29,467	44,702
CALDWELL	12,010	21,746
CAMDEN	1,735	2,623
CARTERET	11,378	21,322
CASWELL	5,608	4,582
CATAWBA	23,663	43,677
CHATHAM	16,503	14,611
CHEROKEE	4,353	7,375
CHOWAN	3,698	3,094
CLAY	1,987	3,248
CLEVELAND	18,413	23,128
COLUMBUS	13,792	8,817
CRAVEN	18,848	23,541
CUMBERLAND	71,365	50,275
CURRITUCK	3,822	6,319
DARE	7,681	8,911
DAVIDSON	21,650	44,711
DAVIE	5,552	13,836

*2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Labor (continued)*

county	Mary Fant Donnan (D)	Cherie Berry (R)
DUPLIN	9,732	9,020
DURHAM	93,655	36,198
EDGECOMBE	17,770	7,575
FORSYTH	82,937	75,753
FRANKLIN	12,707	12,780
GASTON	30,949	49,708
GATES	3,029	2,047
GRAHAM	1,490	2,250
GRANVILLE	12,874	10,709
GREENE	4,207	3,536
GUILFORD	126,961	102,124
HALIFAX	16,725	7,724
HARNETT	17,083	22,128
HAYWOOD	12,915	13,435
HENDERSON	18,254	30,112
HERTFORD	7,683	2,422
HOKE	8,976	5,754
HYDE	1,337	945
IREDELL	26,195	43,090
JACKSON	8,554	7,355
JOHNSTON	25,576	42,283
JONES	2,502	2,442
LEE	10,456	11,877
LENOIR	13,690	11,636
LINCOLN	11,503	22,626
MACON	6,594	9,441
MADISON	5,072	4,707
MARTIN	7,156	4,595
MCDOWELL	6,845	10,519
MECKLENBURG	228,468	158,560

***2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Labor (continued)***

county	Mary Fant Donnan (D)	Cherie Berry (R)
<b>MITCHELL</b>	2,000	5,113
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	5,134	5,756
<b>MOORE</b>	16,017	26,810
<b>NASH</b>	23,513	22,057
<b>NEW HANOVER</b>	43,100	49,242
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	7,328	2,772
<b>ONslow</b>	19,582	26,355
<b>ORANGE</b>	46,909	23,116
<b>PAMLICO</b>	2,827	3,452
<b>PASQUOTANK</b>	10,214	6,840
<b>PENDER</b>	9,642	12,411
<b>PERQUIMANS</b>	2,905	3,110
<b>PERSON</b>	8,135	8,960
<b>PITT</b>	38,827	32,681
<b>POLK</b>	4,494	5,348
<b>RANDOLPH</b>	15,441	40,338
<b>RICHMOND</b>	10,188	7,953
<b>ROBESON</b>	25,079	13,840
<b>ROCKINGHAM</b>	17,378	21,915
<b>ROWAN</b>	22,610	36,176
<b>RUTHERFORD</b>	10,662	16,295
<b>SAMPSON</b>	12,363	12,732
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	8,075	5,111
<b>STANLY</b>	9,136	18,082
<b>STOKES</b>	6,984	13,999
<b>SURRY</b>	10,488	17,739
<b>SWAIN</b>	2,929	2,510
<b>TRANSYLVANIA</b>	7,326	8,574
<b>TYRRELL</b>	1,033	678
<b>UNION</b>	28,967	51,640

***2008 General Election for N.C. Commissioner of Labor (continued)***

	Mary Fant	Cherie
county	Donnan (D)	Berry (R)
<b>VANCE</b>	13,483	6,558
<b>WAKE</b>	212,449	207,290
<b>WARREN</b>	6,795	2,785
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	4,136	2,045
<b>WATAUGA</b>	12,664	13,217
<b>WAYNE</b>	22,230	24,713
<b>WILKES</b>	9,122	18,681
<b>WILSON</b>	19,415	16,132
<b>YADKIN</b>	4,314	11,889
<b>YANCEY</b>	4,785	4,596
<i>total</i>	<b>2,015,442</b>	<b>2,065,095</b>

## 2008 North Carolina Voter Registration

County	Democrats	Republicans	unaffiliated	total
ALAMANCE	41,325	30,448	18,120	89,954
ALEXANDER	8,569	10,850	5,045	24,489
ALLEGHANY	3,621	2,287	1,383	7,296
ANSON	12,388	2,333	1,848	16,573
ASHE	7,696	8,722	4,070	20,500
AVERY	1,845	8,012	2,837	12,701
BEAUFORT	16,822	9,678	5,646	32,154
BERTIE	11,611	1,394	1,418	14,426
BLADEN	15,832	3,033	3,487	22,352
BRUNSWICK	29,501	27,743	18,622	75,923
BUNCOMBE	78,329	49,740	48,077	176,290
BURKE	23,321	20,494	13,406	57,264
CABARRUS	39,957	44,245	25,829	110,129
CALDWELL	18,796	24,168	10,739	53,748
CAMDEN	3,229	1,919	2,059	7,213
CARTERET	16,162	19,497	12,035	47,718
CASWELL	9,640	3,143	2,624	15,414
CATAWBA	33,334	46,417	24,936	104,743
CHATHAM	20,957	11,045	10,488	42,520
CHEROKEE	7,561	8,674	4,638	20,886
CHOWAN	6,148	2,407	2,066	10,625
CLAY	2,937	3,409	2,163	8,512
CLEVELAND	31,381	19,154	11,207	61,776
COLUMBUS	26,557	6,157	6,325	39,052
CRAVEN	29,380	23,478	15,863	68,750
CUMBERLAND	109,176	53,852	48,437	211,611
CURRITUCK	5,696	5,271	5,651	16,635
DARE	10,762	8,008	8,327	27,115

## 2008 North Carolina Voter Registration

County	Democrats	Republicans	unaffiliated	total
DAVIDSON	34,582	47,059	19,795	101,517
DAVIE	6,516	14,729	5,599	26,864
DUPLIN	16,496	6,986	5,476	28,964
DURHAM	117,671	30,368	44,289	192,482
EDGECOMBE	29,714	5,927	3,233	38,882
FORSYTH	103,922	74,888	45,095	224,041
FRANKLIN	18,990	10,957	6,540	36,508
GASTON	49,917	50,305	28,545	128,848
GATES	5,131	1,501	1,536	8,171
GRAHAM	2,571	2,856	1,168	6,598
GRANVILLE	20,046	8,077	5,640	33,788
GREENE	7,653	1,819	1,554	11,027
GUILFORD	177,404	103,837	73,008	354,477
HALIFAX	27,959	4,944	4,960	37,879
HARNETT	29,491	21,194	12,106	62,844
HAYWOOD	21,092	12,330	9,240	42,683
HENDERSON	19,978	32,956	24,294	77,276
HERTFORD	12,065	1,882	1,505	15,457
HOKE	14,256	5,232	6,124	25,626
HYDE	2,736	479	493	3,708
IREDELL	35,148	42,306	24,323	101,832
JACKSON	12,499	7,384	7,600	27,494
JOHNSTON	40,908	38,432	22,139	101,523
JONES	4,640	1,449	1,217	7,313
LEE	16,769	9,491	6,623	32,910
LENOIR	23,974	8,896	5,160	38,041
LINCOLN	17,475	21,227	11,310	50,036
MACON	8,890	10,215	6,218	25,331

## 2008 North Carolina Voter Registration

County	Democrats	Republicans	unaffiliated	total
<b>MADISON</b>	8,006	4,709	3,773	16,500
<b>MARTIN</b>	12,710	3,054	2,500	18,267
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	11,970	10,497	7,099	29,573
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	286,578	184,571	156,494	627,997
<b>MITCHELL</b>	1,453	7,785	2,692	11,933
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	8,988	5,043	2,904	16,941
<b>MOORE</b>	19,039	25,981	15,581	60,651
<b>NASH</b>	36,545	20,525	8,746	65,848
<b>NEW HANOVER</b>	56,329	50,970	39,514	147,009
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	12,385	1,330	1,645	15,362
<b>ONSLOW</b>	32,139	30,858	23,904	86,967
<b>ORANGE</b>	55,087	19,649	29,319	104,179
<b>PAMLICO</b>	5,155	2,802	1,853	9,813
<b>PASQUOTANK</b>	15,593	6,036	6,963	28,613
<b>PENDER</b>	14,726	11,733	7,628	34,122
<b>PERQUIMANS</b>	4,871	2,233	2,361	9,469
<b>PERSON</b>	13,998	6,022	4,987	25,014
<b>PITT</b>	57,812	29,594	20,925	108,414
<b>POLK</b>	5,130	5,572	4,493	15,201
<b>RANDOLPH</b>	23,432	43,659	18,968	86,116
<b>RICHMOND</b>	20,127	5,208	4,802	30,145
<b>ROBESON</b>	55,067	8,001	9,314	72,403
<b>ROCKINGHAM</b>	29,306	18,611	12,067	60,012
<b>ROWAN</b>	34,064	37,628	19,703	91,426
<b>RUTHERFORD</b>	19,353	14,514	9,177	43,055
<b>SAMPSON</b>	19,092	13,193	4,711	37,008
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	14,775	4,020	4,433	23,234
<b>STANLY</b>	14,454	16,880	7,947	39,303

## 2008 North Carolina Voter Registration

County	Democrats	Republicans	unaffiliated	total
<b>STOKES</b>	10,736	14,569	5,492	30,822
<b>SURRY</b>	19,078	18,012	8,928	46,039
<b>SWAIN</b>	4,653	2,615	2,658	9,930
<b>TRANSYLVANIA</b>	8,169	8,778	6,621	23,577
<b>TYRRELL</b>	1,906	301	455	2,662
<b>UNION</b>	38,633	53,639	29,018	121,384
<b>VANCE</b>	21,700	4,205	3,892	29,805
<b>WAKE</b>	253,054	184,104	157,981	595,713
<b>WARREN</b>	11,206	1,746	1,679	14,639
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	6,891	1,106	1,081	9,079
<b>WATAUGA</b>	13,944	15,400	13,840	43,232
<b>WAYNE</b>	35,189	21,913	12,029	69,170
<b>WILKES</b>	12,588	22,134	7,618	42,356
<b>WILSON</b>	31,580	14,079	7,459	53,148
<b>YADKIN</b>	5,370	13,533	4,537	23,447
<b>YANCEY</b>	6,593	5,366	2,544	14,508
<i>total</i>	<b>2,870,500</b>	<b>2,005,482</b>	<b>1,402,471</b>	<b>6,282,575</b>

## North Carolina Population Data

North Carolina's population doubled within 100 years. Census figures show that in 1790 the state had 353,337 people. By 1890 the population had grown to 1,593,627. The 1990 Census shows that the population had grown to 7,929,627. The 2000 Census shows that the population had grown to 9,535,483. The 2010 Census shows that the population had grown to 10,439,398. The 2020 Census shows that the population had grown to 10,439,398.

The 2020 Census shows that the population of North Carolina has grown by 1.9 million people since 2010. This growth is due to a combination of factors, including immigration, natural increase, and a decline in the out-migration of young people. The population of North Carolina is projected to continue to grow, reaching 11.5 million by 2030. This growth will have significant implications for the state's economy, infrastructure, and social services.

North Carolina's population growth has been a major factor in the state's economic development. The state's economy has grown significantly since 1990, with a focus on high-tech industries, manufacturing, and services. The population growth has also led to an increase in the state's political power, as more people have moved to the state and registered to vote. This has resulted in a more diverse and representative legislature.

The population growth has also led to an increase in the state's political power. More people have moved to the state and registered to vote, which has resulted in a more diverse and representative legislature. This has led to a number of changes in the state's policies, including an increase in funding for education and infrastructure. The population growth has also led to an increase in the state's political power, as more people have moved to the state and registered to vote.

# 2008 North Carolina Vehicle Registration

County	2007	2008	2009	2010
STOKES	10,418	10,345	9,452	10,522
SURRY	10,005	9,712	8,924	10,010
SWAIN	8,002	7,714	7,574	8,070
TRANSYLVANIA	7,500	7,410	6,631	7,377
TYRRELL	6,100	6,001	5,491	6,001
UNION	5,000	4,910	4,510	5,110
WANCE	4,000	3,910	3,510	4,110
WART	3,000	2,910	2,510	3,110
WASHINGTON	2,000	1,910	1,510	2,110
WAYNE	1,000	910	810	910
WELLS	1,000	910	810	910
WILSON	1,000	910	810	910
YADKIN	1,000	910	810	910
YANCEY	1,000	910	810	910
Total	1,000,000	980,000	900,000	1,020,000

NORTH CAROLINA

## North Carolina Population Data

North Carolina's population according to the 1790 Census, the first one ever conducted in the state, totaled 393,751. In the two centuries since then, North Carolina's population has increased steadily. The state's population topped 1 million between 1860 and 1870 and had doubled to 2 million between 1900 and 1910. Subsequent censuses recorded more than 3 million residents in 1930, 4 million in 1950 and 5 million in 1970.

The 1990 Census counted 6,632,448 residents of North Carolina, a 12.8 percent increase over the 1980 Census total. The state gained roughly 752,000 new residents between 1980 and 1990. It had gained 796,000 between 1970 and 1980. Slightly over half of the state's population increase in the 1980s came from net migration as more people moved into the state than moved out of it. The slower population growth rate during the 1980s was due to smaller net migration (a 5.32 percent decrease compared to net migration recorded between 1970 and 1980) and a rise in death rates due to the overall aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" population, despite a rise in average life expectancy. Natural births, however, increased throughout the 1980s.

North Carolina had 50 incorporated municipalities with populations of 10,000 or greater according to the 1990 Census. One of these municipalities — Kannapolis in Rowan and Cabarrus counties — had been incorporated since the 1980 Census. Six other state municipalities broke the 10,000 population barrier between 1980 and 1990 — Carrboro in Orange County, Graham in Alamance County, Kernersville in Forsyth and Guilford counties, Matthews and Mint Hill in Mecklenburg County and Tarboro in Edgecombe County. Charlotte was the state's largest city in 1990, recording 395,934 residents. Raleigh was the state's second-largest city in 1990 with 212,092 residents, while Greensboro was the third-largest with 183,894 residents.

Much of the population gains in the state's largest municipalities during the 1980s came through annexation. Eight incorporated municipalities annexed more than 10 square miles each between 1980 and 1990. Charlotte annexed 35.8 square miles containing 45,000 residents (1990 Census figures), followed by Raleigh with 34.2 square miles containing 49,000 residents, Durham with 26.9 square miles containing 21,000 residents and Cary with 21.1 square miles containing 16,000 residents. Dare County recorded the largest percentage gain of population in the state in the 1990 Census, growing 70 percent between 1980 and 1990. Brunswick County tallied the second-highest percentage growth in the 1990 Census, its population rising 42.5 percent between 1980 and 1990. Wake County had the third-highest percentage population growth in the 1990 Census, 40.5 percent between 1980 and 1990.

# POPULATION DATA

Nineteen of North Carolina's 100 counties lost population between 1980 and 1990. This trend was up significantly from the period 1970-80, when only three counties recorded net population losses. Anson County showed the steepest percentage decline — 8.5 percent fewer residents in 1990 than 1980 (roughly 2,100 fewer people). Sampson County had the largest drop in absolute population, losing 2,390 residents between 1980 and 1990.

North Carolina's population growth has continued into the new century. An interim population estimate conducted by the federal government and the State Demographics Unit of the N.C. Office of State Planning placed North Carolina's total population at 7,650,699 as of July, 1999. The estimate placed North Carolina's net gain in population since the 1990 Census at 1,018,251 — an increase of 15.4 percent. The count estimated 968,736 live births between 1990-99 and 586,190 deaths during the same period. North Carolina also continued to attract new residents from outside the state. The 1999 estimate placed net migration statewide at 635,705 new residents since the 1990 Census — an increase of 9.6 percent in ten years.

Much of that growth occurred in urban areas. While Mecklenburg County remained the state's most populated county (642,245 in 1999 — an increase of 25.6 percent over 1990 Census figures) in the 1999 estimate, Wake County's population had jumped 38.9 percent, the highest growth rate recorded by any county in the state. By 1999, Wake County's population had reached 592,218 and the county remained the second most populous in North Carolina. Guilford County remained the third most populous county with 393,423 residents in 1999 — a 13.2 percent increase since 1990. The State Demographics Unit of the N.C. Office of State Planning provided the following analysis of growth in the state's urban areas between 1990 and 1999:

Certified estimates of the population of North Carolina Counties for July 1, 1999 were released in August of 2000 by the State Demographer. According to these estimates, the metropolitan areas in North Carolina as a whole grew faster from 1990 to 1999 than did the non-metropolitan areas. As a whole, the rate of net migration into the metropolitan areas was more positive than that into the non-metropolitan areas. However, there were vast differences between individual areas.

The Wilmington area, the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area and the North Carolina portion of the Norfolk-Newport News-Virginia Beach area showed the largest rates of growth, each a little less than twice the state growth rate. The North Carolina portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill area grew roughly 40 percent faster than the state. The Greenville area grew about 16 percent faster than the state. The Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point area grew slightly slower than the state as a whole. The Asheville, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, and Rocky Mount areas all grew somewhat slower than the state as a whole. The Jacksonville metropolitan area lost population during this time period.

Within some of the multicounty metropolitan areas, there were vast differences in growth. Within the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area, both Johnston and Wake counties grew more than three times as fast as Durham County and both had over six times the rate of net migration that Durham County had. Within the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill area, Union County grew more than nine times as fast as Gaston County, which had net out-migration. Within the Rocky Mount area, Nash County grew a little faster than the state; Edgecombe County lost population.

Both the Fayetteville and the Jacksonville metropolitan areas have the same unusual population growth pattern, extremely large numbers of births combined with net out-migration. Each of these areas contains a large military base. Thus, one may assume that as population is rotated through the bases, more than one family may live in the same housing unit during the growth period. If a family enters the county, experiences a birth, and leaves the county, the effect is one birth and one net out-migrant. Thus, the net migration for these areas becomes meaningless by itself.

Most of these population trends continued into the latter half of the first decade of the 21st Century. North Carolina's total population reached 8,860,341 by July, 2006. The percentage population growth for the period July, 2005, to July, 2006, totaled 2.1654% -- the fastest rate of growth for North Carolina as a whole since 1994. The 2005-2006 year also marked the state's greatest total in-migration ever with 139,133 people moving into the state. The previous record was set in 1993-1994 with 119,701 new residents moving into the state.

The Office of State Planning provides a wide variety of statistical data on North Carolina's population to the public. For more information, visit the office's Web site at <http://demog.state.nc.us>.

The following tables of population data were compiled by the State Demographics Unit of the Office of State Planning.

## 2008 Certified County Population Estimates

county	July 2007 estimate	April 2000 census	growth	percent growth
ALAMANCE	143,154	130,800	12,354	9.4
ALEXANDER	36,656	33,603	3,053	9.1
ALLEGHANY	11,088	10,680	408	3.8
ANSON	25,332	25,275	57	0.2
ASHE	26,003	24,384	1,619	6.6
AVERY	18,292	17,167	1,125	6.6
BEAUFORT	46,070	44,958	1,112	2.5
BERTIE	19,971	19,757	214	1.1
BLADEN	32,500	32,278	222	0.7
BRUNSWICK	99,440	73,141	26,299	36.0
BUNCOMBE	225,609	206,310	19,299	9.4
BURKE	88,439	89,145	-706	-0.8
CABARRUS	164,384	131,063	33,321	25.4
CALDWELL	79,376	77,386	1,990	2.6
CAMDEN	9,519	6,885	2,634	38.3
CARTERET	63,294	59,383	3,911	6.6
CASWELL	23,508	23,501	7	0.03
CATAWBA	153,404	141,686	11,718	8.3
CHATHAM	59,168	49,326	9,842	20.0
CHEROKEE	27,026	24,298	2,728	11.2
CHOWAN	14,660	14,150	510	3.6
CLAY	10,326	8,775	1,551	17.7
CLEVELAND	97,144	96,258	886	0.9
COLUMBUS	54,460	54,749	-289	-0.5

county	July 2007 estimate	April 2000 census	growth	percent growth
<b>CRAVEN</b>	96,406	91,523	4,883	5.3
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	313,616	302,960	10,656	3.5
<b>CURRITUCK</b>	23,731	18,190	5,541	30.5
<b>DARE</b>	34,272	29,967	4,305	14.4
<b>DAVIDSON</b>	156,400	147,250	9,150	6.2
<b>DAVIE</b>	40,447	34,835	5,612	16.1
<b>DUPLIN</b>	53,133	49,063	4,070	8.3
<b>DURHAM</b>	254,740	223,314	31,426	14.1
<b>EDGECOMBE</b>	51,813	55,606	-3,793	-6.8
<b>FORSYTH</b>	338,679	306,063	32,616	10.7
<b>FRANKLIN</b>	56,456	47,260	9,196	19.5
<b>GASTON</b>	200,972	190,336	10,636	5.6
<b>GATES</b>	11,819	10,516	1,303	12.4
<b>GRAHAM</b>	8,144	7,993	151	1.9
<b>GRANVILLE</b>	55,667	48,498	7,169	14.8
<b>GREENE</b>	21,110	18,974	2,136	11.3
<b>GUILFORD</b>	460,780	421,048	39,732	9.4
<b>HALIFAX</b>	55,352	57,370	-2,018	-3.5
<b>HARNETT</b>	106,506	91,085	15,421	16.9
<b>HAYWOOD</b>	57,031	54,033	2,998	5.5
<b>HENDERSON</b>	102,142	89,193	12,949	14.5
<b>HERTFORD</b>	23,730	22,977	753	3.3
<b>HOKE</b>	42,932	33,650	9,282	27.6
<b>HYDE</b>	5,447	5,826	-379	-6.5

## 2008 Certified County Population Estimates

county	July 2007 estimate	April 2000 census	growth	percent growth
<b>IREDELL</b>	150,421	122,660	27,761	22.6
<b>JACKSON</b>	36,815	33,121	3,694	11.2
<b>JOHNSTON</b>	157,296	121,900	35,396	29.0
<b>JONES</b>	10,315	10,398	-83	-0.8
<b>LEE</b>	56,376	49,170	7,206	14.7
<b>LENOIR</b>	57,642	59,619	-1,977	-3.3
<b>LINCOLN</b>	72,776	63,780	8,996	14.1
<b>MCDOWELL</b>	44,064	42,151	1,913	4.5
<b>MACON</b>	33,626	29,806	3,820	12.8
<b>MADISON</b>	20,495	19,635	860	4.4
<b>MARTIN</b>	23,906	25,546	-1,640	-6.4
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	863,147	695,370	167,777	24.1
<b>MITCHELL</b>	15,950	15,687	263	1.7
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	27,588	26,827	761	2.8
<b>MOORE</b>	83,932	74,768	9,164	12.3
<b>NASH</b>	92,915	87,385	5,530	6.3
<b>NEW HANOVER</b>	189,922	160,327	29,595	18.5
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	21,235	22,086	-851	-3.9
<b>ONSLOW</b>	169,302	150,355	18,947	12.6
<b>ORANGE</b>	127,344	115,531	11,813	10.2
<b>PAMLICO</b>	12,947	12,934	13	0.1
<b>PASQUOTANK</b>	40,880	34,897	5,983	17.1
<b>PENDER</b>	50,430	41,082	9,348	22.8
<b>PERQUIMANS</b>	12,722	11,368	1,354	11.9
<b>PERSON</b>	37,640	35,623	2,017	5.7
<b>PITT</b>	151,970	133,719	18,251	13.6
<b>POLK</b>	19,040	18,324	716	3.9
<b>RANDOLPH</b>	139,422	130,471	8,951	6.9

county	July 2007 estimate	April 2000 census	growth	percent growth
<b>RICHMOND</b>	46,672	46,557	115	0.2
<b>ROBESON</b>	129,425	123,241	6,184	5.0
<b>ROCKINGHAM</b>	91,646	91,928	-282	-0.3
<b>ROWAN</b>	136,486	130,340	6,146	4.7
<b>RUTHERFORD</b>	62,926	62,901	25	0.04
<b>SAMPSON</b>	64,522	60,161	4,361	7.2
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	36,830	35,998	832	2.3
<b>STANLY</b>	59,158	58,100	1,058	1.8
<b>STOKES</b>	46,257	44,711	1,546	3.5
<b>SURRY</b>	73,150	71,209	1,941	2.7
<b>SWAIN</b>	13,889	12,973	916	7.1
<b>TRANSYLVANIA</b>	30,758	29,334	1,424	4.9
<b>TYRRELL</b>	4,290	4,149	141	3.4
<b>UNION</b>	182,344	123,772	58,572	47.3
<b>VANCE</b>	43,583	42,954	629	1.5
<b>WAKE</b>	832,590	627,846	204,744	32.6
<b>WARREN</b>	19,919	19,972	-53	-0.3
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	13,214	13,723	-509	-3.7
<b>WATAUGA</b>	44,696	42,693	2,003	4.7
<b>WAYNE</b>	115,225	113,329	1,896	1.7
<b>WILKES</b>	67,182	65,636	1,546	2.4
<b>WILSON</b>	77,970	73,811	4,159	5.6
<b>YADKIN</b>	37,850	36,351	1,499	4.1
<b>YANCEY</b>	18,550	17,774	776	4.4
<b>total</b>	<b>9,069,398</b>	<b>8,046,491</b>	<b>1,022,907</b>	<b>12.71</b>

## 2010-2013 Projected Annual County Population

county	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012	July 2013
<b>ALAMANCE</b>	148,659	150,524	152,389	154,255
<b>ALEXANDER</b>	37,695	37,997	38,300	38,603
<b>ALLEGHANY</b>	11,312	11,360	11,409	11,457
<b>ANSON</b>	24,892	24,788	24,685	24,581
<b>ASHE</b>	26,776	26,965	27,155	27,345
<b>AVERY</b>	18,468	18,520	18,574	18,627
<b>BEAUFORT</b>	46,575	46,689	46,802	46,916
<b>BERTIE</b>	19,660	19,585	19,511	19,436
<b>BLADEN</b>	32,559	32,570	32,581	32,593
<b>BRUNSWICK</b>	112,038	115,568	119,099	122,630
<b>BUNCOMBE</b>	235,520	238,400	241,280	244,160
<b>BURKE</b>	88,397	88,332	88,267	88,202
<b>CABARRUS</b>	180,631	185,695	190,760	195,825
<b>CALDWELL</b>	80,270	80,440	80,611	80,781
<b>CAMDEN</b>	10,612	10,982	11,352	11,723
<b>CARTERET</b>	64,942	65,404	65,867	66,329
<b>CASWELL</b>	23,453	23,451	23,450	23,448
<b>CATAWBA</b>	158,842	160,495	162,148	163,801
<b>CHATHAM</b>	63,236	64,629	66,022	67,416
<b>CHEROKEE</b>	28,330	28,666	29,003	29,339
<b>CHOWAN</b>	14,926	14,992	15,059	15,125
<b>CLAY</b>	11,009	11,201	11,394	11,586
<b>CLEVELAND</b>	97,218	97,330	97,442	97,555
<b>COLUMBUS</b>	54,207	54,132	54,058	53,983
<b>CRAVEN</b>	98,965	99,700	100,435	101,170
<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	317,509	319,166	320,824	322,482
<b>CURRITUCK</b>	25,929	26,711	27,493	28,275
<b>DARE</b>	35,410	35,997	36,586	37,174

## 2010-2013 Projected Annual County Population

county	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012	July 2013
DAVIDSON	160,114	161,351	162,590	163,827
DAVIE	42,951	43,726	44,502	45,278
DUPLIN	54,943	55,563	56,182	56,802
DURHAM	268,139	272,351	276,563	280,776
EDGECOMBE	50,223	49,739	49,254	48,770
FORSYTH	353,998	358,754	363,510	368,266
FRANKLIN	60,120	61,427	62,735	64,042
GASTON	208,070	209,567	211,065	212,563
GATES	12,538	12,724	12,910	13,098
GRAHAM	8,226	8,241	8,257	8,272
GRANVILLE	57,933	58,750	59,569	60,386
GREENE	21,539	21,727	21,915	22,102
GUILFORD	481,488	487,327	493,167	499,007
HALIFAX	54,411	54,168	53,925	53,683
HARNETT	113,071	115,303	117,535	119,768
HAYWOOD	58,072	58,462	58,854	59,246
HENDERSON	108,036	109,852	111,669	113,485
HERTFORD	23,721	23,682	23,645	23,606
HOKE	47,456	48,892	50,328	51,765
HYDE	5,269	5,222	5,175	5,128
IREDELL	163,367	167,423	171,479	175,534
JACKSON	38,142	38,486	38,831	39,177
JOHNSTON	172,857	178,094	183,333	188,570
JONES	10,404	10,402	10,400	10,397
LEE	59,623	60,681	61,741	62,801
LENOIR	57,007	56,753	56,499	56,245
LINCOLN	77,056	78,333	79,610	80,887
MCDOWELL	44,973	45,222	45,471	45,720

## 2010-2013 Projected Annual County Population

county	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012	July 2013
<b>MACON</b>	35,340	35,869	36,400	36,929
<b>MADISON</b>	20,896	21,005	21,115	21,225
<b>MARTIN</b>	23,298	23,097	22,899	22,699
<b>MECKLENBURG</b>	943,079	967,901	992,723	1,017,545
<b>MITCHELL</b>	15,982	16,013	16,044	16,075
<b>MONTGOMERY</b>	27,972	28,095	28,218	28,341
<b>MOORE</b>	88,236	89,518	90,802	92,085
<b>NASH</b>	95,501	96,282	97,063	97,844
<b>NEW HANOVER</b>	203,417	207,439	211,463	215,486
<b>NORTHAMPTON</b>	21,025	20,942	20,860	20,777
<b>ONSLOW</b>	174,953	175,844	176,734	177,625
<b>ORANGE</b>	132,134	133,485	134,836	136,186
<b>PAMLICO</b>	12,964	12,965	12,966	12,967
<b>PASQUOTANK</b>	43,509	44,274	45,040	45,807
<b>PENDER</b>	55,091	56,400	57,709	59,017
<b>PERQUIMANS</b>	13,491	13,675	13,860	14,044
<b>PERSON</b>	38,428	38,713	38,998	39,282
<b>PITT</b>	160,783	163,383	165,983	168,584
<b>POLK</b>	19,195	19,299	19,405	19,509
<b>RANDOLPH</b>	142,924	144,143	145,362	146,580
<b>RICHMOND</b>	46,926	46,916	46,908	46,899
<b>ROBESON</b>	132,139	132,883	133,627	134,371
<b>ROCKINGHAM</b>	91,471	91,413	91,355	91,298
<b>ROWAN</b>	139,421	140,403	141,385	142,366
<b>RUTHERFORD</b>	62,840	62,829	62,818	62,806
<b>SAMPSON</b>	66,486	67,146	67,807	68,468
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	37,044	37,040	37,036	37,034
<b>STANLY</b>	59,608	59,761	59,915	60,068

## 2010-2013 Projected Annual County Population

county	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012	July 2013
STOKES	46,804	46,982	47,161	47,339
SURRY	74,150	74,403	74,656	74,910
SWAIN	14,426	14,578	14,731	14,883
TRANSYLVANIA	31,614	31,779	31,945	32,111
TYRRELL	4,326	4,324	4,323	4,321
UNION	209,874	218,418	226,963	235,507
VANCE	43,730	43,829	43,928	44,027
WAKE	927,909	958,354	988,800	1,019,246
WARREN	19,830	19,823	19,817	19,811
WASHINGTON	13,038	12,968	12,899	12,829
WATAUGA	45,742	45,966	46,189	46,414
WAYNE	116,481	116,864	117,246	117,629
WILKES	67,708	67,861	68,015	68,167
WILSON	79,861	80,436	81,012	81,587
YADKIN	38,633	38,860	39,087	39,315
YANCEY	19,029	19,127	19,225	19,323
<b>total</b>	<b>9,539,095</b>	<b>9,683,816</b>	<b>9,828,598</b>	<b>9,973,354</b>

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
<b>ABERDEEN</b>	3,400	4,579	1,179	34.68
<b>AHOSKIE</b>	4,523	4,456	-67	-1.48
<b>ALAMANCE</b>	310	366	56	18.06
<b>ALBEMARLE</b>	15,680	16,026	346	2.21
<b>ALLIANCE</b>	785	786	1	0.13
<b>ANDREWS</b>	1,602	1,916	314	19.60
<b>ANGIER</b>	3,419	4,219	800	23.40
<b>ANSONVILLE</b>	636	613	-23	-3.62
<b>APEX</b>	20,212	29,973	9,761	48.29
<b>ARAPAHOE</b>	436	427	-9	-2.06
<b>ARCHDALE</b>	9,007	9,680	673	7.47
<b>ASHEBORO</b>	21,672	23,845	2,173	10.03
<b>ASHEVILLE</b>	68,889	76,764	7,875	11.43
<b>ASKEWVILLE</b>	180	167	-13	-7.22
<b>ATKINSON</b>	236	260	24	10.17
<b>ATLANTIC BEACH</b>	1,781	1,799	18	1.01
<b>AULANDER</b>	922	840	-82	-8.89
<b>AURORA</b>	583	566	-17	-2.92
<b>AUTRYVILLE</b>	196	204	8	4.08
<b>AYDEN</b>	4,622	4,923	301	6.51
<b>BADIN</b>	1,154	1,941	787	68.20
<b>BAILEY</b>	670	713	43	6.42
<b>BAKERSVILLE</b>	357	354	-3	-0.84
<b>BALD HEAD ISLAND</b>	173	251	78	45.09
<b>BANNER ELK</b>	828	982	154	18.60
<b>BATH</b>	275	294	19	6.91
<b>BAYBORO</b>	741	732	-9	-1.21
<b>BEAR GRASS</b>	68	87	19	27.94

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
BEAUFORT	3,771	3,975	204	5.41
BEECH MOUNTAIN	310	373	63	20.32
BELHAVEN	1,968	1,938	-30	-1.52
BELMONT	8,794	9,921	1,127	12.82
BELVILLE	363	1,363	1,000	275.48
BELWOOD	962	1,028	66	6.86
BENSON	2,993	3,518	525	17.54
BERMUDA RUN	1,431	1,536	105	7.34
BESSEMER CITY	5,119	5,517	398	7.77
BETHANIA	354	382	28	7.91
BETHEL	1,760	1,798	38	2.16
BEULAVILLE	1,067	1,089	22	2.06
BILTMORE FOREST	1,440	1,537	97	6.74
BISCOE	1,700	1,757	57	3.35
BLACK CREEK	714	736	22	3.08
BLACK MOUNTAIN	7,511	7,923	412	5.49
BLADENBORO	1,718	1,653	-65	-3.78
BLOWING ROCK	1,418	1,470	52	3.67
BOARDMAN	202	195	-7	-3.47
BOGUE	590	653	63	10.68
BOILING SPRING LAKES	2,972	4,115	1,143	38.46
BOILING SPRINGS	3,866	4,123	257	6.65
BOLIVIA	148	171	23	15.54
BOLTON	494	482	-12	-2.43
BOONE	13,470	14,717	1,247	9.26
BOONVILLE	1,138	1,166	28	2.46
BOSTIC	328	316	-12	-3.66
BREVARD	6,789	7,128	339	4.99

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
BRIDGETON	328	310	-18	-5.49
BROADWAY	1,015	1,091	76	7.49
BROOKFORD	434	435	1	0.23
BRUNSWICK	360	1,044	684	190.00
BRYSON CITY	1,411	1,491	80	5.67
BUNN	357	394	37	10.36
BURGAW	3,337	3,816	479	14.35
BURLINGTON	44,917	49,343	4,426	9.85
BURNSVILLE	1,623	1,652	29	1.79
BUTNER	7,088	7,542	454	6.41
CAJAH'S MOUNTAIN	2,694	2,865	171	6.35
CALABASH	711	1,435	724	101.83
CALYPSO	410	448	38	9.27
CAMERON	151	282	131	86.75
CANDOR	825	845	20	2.42
CANTON	4,029	4,083	54	1.34
CAPE CARTERET	1,214	1,415	201	16.56
CAROLINA BEACH	4,778	5,974	1,196	25.03
CAROLINA SHORES	1,482	2,873	1,391	93.86
CARRBORO	16,782	19,178	2,396	14.28
CARTHAGE	1,884	2,245	361	19.16
CARY	94,536	132,443	37,907	40.10
CASAR	308	304	-4	-1.30
CASTALIA	340	367	27	7.94
CASWELL BEACH	370	488	118	31.89
CATAWBA	698	741	43	6.16
CEDAR POINT	817	910	93	11.38
CEDAR ROCK	315	322	7	2.22

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
CENTERVILLE	99	107	8	8.08
CERRO GORDO	244	242	-2	-0.82
CHADBOURN	2,129	2,113	-16	-0.75
CHAPEL HILL	46,019	54,904	8,885	19.31
CHARLOTTE	540,167	674,658	134,491	24.90
CHERRYVILLE	5,361	5,680	319	5.95
CHIMNEY ROCK	175	184	9	5.14
CHINA GROVE	3,616	4,298	682	18.86
CHOCOWINITY	733	707	-26	-3.55
CLAREMONT	1,060	1,106	46	4.34
CLARKTON	705	765	60	8.51
CLAYTON	8,126	12,908	4,782	58.85
CLEMMONS	13,827	17,902	4,075	29.47
CLEVELAND	808	828	20	2.48
CLINTON	8,600	8,805	205	2.38
CLYDE	1,324	1,370	46	3.47
COATS	1,845	2,074	229	12.41
COFIELD	347	326	-21	-6.05
COLERAIN	221	210	-11	-4.98
COLUMBIA	819	867	48	5.86
COLUMBUS	992	1,056	64	6.45
COMO	78	71	-7	-8.97
CONCORD	55,977	71,071	15,094	26.96
CONETOE	365	342	-23	-6.30
CONNELLY SPRINGS	1,814	1,847	33	1.82
CONOVER	6,667	7,922	1,255	18.82
CONWAY	734	705	-29	-3.95
COOLEEMEE	905	970	65	7.18

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
CORNELIUS	11,969	22,946	10,977	91.71
COVE CITY	433	413	-20	-4.62
CRAMERTON	2,976	3,363	387	13.00
CREEDMOOR	2,232	2,790	558	25.00
CRESWELL	278	254	-24	-8.63
CROSSNORE	242	292	50	20.66
DALLAS	3,402	3,949	547	16.08
DANBURY	108	106	-2	-1.85
DAVIDSON	7,139	9,748	2,609	36.55
DENTON	1,450	1,710	260	17.93
DILLSBORO	205	258	53	25.85
DOBBINS HEIGHTS	936	884	-52	-5.56
DOBSON	1,457	1,507	50	3.43
DORTCHES	809	867	58	7.17
DOVER	443	448	5	1.13
DREXEL	1,938	1,916	-22	-1.14
DUBLIN	250	250	0	0.00
DUCK	448	507	59	13.17
DUNN	9,196	10,088	892	9.70
DURHAM	187,035	222,472	35,437	18.95
EARL	234	233	-1	-0.43
EAST ARCADIA	524	525	1	0.19
EAST BEND	659	671	12	1.82
EAST LAURINBURG	295	289	-6	-2.03
EAST SPENCER	1,755	1,699	-56	-3.19
EASTOVER	3,542	3,686	144	4.07
EDEN	15,908	15,666	-242	-1.52
EDENTON	5,058	5,099	41	0.81

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
ELIZABETH CITY	17,243	19,837	2,594	15.04
ELIZABETH TOWN	3,698	3,660	-38	-1.03
ELK PARK	459	449	-10	-2.18
ELKIN	4,109	4,198	89	2.17
ELLENBORO	479	711	232	48.43
ELLERBE	1,021	981	-40	-3.92
ELM CITY	1,412	1,370	-42	-2.97
ELON	6,748	7,219	471	6.98
EMERALD ISLE	3,488	3,855	367	10.52
ENFIELD	2,370	2,278	-92	-3.88
ERWIN	4,537	4,864	327	7.21
EUREKA	244	237	-7	-2.87
EVERETTS	179	174	-5	-2.79
FAIR BLUFF	1,181	1,214	33	2.79
FAIRMONT	2,604	2,744	140	5.38
FAIRVIEW	3,017	4,853	1,836	60.86
FAISON	744	778	34	4.57
FAITH	695	779	84	12.09
FALCON	343	319	-24	-7.00
FALKLAND	112	117	5	4.46
FALLSTON	603	612	9	1.49
FARMVILLE	4,421	4,656	235	5.32
FAYETTEVILLE	121,015	181,453	60,438	49.94
FLAT ROCK	2,565	3,193	628	24.48
FLETCHER	4,185	6,168	1,983	47.38
FOREST CITY	7,549	7,154	-395	-5.23
FOREST HILLS	330	351	21	6.36
FOUNTAIN	533	571	38	7.13

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
FOUR OAKS	1,514	1,911	397	26.22
FOXFIRE VILLAGE	474	547	73	15.40
FRANKLIN	3,490	3,826	336	9.63
FRANKLINTON	1,745	2,460	715	40.97
FRANKLINVILLE	1,258	1,381	123	9.78
FREMONT	1,463	1,412	-51	-3.49
FUQUAY-VARINA	7,898	14,959	7,061	89.40
GAMEWELL	3,721	3,857	136	3.65
GARLAND	808	801	-7	-0.87
GARNER	17,787	24,832	7,045	39.61
GARYSBURG	1,254	1,215	-39	-3.11
GASTON	973	942	-31	-3.19
GASTONIA	66,355	72,779	6,424	9.68
GATESVILLE	281	298	17	6.05
GIBSON	584	579	-5	-0.86
GIBSONVILLE	4,418	5,439	1,021	23.11
GLEN ALPINE	1,090	1,248	158	14.50
GODWIN	112	121	9	8.04
GOLDSBORO	39,147	37,341	-1,806	-4.61
GOLDSTON	319	352	33	10.34
GRAHAM	12,833	14,597	1,764	13.75
GRANDFATHER VILLAGE	73	81	8	10.96
GRANITE FALLS	4,611	4,904	293	6.35
GRANITE QUARRY	2,175	2,435	260	11.95
GRANTSBORO	754	833	79	10.48
GREENEVERS	560	589	29	5.18
GREENLEVEL	2,042	2,422	380	18.61
GREENSBORO	223,891	248,111	24,220	10.82

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
GREENVILLE	61,209	76,222	15,013	24.53
GRIFTON	2,123	2,365	242	11.40
GRIMESLAND	440	449	9	2.05
GROVER	698	693	- 5	-0.72
HALIFAX	344	333	-11	-3.20
HAMILTON	516	475	-41	-7.95
HAMLET	6,018	5,870	-148	-2.46
HARMONY	526	603	77	14.64
HARRELLS	200	212	12	6.00
HARRELLSVILLE	102	98	-4	-3.92
HARRISBURG	4,493	5,954	1,461	32.52
HASSELL	76	69	-7	-9.21
HAVELOCK	22,442	22,604	162	0.72
HAW RIVER	1,908	2,033	125	6.55
HAYESVILLE	458	493	35	7.64
HEMBY BRIDGE	1,414	1,859	445	31.47
HENDERSON	16,095	16,315	220	1.37
HENDERSONVILLE	10,569	12,747	2,178	20.61
HERTFORD	2,070	2,189	119	5.75
HICKORY	37,222	40,520	3,298	8.86
HIGH POINT	85,839	98,791	12,952	15.09
HIGH SHOALS	729	785	56	7.68
HIGHLANDS	915	969	54	5.90
HILDEBRAN	1,472	1,751	279	18.95
HILLSBOROUGH	5,446	6,584	1,138	20.90
HOBGOOD	404	385	-19	-4.70
HOFFMAN	624	677	53	8.49
HOLDEN BEACH	787	931	144	18.30

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
HOLLY RIDGE	831	863	32	3.85
HOLLY SPRINGS	9,192	19,474	10,282	111.86
HOOKERTON	467	484	17	3.64
HOPE MILLS	11,237	12,843	1,606	14.29
HOT SPRINGS	645	667	22	3.41
HUDSON	3,078	3,124	46	1.49
HUNTERSVILLE	24,960	39,191	14,231	57.02
INDIAN BEACH	95	88	-7	-7.37
INDIAN TRAIL	11,749	26,010	14,261	121.38
JACKSON	695	680	-15	-2.16
JACKSONVILLE	66,715	77,301	10,586	15.87
JAMESTOWN	3,088	3,369	281	9.10
JAMESVILLE	502	455	-47	-9.36
JEFFERSON	1,422	1,445	23	1.62
JONESVILLE	2,259	2,259	0	0.00
KANNAPOLIS	36,910	42,802	5,892	15.96
KELFORD	245	248	3	1.22
KENANSVILLE	1,149	1,243	94	8.18
KENLY	1,675	1,935	260	15.52
KERNERSVILLE	17,126	21,961	4,835	28.23
KILL DEVIL HILLS	5,897	6,820	923	15.65
KING	5,952	6,514	562	9.44
KINGS MOUNTAIN	9,693	10,662	969	10.00
KINGSTOWN	845	818	-27	-3.20
KINSTON	23,688	22,763	-925	-3.90
KITTRELL	148	135	-13	-8.78
KITTY HAWK	2,991	3,461	470	15.71
KNIGHTDALE	5,958	9,810	3,852	64.65

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
KURE BEACH	1,542	2,160	618	40.08
LA GRANGE	2,844	2,789	-55	-1.93
LAKE LURE	1,027	1,075	48	4.67
LAKE PARK	2,093	3,203	1,110	53.03
LAKE WACCAMAW	1,411	1,312	-99	-7.02
LANDIS	2,996	3,073	77	2.57
LANSING	151	150	-1	-0.66
LASKER	103	93	-10	-9.71
LATTIMORE	419	449	30	7.16
LAUREL PARK	2,017	2,249	232	11.50
LAURINBURG	15,874	15,895	21	0.13
LAWNDALE	642	635	-7	-1.09
LEGGETT	77	64	-13	-16.88
LELAND	1,938	10,306	8,368	431.79
LENOIR	16,774	18,952	2,178	12.98
LEWISTON WOODVILLE	613	561	-52	-8.48
LEWISVILLE	8,826	13,378	4,552	51.57
LEXINGTON	19,953	21,149	1,196	5.99
LIBERTY	2,661	2,828	167	6.28
LILESVILLE	459	440	-19	-4.14
LILLINGTON	2,915	3,123	208	7.14
LINCOLN TON	9,965	11,061	1,096	11.00
LINDEN	127	142	15	11.81
LITTLETON	692	669	-23	-3.32
LOCUST	2,416	3,108	692	28.64
LONG VIEW	4,722	4,882	160	3.39
LOUISBURG	3,111	3,679	568	18.26
LOVE VALLEY	30	53	23	76.67

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
<b>LOWELL</b>	2,662	2,719	57	2.14
<b>LUCAMA</b>	876	879	3	0.34
<b>LUMBER BRIDGE</b>	118	120	2	1.69
<b>LUMBERTON</b>	20,795	22,929	2,134	10.26
<b>MACCLESFIELD</b>	458	409	-49	-10.70
<b>MACON</b>	115	105	-10	-8.70
<b>MADISON</b>	2,262	2,217	-45	-1.99
<b>MAGGIE VALLEY</b>	607	1,251	644	106.10
<b>MAGNOLIA</b>	932	1,004	72	7.73
<b>MAIDEN</b>	3,177	3,404	227	7.15
<b>MANTEO</b>	1,052	1,066	14	1.33
<b>MARIETTA</b>	164	159	-5	-3.05
<b>MARION</b>	4,943	7,107	2,164	43.78
<b>MARS HILL</b>	1,764	1,873	109	6.18
<b>MARSHALL</b>	840	853	13	1.55
<b>MARSHVILLE</b>	2,360	3,002	642	27.20
<b>MARVIN</b>	1,039	2,639	1,600	153.99
<b>MATTHEWS</b>	22,125	28,072	5,947	26.88
<b>MAXTON</b>	2551	2,530	-21	-0.82
<b>MAYODAN</b>	2,417	2,494	77	3.19
<b>MAYSVILLE</b>	1002	996	-6	-0.60
<b>MCADENVILLE</b>	619	598	-21	-3.39
<b>MCDONALD</b>	119	127	8	6.72
<b>MCFARLAN</b>	89	84	-5	-5.62
<b>MEBANE</b>	7367	9,187	1,820	24.70
<b>MESIC</b>	257	243	-14	-5.45
<b>MICRO</b>	454	533	79	17.40
<b>MIDDLEBURG</b>	162	168	6	3.70

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
MIDDLESEX	838	875	37	4.42
MIDLAND	2,375	3,121	746	31.41
MIDWAY	4,198	4,457	259	6.17
MILLS RIVER	5,639	6,334	695	12.32
MILTON	132	115	-17	-12.88
MINERAL SPRINGS	1,370	2,401	1,031	75.26
MINNESOTT BEACH	311	366	55	17.68
MINT HILL	15,609	20,519	4,910	31.46
MISENHEIMER	620	677	57	9.19
MOCKSVILLE	4,178	4,547	369	8.83
MOMEYER	291	299	8	2.75
MONROE	26,228	35,966	9,738	37.13
MONTREAT	630	730	100	15.87
MOORESBORO	314	315	1	0.32
MOORESVILLE	18,823	27,628	8,805	46.78
MOREHEAD CITY	7,691	8,691	1,000	13.00
MORGANTON	17,310	17,097	-213	-1.23
MORRISVILLE	5,208	14,308	9,100	174.73
MORVEN	579	557	-22	-3.80
MOUNT AIRY	8,484	9,477	993	11.70
MOUNT GILEAD	1,389	1,381	-8	-0.58
MOUNT HOLLY	9,617	10,213	596	6.20
MOUNT OLIVE	4,567	4,587	20	0.44
MOUNT PLEASANT	1,259	1,514	255	20.25
MURFREESBORO	2,421	2,443	22	0.91
MURPHY	1,568	1,632	64	4.08
NAGS HEAD	2,700	3,113	413	15.30
NASHVILLE	4,417	4,791	374	8.47

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
NAVASSA	479	1,871	1,392	290.61
NEW BERN	23,111	25,684	2,573	11.13
NEW LONDON	326	597	271	83.13
NEWLAND	704	698	-6	-0.85
NEWPORT	3,349	3,806	457	13.65
NEWTON	12,659	13,554	895	7.07
NEWTON GROVE	606	632	26	4.29
NORLINA	1,107	1,083	-24	-2.17
NORMAN	72	73	1	1.39
NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH	843	898	55	6.52
NORTH WILKESBORO	4,116	4,181	65	1.58
NORTHWEST	671	837	166	24.74
NORWOOD	2,216	2,828	612	27.62
OAK CITY	376	354	-22	-5.85
OAK ISLAND	6,571	8,261	1,690	25.72
OAK RIDGE	3,988	4,758	770	19.31
OAKBORO	1,198	1,140	-58	-4.84
OCEAN ISLE BEACH	426	508	82	19.25
OLD FORT	963	976	13	1.35
ORIENTAL	875	865	-10	-1.14
ORRUM	79	77	-2	-2.53
OSSIPEE	323	470	147	45.51
OXFORD	8,338	9,342	1,004	12.04
PANTEGO	170	171	1	0.59
PARKTON	429	545	116	27.04
PARMELE	290	269	-21	-7.24
PATTERSON SPRINGS	620	602	-18	-2.90
PEACHLAND	554	537	-17	-3.07

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
PELETIER	487	538	51	10.47
PEMBROKE	2,681	2,732	51	1.90
PIKEVILLE	719	703	-16	-2.23
PILOT MOUNTAIN	1,281	1,293	12	0.94
PINE KNOLL SHORES	1,524	1,601	77	5.05
PINE LEVEL	1,319	1,879	560	42.46
PINEBLUFF	1,109	1,360	251	22.63
PINEHURST	9,729	11,632	1,903	19.56
PINETOPS	1,419	1,287	-132	-9.30
PINEVILLE	3,449	7,368	3,919	113.63
PINK HILL	562	547	-15	-2.67
PITTSBORO	2,226	2,490	264	11.86
PLEASANT GARDEN	4,714	5,228	514	10.90
PLYMOUTH	4,107	3,916	-191	-4.65
POLKTON	1,916	2,914	998	52.09
POLKVILLE	535	537	2	0.37
POLLOCKSVILLE	269	259	-10	-3.72
POWELLSVILLE	259	247	-12	-4.63
PRINCETON	1,090	1,256	166	15.23
PRINCEVILLE	940	2,307	1,367	145.43
PROCTORVILLE	133	129	-4	-3.01
RAEFORD	3,386	3,837	451	13.32
RALEIGH	276,094	367,098	91,004	32.96
RAMSEUR	1,588	1,728	140	8.82
RANDLEMAN	3,557	4,331	774	21.76
RANLO	2,198	3,142	944	42.95
RAYNHAM	72	88	16	22.22
RED CROSS	770	772	2	0.26

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
RED OAK	2,723	2,950	227	8.34
RED SPRINGS	3,493	3,509	16	0.46
REIDSVILLE	14,485	14,643	158	1.09
RENNERT	283	348	65	22.97
RHODHISS	706	897	191	27.05
RICH SQUARE	931	868	-63	-6.77
RICHFIELD	515	512	-3	-0.58
RICHLANDS	928	1,093	165	17.78
RIVER BEND	2,923	3,075	152	5.20
ROANOKE RAPIDS	16,957	16,569	-388	-2.29
ROBBINS	1,195	1,293	98	8.20
ROBBINSVILLE	747	738	-9	-1.20
ROBERSONVILLE	1,731	1,596	-135	-7.80
ROCKINGHAM	9,672	9,432	-240	-2.48
ROCKWELL	1,971	2,048	77	3.91
ROCKY MOUNT	55,977	56,288	311	0.56
ROLESVILLE	907	2,290	1,383	152.48
RONDA	460	480	20	4.35
ROPER	613	620	7	1.14
ROSE HILL	1,330	1,392	62	4.66
ROSEBORO	1,267	1,397	130	10.26
ROSMAN	490	592	102	20.82
ROWLAND	1,146	1,167	21	1.83
ROXBORO	8,696	8,876	180	2.07
ROXOBEL	263	260	-3	-1.14
RURAL HALL	2,464	2,660	196	7.95
RUTH	329	318	-11	-3.34
RUTHERFORD COLLEGE	1,303	1,297	-6	-0.46

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
RUTHERFORDTON	4,131	4,115	-16	-0.39
SALEMBURG	469	479	10	2.13
SALISBURY	26,462	31,023	4,561	17.24
SALUDA	575	568	-7	-1.22
SANDY CREEK	246	291	45	18.29
SANDYFIELD	340	344	4	1.18
SANFORD	23,220	27,271	4,051	17.45
SANTEETLAH	67	70	3	4.48
SARATOGA	379	392	13	3.43
SAWMILLS	4,921	5,084	163	3.31
SCOTLAND NECK	2,362	2,214	-148	-6.27
SEABOARD	695	652	-43	-6.19
SEAGROVE	246	254	8	3.25
SEDALIA	618	668	50	8.09
SELMA	5,914	7,168	1,254	21.20
SEVEN DEVILS	129	143	14	10.85
SEVEN SPRINGS	86	87	1	1.16
SEVERN	263	255	-8	-3.04
SHALLOTTE	1,381	1,908	527	38.16
SHARPSBURG	2,421	2,595	174	7.19
SHELBY	19,477	20,745	1,268	6.51
SILER CITY	6,966	8,372	1,406	20.18
SIMPSON	464	487	23	4.96
SIMS	128	133	5	3.91
SMITHFIELD	10,867	12,821	1,954	17.98
SNOW HILL	1,514	1,614	100	6.61
SOUTHERN PINES	10,918	12,210	1,292	11.83
SOUTHERN SHORES	2,201	2,604	403	18.31

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
<b>SOUTHPORT</b>	2,351	2,934	583	24.80
<b>SPARTA</b>	1,817	1,797	-20	-1.10
<b>SPEED</b>	70	60	-10	-14.29
<b>SPENCER</b>	3,355	3,416	61	1.82
<b>SPENCER MOUNTAIN</b>	51	52	1	1.96
<b>SPINDALE</b>	4,022	3,858	-164	-4.08
<b>SPRING HOPE</b>	1,261	1,297	36	2.85
<b>SPRING LAKE</b>	8,098	8,273	175	2.16
<b>SPRUCE PINE</b>	2,030	2,037	7	0.34
<b>ST. HELENA</b>	395	477	82	20.76
<b>ST. JAMES</b>	804	2,445	1,641	204.10
<b>ST. PAULS</b>	2,247	2,351	104	4.63
<b>STALEY</b>	347	362	15	4.32
<b>STALLINGS</b>	3,171	11,331	8,160	257.33
<b>STANFIELD</b>	1,113	1,293	180	16.17
<b>STANLEY</b>	3,053	3,246	193	6.32
<b>STANTONSBURG</b>	726	730	4	0.55
<b>STAR</b>	807	809	2	0.25
<b>STATESVILLE</b>	23,320	26,704	3,384	14.51
<b>STEDMAN</b>	664	806	142	21.39
<b>STEM</b>	229	272	43	18.78
<b>STOKESDALE</b>	3,267	3,756	489	14.97
<b>STONEVILLE</b>	1,002	971	-31	-3.09
<b>STONEWALL</b>	285	282	-3	-1.05
<b>STOVALL</b>	376	394	18	4.79
<b>SUGAR MOUNTAIN</b>	226	244	18	7.96
<b>SUMMERFIELD</b>	6,894	7,783	889	12.90
<b>SUNSET BEACH</b>	1,824	3,090	1,266	69.41

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
SURF CITY	1,393	1,766	373	26.78
SWANSBORO	1,459	1,997	538	36.87
SWEPSONVILLE	922	1,177	255	27.66
SYLVA	2,435	2,557	122	5.01
TABOR CITY	2,509	2,544	35	1.39
TAR HEEL	70	95	25	35.71
TARBORO	11,138	10,430	-708	-6.36
TAYLORSVILLE	1,813	1,954	141	7.78
TAYLORTOWN	875	962	87	9.94
TEACHEY	245	411	166	67.76
THOMASVILLE	19,788	26,563	6,775	34.24
TOBACCOVILLE	2,209	2,637	428	19.38
TOPSAIL BEACH	471	575	104	22.08
TRENT WOODS	4,224	4,364	140	3.31
TRENTON	206	236	30	14.56
TRINITY	6,714	6,936	222	3.31
TROUTMAN	1,592	2,139	547	34.36
TROY	3,430	4,149	719	20.96
TRYON	1,760	1,763	3	0.17
TURKEY	262	269	7	2.67
UNIONVILLE	4,797	7,474	2,677	55.81
VALDESE	4,485	4,560	75	1.67
VANCEBORO	898	902	4	0.45
VANDEMERE	289	280	-9	-3.11
VARNAMTOWN	481	583	102	21.21
VASS	750	804	54	7.20
WACO	328	327	-1	-0.30
WADE	510	596	86	16.86

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
<b>WADESBORO</b>	3,568	5,549	1,981	55.52
<b>WAGRAM</b>	801	775	-26	-3.25
<b>WAKE FOREST</b>	12,588	25,734	13,146	104.43
<b>WALKERTOWN</b>	4,009	4,793	784	19.56
<b>WALLACE</b>	3,344	3,546	202	6.04
<b>WALLBURG</b>	2,809	2,918	109	3.88
<b>WALNUT COVE</b>	1,465	1,569	104	7.10
<b>WALNUT CREEK</b>	859	903	44	5.12
<b>WALSTONBURG</b>	224	231	7	3.13
<b>WARRENTON</b>	811	929	118	14.55
<b>WARSAW</b>	3,051	3,158	107	3.51
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	9,619	9,861	242	2.52
<b>WASHINGTON PARK</b>	440	438	-2	-0.45
<b>WATHA</b>	151	182	31	20.53
<b>WAXHAW</b>	2,625	3,788	1,163	44.30
<b>WAYNESVILLE</b>	9,232	9,972	740	8.02
<b>WEAVERVILLE</b>	2,416	3,215	799	33.07
<b>WEBSTER</b>	486	590	104	21.40
<b>WEDDINGTON</b>	6,696	9,496	2,800	41.82
<b>WELDON</b>	1,374	1,319	-55	-4.00
<b>WENDELL</b>	4,247	5,742	1,495	35.20
<b>WENTWORTH</b>	2,779	2,926	147	5.29
<b>WESLEY CHAPEL</b>	2,549	4,793	2,244	88.03
<b>WEST JEFFERSON</b>	1,081	1,159	78	7.22
<b>WHISPERING PINES</b>	2,090	2,401	311	14.88
<b>WHITAKERS</b>	799	758	-41	-5.13
<b>WHITE LAKE</b>	529	585	56	10.59
<b>WHITEVILLE</b>	5,148	5,091	-57	-1.11

## 2008 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April, 2000	July, 2007	growth	% growth
WHITSETT	686	750	64	9.33
WILKESBORO	3,159	3,168	9	0.28
WILLIAMSTON	5,946	5,694	-252	-4.24
WILMINGTON	75,838	100,746	24,908	32.84
WILSON	44,405	49,947	5,542	12.48
WILSON'S MILLS	1,296	1,675	379	29.24
WINDSOR	2,324	3,095	771	33.18
WINFALL	554	601	47	8.48
WINGATE	2,406	4,071	1,665	69.20
WINSTON-SALEM	185,776	224,889	39,113	21.05
WINTERVILLE	4,794	8,586	3,792	79.10
WINTON	956	947	-9	-0.94
WOODFIN	3,162	4,648	1,486	47.00
WOODLAND	833	806	-27	-3.24
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH	2,593	2,710	117	4.51
YADKINVILLE	2,818	2,800	-18	-0.64
YANCEYVILLE	2,091	2,210	119	5.69
YOUNGSVILLE	651	1,168	517	79.42
ZEBULON	4,046	4,955	909	22.47
<i>total municipal</i>	4,088,533	4,961,839	873,306	21.36



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